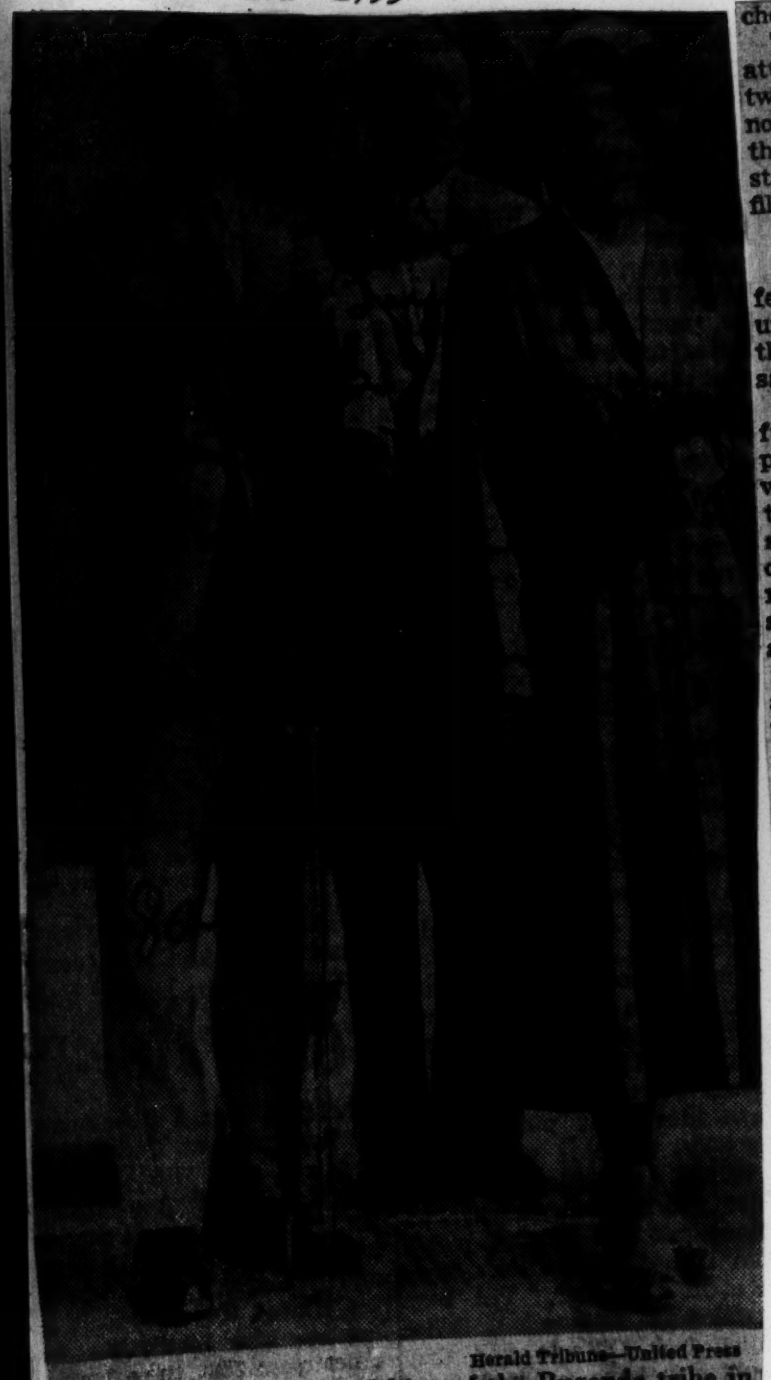
18a 1953



Herald Tribune—United Press

Mutesa II (left), banished king of the Buganda tribe in Uganda, East Africa, with the queen and one of his aides.

PART NIGERIAN SIAMESE TWINS, BUT ONE DIES

2d Baby Recovering 90 Minute Operation

BY JOSEPH CERUTTI

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

LONDON, Dec. 3—The Siamese twin daughters of a Nigerian woman were separated at Hammersmith hospital here today. One later collapsed and died. The other was reported recovering tonight.

The four month old babies, Warlboko, meaning "one who brings her parents to greatness" and Tomunotoyne, "God's will," had been flown 3,000 miles from Kano to London Nov. 13 with their mother, Mrs. Veronica Davies, 28, a store clerk. Doctors had warned her that separation offered their only chance of survival.

The twins were joined by a 15 inch skin bridge between the chest and abdomen.

The operation was the first attempted in Britain on Siamese twins. It began 10 minutes after noon in the hospital's fourth floor theater. It was recorded from start to finish on sound color film.

Heart Massaged

At 3:30 p. m., Ian Aird, professor of surgery at London university, who had charge of the operation, issued a statement saying:

"Operation passed uneventfully and separation was completed in one and a half hours without incident. Both babies left the operating theater in good shape for their specially built oxygen cages. At 2:40 p. m. baby number two collapsed and is still surviving but with difficulty and after massage of the heart. Baby number one is in good shape and is recovering from the anesthetic."

An hour later it was announced that baby number two had died. She was identified as Tomunotoyne—"God's will."

Preparations for the operation started about two hours before the surgeons were ready to begin work. The twins, called "Boko" and "Toma" by the hospital staff, were wheeled from the premature baby ward and taken to the theater.

Their mother waited in a private room at the hospital to give some of her skin if necessary for plastic surgery. She kissed her daughters and spoke to them before they were anesthetized.

15 Observers in Hand

Fifteen specialist observers leaned from a gallery overlooking the operation table watching every move as Aird began his delicate feat of surgery. Behind them were the movie cameras, sterilized, and mounted on special platforms.

The operation was divided into two phases. First, Aird with the help of Selwyn Taylor, the hospital's consultant surgeon, divided the twins. Then the surgeons and their assistants split into two teams of five for the second phase which invloved a chest and abdominal operation for each baby. Finally, the twins received blood transfusions and were placed in separate incubators.

Mrs. Davies, shocked at the loss of litle Tomunotoyne, remained at the hospital tonight to be near her surviving baby.

Slave Trade In Africa

By WILBERT HEMMING

KINGSTON, Jamaica. — (ANP) — A letter from London received in Jamaica this week, said that Oliver Lyttleton, secretary of state for the colonies, has been asked in parliament whether he knew that slave trading still flourished in central Africa.

Letter writer was the Rev. W. Sorensen, Labour MP (member of parliament) said that his information was that Africans were being seized in the Cameroons, Uganda and adjacent districts and being put up for sale in Arabia. The MP has fixed Feb. 19 for the question to be asked in the House of Commons.

Meantime, reports from Africa have continued to stir mild resentment in the Caribbean. For example, in Jamaica, the Rastafarian cult (a group of men who refuse to trim or shave, and refuse to work as a sign of mourning for Mother Africa) who have named themselves after the King of Ethiopia, are now holding friendly meetings on the streets of Kingston.

The more comfortable people have branded them "fanatics" but this has not changed them. The subject on which they now preach is Kenya.

The London letter on slave trade in Africa, states that there is grave doubts that since 1944 the traffic of poor Africans to the slave market has been decreased.

Equal Citizenship Rights Open To Natives Of Portuguese East Africa

LOURENCO MARQUES, Mozambique — The Portuguese, who have been in Africa since the days of the great explorers in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, have managed so far to avoid some of the burning racial problems that are developing elsewhere on the continent.

There are no visible signs of racial segregation here in Protuguese East Africa, a situation unlike that prevailing in neighboring Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

Portugal has arranged to avoid both the appearance and the formal actuality of discrimination. In theory at least, any inhabitant of this large province, regardless of color, is eligible for full Portuguese citizenship and a claim to equal treatment with anyone else who is recognized as a citizen by Lisbon.

One of the main reasons for the apparent harmony here is the fact that there has been no tendency to break up the native tribal society too rapidly. Gov. Gen. Gabriel Teixera, a naval captain, is convinced that natives should not be advanced more rapidly spiritually and educationally than materially.

In order to become "assimilated," or recognized as a citizen, a native must go through secondary or commercial school, speak Portuguese fluently and satisfy a native affairs board that he lives in European fashion.

Most natives do not appear in a hurry to acquire citizenship. The latest population figures show only 4,000 assimilated natives out of a total of 5,742,903.

Anti-Federation Cries Fall On Deaf Ears

LONDON, England — (ANP)— Nearly a half-dozen African chieftains, here to protest against the federation of their country — Nyasaland — with Southern and Northern Rhodesia, won't be able to see Queen Elizabeth of England.

They were informed last week by Colonial Secretary Sir Oliver Lyttleton that he would not advise the Queen to see them.

Immediately following the refusal to see the Queen, the native chiefs had published a seven page "petiton to the Queen" in long and courtly language. The petition expressed their loyalty to Her Majesty and stated reasons why they objected to a federation between the three lands.

They fear that federation will mean that their land will be taken away by the Europeans. "Land is the life-blood of the African people," the petition declared. "If our land is taken away not only our living but our independence will be taken away. We would be reduced to the state of hewers of wood and drawers of water for the European employer."

"Federation," the petition adds, "is another name for political dominance by European settlers — and the African has seen how that political dominance has operated in the Union of South Africa."

Doomed Natives Tear Down Cell

NAIROBI (NNPA) — Seven Africans awaiting execution for alleged Mau Mau murders wrecked their specially built condemned cell and broke out a few hours before they were due to be hanged Feb. 26, an official statement has disclosed. Police locked them up again.

The Africans then asked for a European priest and said they wanted to be baptized. This was done. Later they were hanged.

The statement said eight condemned Africans were taken from Nairobi to Nyeri on Tuesday night, Feb. 24. Seven were locked in the specially built corrugated iron cell. Another who had been troublesome was locked up [illegible].

Just before 6 a.m., Feb 26, the chief warden and four others went in to handcuff them for execution. When four had been handcuffed, the others attacked the warden and the walls of the cell collapsed.

percentage are almost completely uncivilized.

"What they learn from their first encounter with white people is certainly not caltivated to simplify this great problem.

"MAKES ONE SHUDDER"

"At the third class ticket office, the police station, the labour bureau and other points of contact, things do not always go well.

"He who has an ear to hear overhears more than one rough word that makes one shudder, while the strictly matter of fact attitude typical of the ordinary official—and expected of him—does not leave much room for humane, let alone Christian considerations.

"High wages, bad reading matter strong temptations much drink and a crowd of other dangers confront these inpouring masses, but the friendly word and Christian helpfulness are far to seek in our overhasty society."

The "Kerkbode" appeals to every believing Afrikaner to become a missionary by word and deed in his own surroundings.

WORRIED BY DISCOURTESY TO AFRICANS

The *discourtesy* towards Africans sometimes shown by State and railway officials is noted by the "Kerkbode," organ of the biggest Dutch Reformed Church body, complicating factor in South Africa's race problems. (The Comet)

Quoting an account of African organization by Prof N. J. Olivier, the "Kerkbode" states in a leading article that only a minute proportion of the Africans streaming into the cities are Christians and a high

Former Secretary of State For Colonies Supported Defiance Campaign.

High Commissioner For South Africa Protested To Mr Attlee.

LONDON

The High Commissioner For South Africa in London, Dr. Geyer, recently drew Mr Clement Attlee's attention to the fact that Mr James Griffiths, a former Secretary of State for the Colonies, was advertised to speak at a meeting in London on Monday February 2, organized by christian action to support the defiance campaign in South Africa

Dr. Greyer pointed out the undesirability of Labour Party as the alternative British Government, identifying itself in that direct way with a movement to encourage civil disobedience in South Africa.

Mr. Griffiths, to whom Mr. Attlee passed the High Commissioner's letter, replied that he would appear purely in his personal capacity.

The weekly journal 'South Africa' in a leading article recently urged Mr. Griffiths "to have nothing to do with the mischief—making interference in South Africa affairs."

It said: "Notwithstanding its sacred title, Christian, Action, as we now, is little more than a political tabernacle constructed to his own design by the Left wing parson of St Paul's Cathedral. Canon L John Collins."

"A TRIUMPH."

Referring to to appearance of Mr Griffiths name at the top of the list of speakers at the Monday's meeting, "South Africa,' commented, "To capture one of the most respectable and highly placed leaders of Her Majesty's Opposition is a triumph for Christrian Action on which its founder is entitled to preen himself. But what of Mr Griffiths? Surely he has placed himself in false position.

Africans Boycotted Federation Conference.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON

AS THE OFFICIAL CONFERENCE ON Central African Federation Came To A Close In London Last Week, Meetings Called To Hear African Opposition To Federation Became More Numerous Up And Down The Country

The biggest of the meetings was held at the end of last week in a public hall of Church House, Great Smith Street, Westminster, which houses the principal departments of the Colonial Office.

Lord Hemingford presided over the meeting at which African Chiefs and other representatives from Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia put forward the case of the Africans they represented in opposition to the federation scheme.

WHITE PAPER.

Africans had completely boycotted the official conference to which they were invited.

The conference had, last week, then reached a stage at which the work of drafting a new White Paper on the scheme can be undertaken.

It was then anticipated that the White Paper would be published in the first or second week of February and arrangements were being made for copies to be flown to Central Africa by Comet aircraft 48 hours before the date decided upon for its simultaneous issue in Britain, Southern Rhodesia, Nothern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The last meeting of the conference is to be held this week for the final review of the draft of what is to be the final White Paper on the present federation proposals.

The most controversial element in the report will be on the question of the proposed African Affairs Board which was originally suggested should be centred in London to ensure safeguards for African interests in the three federated territories.

The conference has decided that this Board should be part of the Federal parliamentary system—outside the direct control of the Colonial Office and therefore of the United Kingdom government.

meeting of about 500 people including 150 non-Europeans in London on Friday, January 23.

Paramount Chief Mbelwe said: "I have no hesitation in saying that before you British people impose federation in Nyasaland, the first thing you have to do is to send all your navies, all your soldiers, all your big bombs and finish Nyasaland.

"Kill all the women, kill all the headmen, kill all the children and chiefs—and after that you can impose your federation."

Mr. Joshua Nkomo, President of the Southern Rhodesian African Congress, said: "Natives in Central Africa will not compromise on this question of federation. They are totally opposed to the scheme.

"It is a matter which might affect world peace if not properly handled. I can't say we shall not use any violence, but we shall try to avoid it." —SAPA.

DRAFT WHITE PAPER

When the conference on federation was resumed on Friday, January 23 a detailed examination of the draft White Paper embodying the conclusions reached was begun, cables our London Correspondent.

"A report from Southern Rhodesia that Salisbury is likely to be the capital of a federated Central Africa and that Bulawayo will be the territorial capital of Southern Rhodesia cannot be confirmed in London."

SEGREGATION PARTY BEATEN IN AFRICA VOTE

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, Dec. 16 [Reuters] — Advocates of racial segregation suffered defeat in yesterday's elections for the first legislature of the Central Africa federation.

Half way thru today's counting, the Federal party, which supports a form of "racial partnership," gained its 18th and controling seat in the 35 member legislative assembly. The "apartheid" [segregation] confederate party had not won a single seat. One constituency was won by an independent candidate even more liberal than the Federalists.

The Victory gave Federal Party leader Godfrey Huggins outright control of the legislative assembly, including appointed African representatives.

Six Africans Elected

In addition to the 26 ordinary white elected members, the assembly will contain six elected Africans, one elected white for African affairs in Southern Rhodesia, and two nominated whites for African affairs, one from Northern Rhodesia and one from Nyasaland.

The shutout in Northern Rhodesia's "copper belt" was a blow to the racial segregationists. Mine workers of Afrikaaner descent had been expected to give the Confederate party a good chance, but the Federalists won 13 of the 14 seats.

67,000 Entitled to Voe

Odd man out in the results so far is Dr. Alexander Scott, an independent elected at Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia's capital. Scott, who advocated a reasonable amount of Indian immigration, was opposed by both Confederate and Federal candidates.

Entitled to vote were 67,000 persons, including only 444 Africans, out of the federation's population of more than 6 million. [Only property holders can vote].

Among the Federal party candidates elected were: Huggins, his deputy, Roy Welensky, and two of their possible cabinet ministers, Glasgow born Donald McIntyre, present minister of finance in Southern Rhodesia, and Julius Greenfield, Southern Rhodesian minister of internal affairs.

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African Unrest

More evidence is coming out of discontent in Africa over the intrusion of European settlers—colonists, as distinct from officials, missionaries, teachers and health workers.

The latter have a definite role to fill, in improving the lot of the African and helping him to a better life. But, in many parts of the one-time Dark Continent, white settlers are coming in, hogging the best land, even reserving land they do not as yet need for future colonization.

The Africans would not be human if this did not arouse resentment. A London dispatch the other day furnished another sidelight on causes of unrest. It told how, in the British possession of Northern Rhodesia, the legislative representation of nearly 2,000,000 natives has been increased from two to four, and of 37,000 Europeans, from 10 to 12.

This is in a region which up to around 60 years ago was ruled by its own chiefs, free from outside interference, territory to which Europeans have no right except the discredited "right" of the strongest to covet and seize.

$150,000 Grant

NEW YORK — (AP) — A $150,000 grant to study basic factors in the economic development of Africa was made here last week.

Gold Coast Government Loans People Money To Build Houses

ACCRA, Aug. 19.— Thirteen Housing Loans Boards have been established in various centres throughout the country to assist the people to build their own houses.

Boards have been established for the four municipalities in Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi-Takoradi and Kumasi.

In Ashanti, there are boards for the Adansi/Banka, Amansie, Wenchi, Kumasi North and Kumasi West District Council areas.

In addition to the one at Tamale, there are three boards in the Northern Territories for the Wala, Lawra Confederacy and Mamprusi District Couucil areas.

No boards have as yet been established in the rural areas of the Colony because no District Councils have yet been established.

The Ministry of Local Government and Housing has explained that at the outset only a few selected District Council areas will have boards; but it is its policy to set up boards in all District Council areas as soon as practicable.

AFRICAN FAMILY AND MARRIAGE CUSTOMS is topic of fifth in a series of television shows presented by Lincoln university, (Pa.) as part of the University of the Air Series. Left to right are Kwesi Anderson of the Gold Coast; Nwabueze Agbim of Nigeria, both Lincoln students; Mrs. Martha Agbim, Nigeria, and Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln university. Mrs. Agbim is the daughter of the late Chief M. Moykwe, prominent and influential ruler of Nima in Nigeria.

...Federation Gives Negroes Equal Rights

British Move in South Africa Inflames Whites

By ERNIE HILL
Scroll Staff Correspondent

LONDON — The British are incurring the wrath of the Belgians, Portuguese and the Dutch Afrikaners of the Union of South Africa by establishing a Central Africa Federation.

The complaint is that the new federation, which includes Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, proposes not only to give Negroes the right to vote but also the right to sit in parliament.

The Belgians control the Congo to the north. Portugal controls Angola to the west and Mozambique to the east. The South African Union is to the south.

And in all of these, the African native is allowed neither to vote nor to hold a parliamentary seat.

Now the new Central Africa Federation is upsetting the laws of segregation and White supremecy that have historically governed administration of Africa territories by these European powers.

Dr. Daniel Francois Malan's South African Nationalists are most annoyed by the introduction of liberal British policy into his neighborhood.

He and his Dutch Afrikaner colleagues are aware that if african natives are given full rights of citizenship by the British in the Central Federation that his iron-fisted regime is in for more trouble than it already is experiencing.

Dr. Malan's favorite newspaper, Die Transvaler, charges flatly that the British have formed the Central Federation to prevent Dutch Afrikaner influence from spreading north through the Rhodesias.

When I was in South Africa a few years ago, I was told in Capetown by Malan lieutenants that their goal was to push African natives northward toward the Equator and make the southern end of the continent European-dominated.

But the British have now wrecked these dreams of a Boer empire by creating the Central Federation.

The education, privileges and enlightenment that will come to the African natives in the federation is bound to spread into Belgian, Portugese and South Africa territories and upset the status quo.

The Central Federation's first election has been set for Dec. 15.

The British have an overwhelming majority in the federation in comparison with the Dutch Afrikaners who have a voting strength of about 14 per cent in Southern Rhodesia.

Sir Godfrey Huggins, prime minister of the federation until the election, is leading the campaign that will assure natives of voting rights and parliamentary seats.

An opposition Confederate party, with its strength mostly among the Dutch Afrikaners, is campaigning against British liberalism and wants to introduce strict segregation similar to that in South Africa. They are almost certainly in for defeat.

The British lost control to the Dutch in the Union of South Africa when Dr. Malan defeated the late Jan Christian Smuts after the war. They are taking no chances, in the new federation.

Dr. Malan's government has violently opposed British liberal policy in Nigeria and the Gold Coast to the north.

The Gold Coast under Dr. Kwame Nkrumah is running its own affairs while Nigeria is practically self-governing.

The Malan government believes the British are wrong in allowing the natives to gain economic and political freedom. The Malan government would segregate the races completely and permit themselves to govern and control the economy of the country.

One of the prizes at stake is the British territory of Bechuanaland. It is larger than Texas with a population of only 300,000 and is excellent cattle country.

The South African Union, which already has taken over the former German colony of Southwest Africa, has shown an interest in expanding into Bechuanaland and annexing that territory.

With a strong British, dominated Central Africa Federation adjoining Bechuanaland on the north, the British are not likely to allow the Dutch Afrikaners to grab it.

Establishment of the federation also is expected to bring a flow of British investment money which in the past has been going to Johannesburg, Pretoria and Capetown.

The Rhodesias have gold, diamonds and rich farming land which is far enough south of the Equator to attract European settlers.

Feeling in South Africa is running so strong that politicians and newspapers are making statements suggesting renewal of the Boer War when the British and Dutch fought for South African domination.

TRIBAL DIALECTS, INDIAN CORN STUDIED:

S.A. educator says Africans discovered America 400 years prior to Columbus

NEW YORK (ANP) — From London comes the biggest story of the week. Colored people were in what is now known as America 400 years before Columbus landed in the West Indies in 1492.

Dr. N. W. D. Jeffreys of the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, South Africa, wrote an article for the British scientific journal, Nature, declaring that discoveries of pottery, dating back to the 10th century of the West African Yoruban tribe, was decorated by rolling an Indian corn cob over the wet clay.

As all varieties of Indian corn are believed to have been derived from Mexican or Peruvian grass, Dr. Jeffreys has been trying to find out how the characteristic grain reached the Old World before Columbus was born.

West Africa Study

He says it came from the north-east of West Africa. By studying the ancient tribal dialects and names for Indian corn, he discovered that the grain was always called by the name of the next northern or more easterly tribe.

Thus it successively became the "guinea corn of Kwona" and the "Pabir" and the "Jukun" and so on through various other tribal names moving toward Egypt.

"My researches over the last seven years have now accumulated sufficient data to establish Arab-colored contacts with the Americas beginning about 900 A.D.," Dr. Jeffreys declares.

The actual "contacts" are not stated, although in a paper in the August issue of the Italian science journal, "Scientia," Dr. Jeffreys said that he believes Arab navigators crossed the Atlantic to Mexico and Brazil between 900 and 1200 A.D.

He also asserted that ancient Arab or negroid skeletons had been found in the Pecos Valley of Mexico and that Columbus was aware of strange "foreign

From [illegible] before he sailed West on his first voyage.

These grains, Dr. Jeffreys believes, came from Brazil and had been brought to the Old World by the Arabs. Leading botanists in London are reluctant to accept the theory.

One, Cyril Darlington of Oxford, said he had no doubt that Indian corn was of Mexican or Peruvian origin, but he was of the opinion it traveled east after Columbus made his discovery.

Possibility Substantiated

Cautiously, ethnologists are less skeptical. They say, "It is possible that occasional voyages were made across the Atlantic before 1492."

Further confusing the situation is a statement by a Cambridge savant that there was a readily discernible Chinese influence [illegible]

Sung and Ming pottery have been found in Southern Rhodesia, while the Chaldean King Nabonidus (600 B.C.) opened sea routes between Babylon, China, India and East Africa.

"It may be that the Indian corn first reached Africa via the Pacific and China," it was said.

There are about five million Africans and fewer than 6,000 white residents, chiefly British, in Buganda.

A large measure of home rule has already been enjoyed by the Africans and the color bar has been far less severe than elsewhere in this part of British Africa.

The dethroned monarch ruled his own people with little interference through his own officials and African parliament.

The British have now declared an emergency in Uganda.

Nobody is fooled by this familiar colonial maneuver. If there is an emergency in Uganda, it undeniably is of British origin.

King Kabaka dethroned

The arbitrary action of the British in dethroning King Kabaka of Buganda smacks of the outmoded iron rule of 19th Century colonialism.

This dictatorial act is all the more extraordinary in view of the trouble British colonial rule is experiencing in this area.

Kenya, to the east, is a bloody ferment. There has been sanguinary rioting to the south in Nyasaland.

The deposed king of Buganda was the ruler — and still is the ruler as far as his people are concerned — of Uganda's central state or province.

What serious crime had King Kabaka committed to render him unfit to remain on the throne?

He had demanded a timetable for the independence of Buganda. He spoke against the new Central African Federation as a betrayal of British treaties with his country, as have the majority of Africans embraced within the new federation.

The king of Buganda did not propose secession. He made it clear that his proposal for independence included remaining within the British Commonwealth along with the rest of Uganda.

But, evidently, London could not stomach a fully independent black African king even within the Commonwealth.

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Get Out of Africa

Sometime ago this publication created somewhat of a furor when we unreservedly said the white man should get out of Africa and leave black masses to determine their own destiny. A large number of whites wrote us suggesting we were wrong and strangely enough we received one letter from a Negro who felt the same way about it. He was one of those individuals assuming black people in this world should be wards of white people, on the assumption the dominant races on the world scene today are the only ones having a patent on common sense.

Those who preach this doctrine fail utterly to realize that whatever the ideology of those who have control of affairs today, their philosophy of living has brought mankind with the atom bomb almost to the brink of ruin. They apparently do not realize that despite our progress in mechanics and science, if what we know has not taught men and women to love one another; if it has not increased brotherhood and the spirit of the Golden Rule, our so-called civilization is of naught.

Those who feel the white man should remain in Africa are victimized by the idea that black people have made no contribution to civilization and culture and that whatever advancement made in Africa today must be attributed entirely to European culture and training. They do not realize that forty centuries before white men were stunted slaves living in caves of Western Europe, black men in Africa had built great cities, named the stars, formed mathematical systems and alphabets. They do not realize all we have today are but superstructures modern society has built upon black underpinning.

Those victimized by such asinine notions about Africa are blinded to the fact at the present moment Africa has trained black leadership, many of whom are graduates of American and English universities, and while it is true they have not had experience in controlling functioning government, they are just as capable of doing so as Nehru of India or any of those other Asian centers of control recently wrested from white domination. Men learn to do by doing, and how could the creature be greater than the creators? Black men in Northern Africa cradeled civilization. What man did yesterday he can do today.

The lack of information Negroes have about their past is shameful. Dominant races who have been exploiting the economic resources of Africa, have subtly hidden all of Africa's glorious past from view, which causes the average black man to stand on the street, saying, "The black man has never done anything and never will do anything." Many of our educators who teach in our schools are imbued with this idea, and unconsciously impart this ruinous belief to young, immature minds.

Those who desire knowledge of the black man's past should purchase a copy of Maurice Delafosse's "Negroes of Africa." This French writer takes his reader back to antiquity and the Middle Ages. He gives you an intimate picture of what black people were doing in empire building in the days of Carthage and Ethiopian ascendency. Africa in the days of the Ghana, Sceo, Songhoy, Mandingo and Moss-

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Empires, as told by Maurice Dalafosse, will astonishingly revolutionize the thinking of any white or black person who scans the revealing pages of his book, and it will convince any Negro that Negro students should be taught French and Spanish in the schoolroom.

The casual reader never realizes that the roots of black people begin and end in slavery in all English texts, so that one concludes following perusal of such volumes that black people are "nobodies." The picture instantly changes when one reads French, Portuguense and Spanish histories. Records of black people in these books are traced to a period when African leaders were powerful enough to invade Europe and enslave white people. How many people are there who have stopped long enough to realize that the language and the religion of the English speaking world eminated from dark people. We might add this to the consternation of those who prate about racial equality, that no white race has ever produced an alphabet. The Chinese did, along with the Phoenicians. Neither of these races were white.

The truth is, dark races controlled the world prior to the dark ages. Something happened during the five centuries when civilization was blotted out that threw the white man in control. Haile Selassie was one of those who shocked the thinking of white people during the strife between Italy and his country. He puzzled a lot of black people in the English speaking world who had accustomed themselves to being called Negroes. Selassie said he was not a Negro and resented such designation. But can't you see the King of Kings resented being called out of his name? Long before one of the Caesars went over into German forests and found Teutons, whom he said were so far down the ladder of intelligence they were unfit for slaves, black men in Selassie's country had labeled themselves "Ethiopians." Why would he be satisfied in acceptance of a cognomen coming from the sons of the barbarians Caesar discovered in German forests forty centuries before the birth of Christ? Selassie is willing to be called a black man and an Ethiopian but he resents attempt of white people to throw him into the social slop jar where white people have thrown all of their bastard progeny for the past thousand years. As the black man ascends in world esteem it would be well for American Negroes to give serious study to information revealed by studies made by DuBois, Carter Woodson, along with Delafosse, the great French historian.

The great shame of present day civilization rests in the fact that with a Bible in his hands the white man entered Africa primarily for economic exploitation of the Dark Continent's vast supply of priceless raw materials and the sweat and toil of 200,000,000 human beings. George Padmore, English writer, in 1981 wrote a book entitled "The Life and Struggles of Negro Toilers," which among other things graphically details the shocking loot Western Europe has effected in Africa. Without gloves, Padmore, a Negro, tells of the horrors of British, French, Belgian, Portuguese, Spanish and Italian control of Africa up to that time. What Padmore unfolds is the most shameful chapter in the history of the white race. A picture of brutal French slavery is instantly unfolded when Padmore tells his readers that under slave-driving tactics the black population in French Equatorial Africa was decreased in ten years from 7,500,000 to 2,500,000. To build a railroad in the African jungles blacks were forced

to carry rails and cross-ties through the wilderness until they dropped dead of exhaustion.

The story of what King Leopold of Belgium did in the rubber forests of the Congo is far more bestial than the inhuman experience of the French while building a railroad. Armed guards were placed in the forests and men, women and children who failed to bring in daily their alloted amount of rubber were flogged to death, and for hundreds of square miles the bleached bones of thousands of hapless natives who died under the lash of cruel oppressors, offered silent protest to the ungodly coveteousness and avarice of white Europeans.

In the Union of South Africa the natives are forced to walk in the streets with cattle, and some idea of what this means in this age think of black virtue in Africa was related sometime ago to this writer by T. M. Campbell, Tuskegee agricultural agent, who was sent by the government several years ago to Africa. Campbell, who is a very conservative man, came to the office of the Black Dispatch and said while on his trip to the Dark Continent his guides finally took him far into the hinterlands where he discovered a college where no one but beautiful African girls were enrolled. "I was puzzled for several days at this strange situation," said Campbell. "for I discovered there was not a single African man

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The story of what King Leopold of Belgium did in the rubber forests of the Congo is far more bestial than the inhuman experience of the French while building a railroad. Armed guards were placed in the forests and men, women and children who failed to bring in daily their alloted amount of rubber were flogged to death, and for hundreds of square miles the bleached bones of thousands of hapless natives who died under the lash of cruel oppressors, offered silent protest to the ungodly coveteousness and avarice of white Europeans.

In the Union of South Africa the natives are forced to walk in the streets with cattle, and some idea of what this means in this age think of black virtue in Africa was related sometime ago to this writer by T. M. Campbell, Tuskegee agricultural agent, who was sent by the government several years ago to Africa. Campbell, who is a very conservative man, came to the office of the Black Dispatch and said while on his trip to the Dark Continent his guides finally took him far into the hinterlands where he discovered a college where no one but beautiful African girls were enrolled. "I was puzzled for several days at this strange situation," said Campbell. "for I discovered there was not a single African man

in Africa to remain silent while he proceeds with his dastardly designs of sensuality.

The Black Dispatch says unqualifiedly the white man should get out of Africa and if he does not do so voluntarily the Mau Mau or some other human agency should throw him out.

Why should fine, upstanding leaders such a Kwane Nkruman, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe and a score of other West Coast Africans have to submit to this sort of life? Does the white man insist upon a sort of gradualism in relinquishing control of his bestiality in African life, as illustrated in the college discovered by T. M. Campbell? Does he insist that another hundred years expire before he abandons his sex program with black women?

With the whole world crying for freedom and for peace, we cannot conceive how anyone in a Christian nation can support the attempt of the English along with other nations in Western Europe to continue the domination and ruination of Africa. Peace is just as precious to the Zulu and the Bantu as it was to Alexander Hamilton and George Washington. Men should only govern by and with the consent of the governed. That is a definite and set principle in the American constitution and we should be catholic enough to grant that same right and privilege to others.

We believe in the principle of association of ideas. This is another way of expressing our approval of integration. If the white man were in Africa today recognizing black people on a plane of equality, we would bless his presence there for the reason both black and white would be benefitted through exchange of ideas, out of which would come greater human vision and understanding. Japan in less than one hundred years challenged western society for control, following the Open Door policy forced upon her by the U. S. These semi-barbaris people through intermingling with western society immediately ranked high in culture and self-improvement.

But the white man has sought to take a different attitude towards black people than any other of the human species. He writes in his books that black people are inferior. He ignores the fact that all of his basic science and art are copied from dark people. He insults black women and treats them as sluts. He drives the blacks off their pastorial lands, herding them into compounds where they must work for him or starve.

The above is an apt and graphic description of colonialism in Africa as of today. In frustration African leadership has plenty of room to assume that God is dead and there is nothing left but a frontal physical attack on their oppressors. Americans, both black and white, should read the Declaration of Independence, which recites the crimes visited upon them by British government. These crimes complained of by the founding fathers of this republic are not to be compared with the inhuman depravity of Europeans in Africa for the past four hundred years. After reading the Declaration of Independence and after tracing the record disclosed in this statement, it should be easy to comprehend the attitude of the natives in Kenya, who today shout as did Patrick Henry, "Give me liberty or give me death!"

NEXT MOVE IN AFRICA

The Boer War may have been fought in vain. This great struggle which took from 1899 to 1902 before Great Britain could subdue the South African Dutch arose primarily because the Dutch tried to make the British of South Africa second-class citizens. Soon after the British victory the winners handed the country back to the vanquished, trusting that they had learned wisdom from their defeat. Many had, such as the Boer generals, Louis Botha and Jan Smuts, who granted equal rights to all white elements of the Union of South Africa, though continuing to discriminate against the natives. The result was a fairly unified country.

Of late the bitter-enders among the Dutch have regained control. Under Premier Daniel F. Malan they are putting through a program of segregation of races which goes beyond mere separation and is not far removed from slavery. Retaliatory measures have also been introduced which would punish an attempt to amend the constitution.

The British South Africans are not stupid. They see clearly that they will be next, and more and more talk is heard that Natal, the most British of the four provinces, will secede. The new British federation, expected to come into existence shortly, which includes the adjacent provinces of Northern and Southern Rhodesia, exercises a strong attraction for the alarmed South African British.

CONCERN IN AFRICA TO PENSION NATIVES

Sisal Company Begins System to Give Workers Incentive to Increase Production

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TANGA, Tanganyika, July 5—One of the world's great hard fiber producers, Amboni Estates, Ltd., with headquarters here in the most important world center of the sisal industry, has started a pension system for its native workers. Pensions have been given in the past to white men who retired to a cottage in Britain or some other home land after the rigors of a tropical career.

Recognition is only barely appearing now in Government reports and in off the record statements of officials that such things as the Mau Mau rebellion in Kenya are the result of taking away from the native African his primitive tribal pension system and leaving him to face destitute old age, a fear that formerly he never knew.

The sisal industry has begun to discover that African native labor, paid at the rate of $3 to $4 a month, with food and housing, is so costly in terms of the over-all cost a ton of sisal because the white man has not offered the Negro workers a career or trade and a secure old age. The Negro has given what he got—next to nothing. On the other hand, the Cuban rival industry, paying a daily wage of $2.10 is producing sisal more cheaply per ton.

Works for Few Months

The conditions that exist in the sisal industry are true for possibly the great majority of native workers. The native comes to work for a few months, mainly to earn his hut tax so that the Government will not take away from him his primitive home and his few acres of ground, his "shamba," which is his security in life.

The Amboni concern's pension system is a business proposition. A life-time job and permanent settlement on an estate with a garden large enough for a wife to raise the family's basic food means trained workers, full production and incentive. Under the existing system it is possible for a man, by putting in a full day's genuine work to do double the scheduled task and to earn double money, but few natives do. It is not worthwhile. They merely earn their hut tax, buy a couple of blankets and drift back to the bush shambas.

This is the famous "rhythm of Africa" about which old Africa hands who "know the native" pontificate. The sisal industry is beginning to regard the "rhythm of Africa" as just a natural result of incompetent management as reflected in the failure to provide an incentive for the working force.

Potential Rebellion

The provincial government of Tanga Province, which is in northeastern Tanganyika, has a potential economic Mau Mau rebellion on its hands. The Wasamba of the Usumbara mountains and their neighbors, the Pari tribe, have an even more desperate land shortage problem than the Kikuyu tribe in Kenya, which produced the Mau Mau rebellion.

These natives are farming mountain plots of three acres to a family. Efforts are being made to develop the flat land below the mountains for them but this area proved to be poor in quality for food crops. The land will produce sisal but not food.

Outside the province, the Chagga tribe on Kilimanjaro mountain, whose successful coffee cultivation and cooperative selling have made them rich, in African terms, are pressing for land owned by Europeans. The European plantation owners have the Kenya white settlers' mentality. They stand on the doctrine of white privilege and are bitterly opposed to the tendency to transform the Tanganyika mandated territory into a multiracial mandate with full racial equality.

Knows Africa—

Dr. George Edmund Haynes will deliver several lectures on Africa at Morgan State College, Baltimore, on Dec. 2. Dr. Haynes, a member of the board of trustees at New York State U. is frequently giving courses on race relations and Africa in World Affairs.

Africans By The Millions Still Living In Slavery

AFRICAN SLAVE LABOR is used mostly for mining operations such as this that produce many crucial metals used by the free nations of the world and eagerly sought by Russia. This mine is in northern Nigeria where according to reports, slave conditions do not exist.

Natives Forced To Labor Under Work Or Jail Policy

By GEORGE F. McCRAY

The contract labor system in Africa has given the so-called free world more than a million Negro slaves. The sufferings of these poor Africans in some areas governed by Great Britain, Portugal, and the Union of South Africa was weakly criticized in a report on forced labor by a special committee of the United Nations and the International Labor Organization.

The voluminous report, released June 24, was prepared with great care by Sir Mudalian Ramaswami of India, Paul Berg, former President of the Supreme court of Norway, and Enrique Garcia Sayan former minister of foreign affairs of Peru.

These international statesmen are men of broad humanitarian sentiments and wrote a carefully documented report covering practically the whole world.

The main point of their interest, however, is the millions of hopeless unfortunates who have been delivered by a cruel fate into the clutches of the Soviet Union.

The work of the committee merely documented charges which the CIO, the AFL and International Confederation of Free Trade Unions had been making against Russia and her satellites.

But the committee unfortunately regards forced labor of Negroes in Africa as being less serious than the forced labor of Europeans.

Yet it is as necessary to rid the anti-Soviet world of a forced labor system that is every bit as objectionable as that of the Russians.

A substantial portion of the economic production of the free world like that of the Soviets is based on forced labor so far as Africa is concerned. This production is flowing to America in a swelling stream.

The agriculture and the industry of the Belgian Congo, the Union of South Africa and British and Portuguese possessions in Central Africa are worked largely by Negroes under conditions of involuntary servitude. The system is referred to as labor with penal sanctions contract.

The system operates in pretty much the same way wherever it is found in Africa.

First, local governments, dominated by Europeans, do two things to force African Negroes to work for white settlers or mine operators at starvation wages.

Heavy taxes are levied against Africans which they must pay in currency or go to jail.

To make it impossible to earn the tax and support himself and family by selling farm products, the land on which Africans can live is limited by law. For example, in South Africa, the Negroes, 25 percent of the population, can own only 3 percent of the land. In Southern Rhodesia only a small part of the land can be used by Africans.

In Kenya the land hunger of the Kikuyu Negroes is a main cause of the Mau Mau uprisings.

When the African worker finally yields to economic pressure and seeks a job with a white employer, he is forced to mark or sign a complicated legal contract which he cannot read. These contracts bind him to serve his employer well and faithfully at a wage averaging less than 40 cents per day for nine to 12 months of the year.

Penal sanctions provide that the defenseless African Negro worker can be fined, imprisoned, or otherwise punished for breaking the contract. He cannot leave his employment and go home whenever he desires.

He must not be guilty of absenteeism, carelessness, laziness nor do anything to cause economic loss to his white employer. In practice his employer has the last word as to the facts concerning violation of contract.

Collective bargaining and trade unions such as we enjoy here are unthinkable under the contract labor system.

These Negro slaves send to the so-called free world vast quantities of gold, diamonds, copper, uranium, farm produce, manganese, lead, tin and other products essential to the economic stability of Europe and to the war production of the United States.

Forced labor does not exist in the Gold Coast, Nigeria nor in any area administered directly by the French, and the British colonial office.

It is found wherever there is white settlement and Africans have no political rights.

Report on Africa

Gold Coast and Nigeria Are on Way to Self Rule But British Urge Patience on Full Independence

A. T. Steele, who has just returned from an eight-month trip through Africa, sums up his observations on the potential trouble spots and the progress made toward solving some of the problems. This is the third of four articles.

By A. T. Steele

Two British dependencies on the west coast of Africa are within sight of self-rule. This is a matter of profound significance to the rest of Africa.

Unquestionably the day is coming when both the Gold Coast and Nigeria will be governed by men of black skins. The Gold Coast, with an African Prime Minister and an African majority in its Cabinet, is already pretty well along.

No time-table for full self-rule has yet been laid down by the British for either country, but impatient nationalists are trying hard to force the pace. This led recently to sanguinary rioting in Kano, northern Nigeria. The trouble grew out of factional differences between hot-blooded nationalists and Moslem conservatives.

Advise Patience

The British, for their part, are counseling patience until the groundwork for self-rule is more firmly laid. They are anxious, too, that when the two territories become masters of their own destiny they should wish to retain a close association with the British Commonwealth. Most African politicians and tribal chiefs seem to favor the idea.

When the British in 1952 set up Kwame Nkrumah, an American-educated firebrand politician, as Prime Minister of the Gold Coast, the resultant political tremors were felt throughout Africa. South African whites and white settlers elsewhere were, for the most part, dismayed at what they considered a premature and even dangerous political experiment. French, Belgian and Portuguese colonials shared this perturbation. The consensus was that the British were pushing their wards along too fast. The Gold Coast splash, it was contended, would stir up African nationalism elsewhere.

Mr. Nkrumah, though no world-beater, hasn't done badly as Prime Minister. The responsibilities of office seem to have cooled him off considerably. But he remains first of all a politician and admits readily that he has still a lot to learn about the intricacies of running a government.

Neither Mr. Nkrumah nor his African colleagues are satisfied with the constitution that brought them into power. They realize that in many ways their authority is more nominal than real. Though they hold a majority of ministerial posts, such key ministries as finance, justice and defense are still in British hands. The British governor retains the right of veto and certain other reserve powers. Moreover, the governor controls the civil service, which does most of the real work of administration. Africanization of the civil service is officially encouraged, but is retarded by the scarcity of qualified Africans. In the Gold Coast more than two-thirds of the senior civil service posts are still held by whites.

Demands for new political concessions are sure to be heard when the Legislative Assembly meets this summer. The British are hopeful that Mr. Nkrumah's Convention People's party, which controls an overwhelming majority of the seats, will settle for something short of complete ndependence. The opposition, which is numerically weak, demands self-rule immediately. If Mr. Nkrumah's party comes up with a "self-rule now" platform, the Gold Coast situation might turn bad. While British policy envisages eventual self-rule for the Gold Coast, it does not envisage it immediately.

The Gold Coast—or Ghana, as the Africans call it—is a small and fairly homogeneous country. Nigeria, with a population of more than 30,000,000, is vastly more complicated. Regionally the territory is split three ways. In Nigeria's northern half live 17,000,000 persons, mostly Moslems, but with a sizable admixture of pagans. The southern half is divided into two regions, western and eastern, and the inhabitants are pagans and Christians. The Yoruba tribe, which dominates the western region, is a proud people whose women folk are shrewd traders. The political leader of the western region is Obafeni Awolowo, whose party, the Action Group, recently launched a campaign for self-rule for Nigeria by 1956.

Nationalism Strong

The eastern region is also a stronghold of ardent nationalism, with the volatile Ibo tribe taking the leading role. The Nigeria and the Cameroons (NCNC) headed by the dynamic Nnamde Azikiwe. "Zik," as the American-educated Dr. Azikiwe is known, and Mr. Awolowo disagree more often than they agree, but they created a political sensation recently when they both gave their backing to the self-rule by 1956 proposal. If the Moslem north were also in favor of this proposition the pressure on the British would be well nigh irresistible. But the north lags behind the east and west in education and modern political practices. It fears being swamped if British protection is too suddenly removed. Consequently, northern politicians refuse to accept a fixed date for self-rule, preferring the phrase "self-rule when practicable." First, they want to catch up with the south.

As recent disorders have shown, there is danger of serious complications in Nigeria if the three regions fail to get together on a common program. Both Mr. Awolowo and Dr. Azikiwe have said that nothing can deflect them from their objective of self-rule by 1956. In fixing a target date, they have set themselves at odds not only with the British but also with their Moslem neighbors in the north. They talk of drastic measures, possibly even passive resistance, should the British prove difficult. Meanwhile, northern leaders, fearful of southern dominance, argue for greater regional autonomy.

Nigeria has come a long way constitutionally since the war, but is a little behind the Gold Coast in political development. And as in the Gold Coast, there are not yet enough qualified Africans for the many administrative openings. Africans occupy only 700 of the 4,500 posts in Nigeria's senior civil service. This shortage of experienced personnel does not worry the politicians as much as it ought to. "You cannot learn to swim by sitting on the river bank," they say.

NEW AFRICAN UNION TEST OF RACE TIES

Rhodesians Divided on Making Natives Partners in Set-Up, With Essential Equality

By ALBION ROSS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, July 15—One of the most remarkable contemporary experiments in human relations was launched yesterday in London by the royal assent to the Central African Federation Act after it had passed the House of Lords.

The essence of the experiment was expressed here—the capital of Southern Rhodesia, the center of the successful campaign for the federation of the two Rhodesias and Nyassaland—in the reaction to the presence of a considerable group of native Africans, who were presented at the Governor General's reception for Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, and Princess Margaret yesterday evening. Most of them were not tribal chiefs representing the old Africa but modern Africans—teachers and other "intellectuals."

The open hostility to their presence on the part of one section of white Rhodesian opinion and the marked approval expressed by the other reflected the years of political struggle ahead in Central Africa and the chances for the federation's eventual success.

There were about 1,500 fairly well bemedaled Rhodesians at the reception, and they represented, politically, financially or intellectually, the elements that will be instrumental in the federation's future. A solid bloc of them took the attitude that African chiefs in their tribal regalia might have been all right, but they frankly resented the recognition granted to Negro "intellectuals" in European clothing. The other section of the whites was equally firm in its hostility to this "sahib" attitude.

Civil War Recalled

A circumstance much commented on here is that the two parties now emerging as political organizations have the same names that designated the contending sides in the American Civil War—the Federals and the Confederates.

Roughly speaking, the Federals approved the gesture of recognition extended to the modern Africans and the Confederates did not. The Federals are led by men responsible for Central African federation—Sir Godfrey Huggins of Southern Rhodesia and Sir Roy Welensky of Northern Rhodesia.

The royal tour of Southern Rhodesia, which will end when the party leaves by jet airliner for London tomorrow morning, has been a concrete demonstration of the Federalist thesis, for it is the Federals who are in power in this self-governing colony, and British royalty, here as elsewhere, acts on the advice of the Cabinet in power. The Queen Mother and Princess Margaret have seen a great deal of the native Africans en masse and individually, and the point has been emphasized and reemphasized that the natives are full subjects of the Crown and that the Crown is indifferent to the color of their skins.

How sincere the Federals will prove to be in the future is a subject of much debate, but they have established a principle and a precedent. Their doctrine is partnership, based on the contention that the natives, whose culture is backward, will do better that way than on their own. There will be European leadership in the foreseeable future, but essential equality of opportunity regardless of race.

The whites made Cecil Rhodes, who founded the Rhodesias, their hero and cite, like a quotation from Scripture, his slogan on equality of all "civilized men."

Grave Doubts in Britain

Federation has been obtained on the basis of this principle despite grave doubts felt in Britain about placing the Central African colonies on a road to eventual dominion status that might lead to a policy based on a racial caste system, in imitation of the neighboring Union of South Africa.

The importance of the experiment, of course, is that it is being tried as an alternative to the Gold Coast and Nigerian pattern, where the right of the African majority to rule is acknowledged in accordance with orthodox democratic doctrine.

The Confederate party represents doubts concerning the experiment, doubts also expressed by some African political leaders and in petitions from Nyasaland chiefs.

The Confederates recently absorbed the small Democratic party, which had in its platform the doctrine that the state must be built on the principle of permanent inequality.

The Confederate leaders are young men, and it is significant that here, as in the Union of South Africa, a considerable number of young men rally to the caste system. Their attitude cannot be dismissed. Nearly all of them have been to war and they have lost many illusions. The doctrine of "partnership" strikes them as self-deception. They do not want to be left in this nationalist world with no heritage but the memory of what they believe to be their father's misconceptions regarding the struggle of the races on this continent.

Facts About AFRICA

By HAROLD L. KEITH

AUGUSTIN BERNARD, noted French geographer, has reported that in the Western Sudan "Smelters exist in several places where native specialists treat red and brown iron ores. This is an industry which seems to be very ancient and thoroughly African; Tubal-Cain, the father of the smiths and of metal working, is considered an African . . . The Mfantisipim School in Accra, Chans, a Methodist institution, is seventy-six years old . . . French Undersecretary of State for Colonies during World War I was Blaise Diagne, a Senegalese . . . Diagne was credited with saving France from Germany by the use of black shock troops, 60,000 of whom died in one day at Verdum . . . Diagne reportedly, disliked white Americans for their treatment of the Negro . . . Paramount Chief Nana Kwasi Afrani, great-grandson of the warrior queen Yaa Asantewaa I, who led her people in the Ashanti wars, distributed 4,000 acres of his own land among his people after attending the World Assembly for Moral Rearmament in Caux, Switzerland, last summer . . . In 1952 there were at least 50,000 Negroes in England with the majority living in Cardiff, Liverpool and London . . . Names to remember: Sheik Ali Mussa Radal, deputy chairman, Eritrean Representative Assembly . . . Alto Tedla Bairu, Chairman Eritrean Representative Assembly . . . Nii Adjei Osekre Jr., an official of the Teshie Youth Association of Ghana.

GUEST OF FRANCE — His Magesty Isoufou Kongo, Emperior of the Mossis, Upper Volta, French West Africa, who spent two weeks recently as the official guest of French President Vincent Auriol. Called the Mogho by his 1, 500,000 subjects, the Emperor is the direct descendant in a dynasty that goes back to the 12th century. He refused to discuss the object of his visit with an AFRO reporter, but chatted easily about the amount of cotton and vegetable oils produced in his region. He was accompanied by four of his ministers.

(Ollie Stewart)

One Of West Africa's Few Women Tribal Chiefs

Journal & Guide
Norford, Va. 18a
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Madam Marie Bunting Williams, paramount chief of the Jong chiefdom in Mattru in Sierra Leone, West Africa. Of pure Shebora blood by birth although born at Conargky in the French territories, Madam Bunting Williams, who is 36, ascended to the chieftanship upon the death of her father, the former Jong tribal head, Isaac Bunting Williams. She is one of the few female tribal chiefs in West Africa since women are traditionally relegated to the background.

Married and the mother of three children, Mrs. Bunting Williams was educated at Mrs. Steady's School, an AME institution in Freetown, at Trinity, an English day school, and then at Harford School at Moyamba, which is conducted by the United Brethern Church of the USA. In addition she spent a year as a student nurse under Dr. Silver famous Canadian woman physician at Rotifunk. Mattru, Sierra Leone, is the capital of the Jong chiefdom.

Whites Will Till African Farms

500 Peasants From Italy To Go To Rhodesia

By ALBION ROSS
Special to The New York Times and The Courier-Journal

Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, July 3.—The Government here is trying for the first time in African history an experiment of having a white man regularly till the soil with his own hands instead of having a black man do it for him. This will be the first permanent appearance in Black Africa of a white peasant.

The program calls for bringing in slowly the first group of some 500 Italian peasants. The first four families totaling 34 persons have just arrived. They will take up 100-acre small holdings and under the arrangement the families must cultivate them without black labor.

Much Is Waste Land

The explanation is that Southern Rhodesia has the only really great block of empty land in Africa reserved for Europeans. The white reserve, under the recent select-committee decision, has been increased from 47,000,000 acres to 49,000,000 acres. In this expanse of 49,000,000 acres there is a total of 5,400 European farms and ranches. This would work out to 9,075 acres per white farmer or rancher.

Naturally, much waste land is included and a great deal of land not distributed is simply held by the Government as European reserve land. However, the average size of the European farm here is 3,000 acres, and there are plenty of holdings of 10,000 to 30,000 or 40,000 acres. Very few farmers are using anything like 3,000 acres, except for very extensive grazing.

Immense areas of cultivable land are not cultivated. All farm work is done by African natives whose wages run from around 2 to a possible 5 cents an hour. As the native African population of some 2,000,000 has only three fifths as much land as the 5,400 white farmers or ranchers, the feeling is increasing in the white agricultural population that the white reserve must be filled or it will be lost.

Given Furnished Houses

Attention, accordingly, has turned to the overpopulated countries of Europe with their landless peasantry such as Italy. The first group has been chosen in Italy by a particularly progressive landlord who arranged for their immigration, provided land, and is supervising the experiment.

The Italian peasants are provided with houses already furnished, and the necessary outbuildings are supplied with electricity. Four acres of each farm are supplied with spray irrigation from a dam on an adjoining river. A one-ton truck-tractor is provided for four farms, a sow with pigs for each farm, and so on.

The idea is to set up the peasants so that they can do without native African labor. During the first two years they will work on a salary-plus-bonus system. The third and fourth year they will be sharecropper tenants. After that they can begin buying their holdings by instalment at the normal market value of the land plus the price of buildings and equipment at cost.

This is a pilot project. If it is successful plans are to steadily bring in land-hungry Europeans.

Cows Rule People of Ruanda and Urundi

Wide World Photo
KING LUDAHIGWA
Ruanda's 7-foot-2 ruler

Bovine Despots Slow Efforts Of Two Kings

By FRED CHEVAL
Associated Press Staff Writer

Usumbura, Ruanda-Urundi, Aug. 10.—This is a land ruled by cows. Long-horned, red-brown cows.

Technically, its rulers are two kings, who reign under a United Nations trusteeship administered by Belgium.

But actually, the lives of 4,000,000 backward, underfed natives are ruled by cows—politically, socially, economically, emotionally.

These strange despots, who live even when humans starve, are part of a strange land, the overcrowded Kingdoms of Ruanda and Urundi, in Central Africa, mountainous and smaller than West Virginia, but with twice the population, jammed in some areas into 200 per square mile.

Cows Symbol of Wealth

Cows are even more important here than gold or dollars to Western economies. They are the natives' symbol of wealth and the basis for a Medieval-like social structure which prevails in this remote area— isolated by huge lakes on the west and mountains in the east.

Where there is overcrowding, the people move to make room for the cows, not vice versa. Where there is famine, the cows eat first, not the people. Yet, poorly bred, the animals yield no more than a quarter to a third of a gallon of milk a day.

But no one would think of killing a cow to eat. Natives would rather starve than slaughter one. In fact, they did just that, as recently as the famine of 1944. Cows lived; people starved to death.

For years, the cows have been extending their pastures, exhausting the soil, and thus reducing the food supply of the natives. But still the people are reluctant to do anything about it.

Introduced Centuries Ago

Cows were introduced to this area centuries ago by a tribe of powerful, giantlike people known as the Batutsi who migrated from the east. The local inhabitants were only too happy to submit peacefully to the invaders in exchange for cattle.

While most of the facts concerning the original cow complex seem to have been lost to antiquity, authorities believe that cows first became important religiously, then became a vital part of the culture as economic symbols.

The problem is one of the biggest facing Belgian administrators as they seek to civilize the area, halt erosion, and increase the land's food productivity.

White men have succeeded in building roads, planting trees and creating some irrigation systems, but they have made their slowest progress in combating the ancient reverence.

Not only social rank but even time is measured here by the cow: by the hour the cattle leave the corral, by the hour they drink in the river, by the hour they are milked, and so on.

Cow Thieves Crucified

It took the greatest and most patient kind of persuasion to get the natives to humanize their severe laws governing cattle thieves.

Until recently, such a thief was crucified at a crossroads, with a wooden pole penetrating his hands, feet and abdomen, then jammed into the ground. There he was left to die, under the searing sun, a helpless prey for insects and animals.

Until recently it was also the custom that a man had to die when a new king ascended the throne. He was taken to the bank of a pond. There he was laid out, to be trampled to death by a herd of cattle which for four days had been denied water and had been fed huge quantities of salt.

Presiding over the natives, most of whom wear a sort of gray blanket and live in straw mud huts, are two big giants clad in European clothes.

The kings live in handsome brick villas and drive the latest and flashiest American cars. They are the European-trained, hand-picked Mwami Charles Mutara Ludahigwa and Mwami Mwambutsa, kings, respectively, of Ruanda and Urundi.

Kings Co-operate

Both have co-operated with Belgian efforts to civilize the people and restore the land toward a day of self-government.

But both native leaders and white administrators, headed by governor Alfred Claeys-Bouaert, have had to move slowly.

Baranyanka, European-educated chief of the Muramvya Province, explained the problem this way:

"The trouble is with those bad cows that one cannot eliminate. They care for their cows as for their children. I tried to get their children to schools, but the parents would rather keep them home to herd their cow."

18a 1953

Report on Africa

Natives to Need Help for Years Despite Progress; Tribalism, Customs Hinder More Rapid Advance

Herald Tribune
New York, N.Y.

A. T. Steele, who has just returned from an eight-month trip through Africa, sums up his observations on the potential trouble spots and the progress made toward solving some of the problems. This is the last of four articles.

By A. T. Steele

It is a long road from the jungle to the machine age, and although the native in Africa has made remarkable progress, he still has a lot of ground to cover in order to catch up with the rest of the world. He will need help for many more years.

After all, a century ago most Africans did not know the use of the wheel, and it is only within the last fifty years that the impact of Western civilization has begun to be felt over much of central Africa. Though thousands of Africans have risen during these years to important places as doctors, lawyers, teachers and technical men in their respective territories, millions of others still live the primitive lives of their forefathers.

Wed. 6-17-53

The spectacular growth of education, the political advance, especially in British territories, and the increasing demand for bicycles, radio sets, better homes are a few of many signs of the African's changing status. On the other hand, advancement is inhibited by the persistence of old customs.

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One of the things that makes it difficult for Africans to operate efficiently in business or in government is the so-called "family system," the African tradition that a man should always be ready to share his prosperity with his less fortunate relatives. There is doubtless something to be said for this share-the-wealth principle, but it has led to many failures in business and some corruption in government.

From the slave-raiding days onward, the African has seen the worst side and the better side of white civilization, and he has learned from both. And speaking of corruption, it should be noted that government servants in Nigeria have formed an organization called the Nigerian League of Bribe Scorners. It has not been too successful.

There are other obstacles to the native's progress—tribalism, for one. Tribal differences have slowed up African unification, though in the politically more advanced territories there has been some breaking down of these barriers, with the politicians and the tribal chiefs either competing for the support of the people or working together for a common objective.

Shortage of Personnel

In every territory there is a shortage of highly trained African personnel. Even those countries that are within shouting distance of self-rule—such as the Gold Coast and Nigeria—will require the services of foreign technicians and advisers for years. Any attempt to get along without them at this stage would mean inevitable deterioration. It is one thing to rule a country; it is another thing to administer it. In the Gold Coast, something like 770 senior civil service posts are vacant. Qualified Africans are unavaliable for these jobs. And Europeans are reluctant to apply because of uncertainty of the future.

Most African leaders readily admit these difficulties and the necessity for continued help from the white man. But they want an end to the master-servant relationship. They demand, in some cases, political power; in others, partnership; in others, simply a fair deal. Nationalism is still young in Africa and it is still disposed to come to terms with the white man on terms of co-existence and co-operation. Kenya is a horrible example of what can happen when race relations are neglected. The adjoining territories of Tanganyika and Uganda, on the other hand, show that harmony is possible when there is give-and-take on all three sides—white, Negro and Indian.

Racial Harmony Needed

Unless multi-racial harmony is established in Africa, the present ferment will grow in scope and intensity. Nobody but the Communists would benefit from such deterioration. Communist influence is felt in various parts of Africa, but nowhere do the Communists yet have a firm foothold. Marxist thinking, however, is commonplace among the younger African leaders. There is an increasing tendency to look toward India for political guidance. Indians played a key role in the passive resistance movement in South Africa.

Obafeni Awolowo, leader of the Action Group in Nigeria, recently visited India and came back brimming over with enthusiasm for Gandhi's teachings. This liaison between Indians and Africans is fairly new in Africa and has been encouraged by India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. Formerly economic competition between Africans and Indians kept the two races apart. It is still a troublesome factor.

There is still a tremendous field for development in Africa, for which large sums of foreign capital will be required. American interest, up to now, has been centered mainly in South Africa and Liberia, though the Truman administration allotted sizable sums for the development of railways, roads and strategic mineral resources in several other territories.

See U. S. Investments

Now that British capital is harder to get than it used to be, British territories in Africa are more receptive to American investment. The interest is partly political. The United States, it is felt, is less likely to wax sentimental over the "down-trodden" African if it has an economic stake in the territories concerned.

Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of the Gold Coast, is American-educated; so is Nnamde Azikawe, the Nigerian firecracker. Dr. Azikiwe, known as "Zik," has been instrumental in sending many Nigerians to the United States for advanced study, but he is not happy over American policy in Africa. "I used to to think that the American way of life was worth any sacrifice," Dr. Azikiwe told this correspondent. "But now I am beginning to wonder. We cannot help but notice that the United States tends to vote consistently with the colonial powers. When I visited the United States in 1950 I talked with officials in Washington. I came away disappointed."

THE ELONGATED SKULL is de rigueur among the Mangbetus of the Belgian Congo. Like all other youngsters of the tribe, this child has had his head bound from birth to produce the effect.

West African Pilot
P.1
Mon. 5-25-53
Lagos, Nigeria

PRINCE ADEYINKA OYEKAN

The Eleko of Lagos, and Head of the ruling House of Docemo. His Royal Highness chairmanned the NCNC mass meeting of last Saturday in which the National President and other party leaders made statements on current political issues facing Nigeria.

AFRICAN NUT FIASCO SCENE OF A SUCCESS

Tanganyika Natives Get Help in Cultivating Land Where $110,000,000 Was Lost

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanganyika, July 9—The great Tanganyika peanut fiasco, which failed to produce peanuts and cost the British Overseas Foodstuffs Corporation and the British taxpayer $110,000,000, appears on the way to producing for Africa something of considerably greater importance than peanut oil margarine.

The assets of the futile mammoth post-war project to blitzkrieg the African soil into sudden massive production have been turned over to a new administration, which is devoting what is left of value to the long-term task of transforming the humble bush native, with only a shamba, or garden, and the African subsistence farmer into successful peasants. Where roaring tractors and huge parks of other machinery used by the educated agricultural bureaucracy of the multimillion-dollar "groundnut scheme" had failed, the illiterate, land-hungry tribesman is beginning to succeed. If progress continues, 4,000,000 dusty, bush-covered acres in west Tanganyika and 3,000,000 more in south Tanganyika will have proved capable of settlement.

Vast Wastelands Waiting

A major contribution will have been made toward bringing into cultivation endless horizons of the brushy waste that makes up the greater part of Africa south of the Sahara Desert.

The new administration of the bankrupt peanut project started work on 65,000 acres cleared by the Overseas Food Organization in the Urambo area and 60,000 in the Nachingwea area. Plots of about twenty-five acres have been settled by African peanut tenants. At a set charge, the organization plows the land on contour to prevent erosion that otherwise would destroy it in three years. Half the acreage of each plot is allowed to lie fallow for a four-year period.

Tropical African soil must be treated with the greatest circumspection. It will lose its fertility or erode on the slightest excuse, which accounts for a great deal of the poverty on this continent.

Tenants and hungry refugees from the poor bush shambas must do exactly what they are told. They must farm according to plan, not according to tribal agriculture, and there is no tribal tenure. The corporation markets their crops.

Cash Crops Developed

In the West, in addition to the regular subsistence food for the African family, a tobacco cash crop has been developed successfully. One of the world's largest tobacco companies is coming in under an arrangement by which it will establish tobacco plant nurseries, buy from the African and cure the green leaf. European tobacco farmers are being given leases to increase the total crop available, but the African is to be the backbone of the long-term project.

In the South, soil ecologists and other specialists still are trying to decide on a proper cash crop. After three years, the experiment is succeeding. This year the drought is so bad in Tanganyika that wheat is being imported from the United States to feed the people, but the corporation's peasants produced their crops successfully in dry country. Staff experts have been cut to a total of 200 men.

The point being proved, step by step, is that the dreary, dry bush country from which the native agriculturist has scrabbled a meager living can be licked—but by African men, not machines, and by a painstaking application of the science of crops and of soils.

The new administration longs for the $110,000,000 that was thrown away in the hopeless effort to mechanize the African landscape, but it is beginning to become convinced that it is on the way to beat the problem of Africa's immense wastelands and the primitive natives' failure to establish a solid peasantry. That generally is granted to be of considerably more importance than training the Negro proletariat to produce peanut oil on mammoth plantations.

The failure of the peanut plan may prove to have been a blessing in the end.

Bastille Day

7 Africans Die in Paris As Reds Riot

PARIS, July 14, (AP).—Thousands of knife-wielding North Africans charged into outnumbered Paris police today in bloody Bastille Day rioting and at least seven persons were killed and more than 130 injured in the street fighting.

The angry North Africans—more than 2000 strong—were among 10,000 persons taking part in city-wide Communist demonstrations marking France's "Fourth of July."

At least 80 policemen were injured.

Reports from hospital emergency wards said 47 rioters were hospitalized, 16 with gunshot wounds.

Part of the protest was directed against a Bastille Day display of French armed might earlier in the day.

97 Percent Of Tanganyikans Are Illiterate

DAE ES SALAAM, Tanganyika —Education is the big problem in Tanganyika, where racial harmony is the rule rather than the exception. Sat. 7-25-53

Julius Nyereri, a teacher and newly elected head of the Tanganyika African society, said this week native Africans are definitely not ready to vote because 97 percent of the population cannot read nor write. p. 6

Nyereri has set as a goal six years of elementary schooling for African children and wants agricultural education on a practical level to turn Africans into farmers.

He said the presence of a successful African farmer would do a great deal for the native population. Foreigners who make demonstrations do not have much of an influence on the natives, he said, because they believe they are possessed with the white man's magic which is not within their grasp.

Opposed to federation with Rhodesia under a white dominated self-government, Nyereri said he believes the British Crown and Her Majesty's government afford the best protection for his people.

AFRICA FEDERATION PLAN FACES BIG DIFFICULTIES

Immediate and Distant Goals of White Settlers Are Opposed by Africans Who Far Outnumber Them

PROP FOR THE BRITISH EMPIRE

By C. L. SULZBERGER

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, Jan. 3—Audacious plans to reinvigorate Britain's waning Empire are now being hatched in this Central African boom town, which, with its gaudy big new buildings, daily bustle and bold talk of new developments, is in many ways reminiscent of American Western cities that mushroomed during the last century.

Largely as a result of Southern Rhodesian impetus a project is now being discussed in London that aims at the early federation of Britain's three huge possessions between the Limpopo River in the south and Lake Tanganyika in the north—Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The goal would be to weld these colonies into one federated state. Eventually, this would become a new British Dominion, inviting wholesale white immigration and capital investment and able to provide the Empire with more priceless raw materials such as copper, cobalt and uranium.

In the words of Sir Godfrey M. Huggins, Southern Rhodesia's Prime Minister for nineteen years, it would "create a strong, virile progressive British state" and "preserve Africa for the Empire and for the British way of life."

To many, this scheme is but a first phase. An organization formed here, called the Capricorn Africa Society, is pushing for a wider federation. Its ultimate objective would be to group together all of the continent south of the Sahara Desert in a United States of Africa.

Continental Scope

Counting upon the creation of a Central African federation soon, it would then seek to join the three East African territories under British control—Kenya Colony and the Uganda Protectorate and Tanganyika, a United Nations trusteeship supervised by Britain.

Once Central and East Africa were linked, a convention would be called with representatives from other continental areas. This would attempt to work out arrangements for eventual federation with the Union of South Africa and the Portuguese, Belgian and French colonies north of the Tropic of Capricorn. Sponsors of this scheme claim such colonies could retain special relationships with their present rulers.

First Step

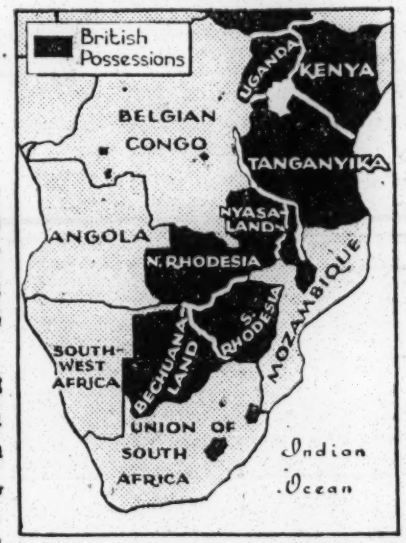
Despite the plain difficulties in its way, African federation is intellectually as alive as the more widely advertised, slow-moving plans for European Union.

The initial step for Africa is on the verge of decision. A conference opened Thursday in London among representatives of the United Kingdom, the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland. Its hopes are for agreement on a formula for federating these areas. If accord is reached, a referendum will be held here.

Should Southern Rhodesia vote to support it—as is predicted—the Colonial Office in London has pledged that Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland will automatically join. They, unlike this colony, are not self-governing.

The Capricorn Society, headed by a war-time Commando hero, Col. David Stirling, seems to be thinking ahead. Next week a conference starts at Costermansville, Belgian Congo, on "The Development of Civilization in Africa." There H. H. Wilson, whom some regard as Capricorn's "brain trust," will expound hopes for further federation.

FEDERATION GOAL



Morass of Problems

These plans have created a maximum of stir in Africa.

However, when one examines the dream in relationship to existing reality, one finds a morass of problems. In Central Africa alone, three types of administration exist—self-governing Southern Rhodesia, dependent colonial Northern Rhodesia and the protectorate of Nyasaland.

In the latter two, racial relationships are run by London, whose ideas are certainly more liberal than those prevailing among the pioneering settlers.

In any further federal schemes, many fear closer connection with Kenya's racial indigestion. And the addition of East Africa's large Indian population would bring new problems to this tightly compartmentalized society. One of the announced aims of Capricorn is to open up Africa to white men and ban future Asian immigration.

Talk of a link-up with South Africa or the non-British colonies of the continent is at present decidedly premature. Despite assurances that such would be only on a voluntary basis of association, Lisbon, Brussels and Paris surely suspect the old bugbear of British imperialism. And since an avowed reason for federation is to "erect a barrier" against "Malanism," the present Pretoria Government cannot be regarded as enthusiastic.

But the planners, whose enthusiasm is admirable, admit such are distant riddles. Deeper at the heart of the present phase is one basic issue: those African natives competent to express an opinion oppose federation.

The African is, of course, in the vast majority. He outnumbers the white man 13 to 1 in Southern Rhodesia, 47 to 1 in Northern Rhodesia, and 607 to 1 in Nyasaland.

Lack of Opinion

It is obvious that at present the great bulk of Africans are in no position to express any considered opinion. They remain illiterate, backward villagers in mud and wattle kraals. Missionary surveys confirm an utter lack of comprehension concerning political matters.

The point rests, though, whether the native will be better or worse off ultimately under federation, whether his chances of advancement—hitherto far too slow—will be accelerated.

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions has condemned the project. Eliud Mathu Wambu, a Cambridge-educated member of the Kikuyu tribe, told the writer in Nairobi:

"If federation is brought about now, it would be merely a scheme for European domination and create bad feeling. First, there must be political and social reform in every area involved."

The federation idea is venturesome and logical. But Africa remains a continent primarily inhabited by the black peoples. To gain their support, the dream will have to be explained to them in terms of realistic benefits. At present they are confused, resentful or, for the most part, painfully ignorant.

NATIVE RHODESIANS ARE BEST FARMERS

Outshine Whites on Poorer Land, but Are Restricted by Policies of Government

By ALBION ROSS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, July 22—Southern Rhodesia's farmers, meeting here in annual convention, are faced with the fact, which is of considerable significance for the new Central African Federation, that the native Africans, with about 30,000,000 acres in their reserve to the white man's 47,000,000, are feeding close to the whole population.

The best estimates available indicate that the native African peasant family not only is feeding itself but produces enough for sale so that nearly the whole needs of Southern Rhodesia's 2,000,000 native population is covered. There are about 145,000 whites in the colony.

Native agriculture is based on a system under which it is assumed a native peasant family needs for cultivation an average of six acres and a share equal to an extra sixty acres of common grazing ground in his area. The average Southern Rhodesian farm run by a European goes to 2,000 or 3,000 acres. Great acreages in the immense European reserve lie idle or are used only occasionally.

Natives Practice Crop Rotation

The native who, according to estimates, feeds close to the whole population has a rough four-crop rotation system. He cannot afford to let the land lie idle. The European, growing corn as a major crop, lets his land lie fallow every other year. Thus it is the European today with his great idle acreages who practices the agriculture of the old native tribal days and lets the tired land rest until he gets ready to come back to it.

Figures released at the white farmers' convention showed the European farmer getting, with all his advantages of abundant land, seven bags of corn to an acre. As he commonly plants only once in two years this amounts to three and one half bags annually.

The average bush peasant, of whom there are about 200,000, gets roughly two bags to an acre and about 67,000 so-called co-operators get three and one half bags. These farmers who do part of what the agricultural agents tell them to do. The so-called plot holders—those who do all they are told to do by the agricultural agents—get six and six-tenths bags and the certified native "master farmers" average seven bags to the acre without letting the land lie idle.

Some of the best native farmers, on the better land, are getting forty-six bags to an acre, which makes the white farmer's average

farmers, produce 100 per cent of this colony's grains, 97 per cent of the corn, 96 per cent of the beans, 65 per cent of the peanuts, 78 per cent of the beef, 59 per cent of the wheat, 59 per cent of the corn.

Good Farmers Get Land

Among the best farmers in the country are African natives in so-called purchase areas where men certified as "master farmers" by the agricultural authorities are allowed to purchase farms of 100 to 150 acres from the state.

The number in this class is increasing each year. Despite having only two-fifths as much land in their reserves as the whites have in their reserves, the Africans, according to figures presented to the

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African Royalty Sparkles During Gala Coronation

By PAUL D. DAVIS and GEORGE PADMORE

(Special to the Courier)

LONDON, England—Very noticeable amid the pomp, glitter and ceremony attendant to the coronation of Elizabeth II as Queen of England were a vast number of dark faces, representative of the many peoples under the sway of this nation's first woman ruler since Queen Victoria.

They came to the coronation from Africa, India, the West Indies, and such lesser areas as Zanzibar, Perak, Brunei and Lahaj.

They were accorded places of honor in the nine separate processions which wound their way through four miles of jammed London Streets Tuesday morning.

ALSO ON hand were scores of U. S. Negroes, who came over to see the most glamorous event on earth. They were among the one million spectators which packed themselves into the streets along the procession's route.

Queen Elizabeth ascended, officially, to the throne in an era marked by tremendous unrest among the great majority of the eight "self-governing" nations and fifty overseas "territories" which represent over a half-billion human beings.

The darker races were officially represented in all of the nine processions to Westminster Abbey, which lasted for two and one-half hours up until the actual coronation services within the Abbey, itself, began.

The third carriage procession represented "colored territories," and included the Queen of Tonga, and the Sultans of Zanzibar, Johore, Selangor, Kalantan, Perak, Brunei and Lahej, and with horses, uniforms and exotic dress a-glitter with jewels and medals was one of the most brilliant of the day.

* * *

THE Prime Minister's procession included five representatives from "colored nations." In the line of march were Prime Minister Jawarharlal Nehru of India, and leaders of Southern Rhodesia, Ceylon, and Pakistan.

Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of Accra, Ghana, was not in London for the ceremonies as the Gold Coast (Ghana) has yet to be officially accorded "dominion status." The Gold Coast, instead, was represented by Sir Emanuel Quist and Lady Quist and military forces in the procession.

The Queen's colonial escort included eight mounted officers from Malaya (2), Fiji (1), West Africa (2), and East Africa (3).

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THE RETURN procession from the Abbey, following the ceremony included bands and units from the Royal Papuan-New Guinea Constabulary; South African officers and soldiers, and military representatives from Pakistan, Ceylon, Southern Rhodesia, Sierra Leone, Royal East African Navy, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, the Leeward Islands, Jamaica, the King's African Rifles of Kenya, the East African Signal Corps, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaaland, Northern Rhodesia, Nigeria, Gold Coast, Trinidad, Gambia, and the Windward Islands.

Among the many marchers who caught the eyes of watchers was Paramount Chief Mwanawina III of Barotseland, Northern Rhodesia. The chief wore a cocked hat, a coat heavy with gold lace, a long gilded sword with gold tassels, and carried a fly whisk, symbol of his high rank.

Many notable figures of color were on hand and the highest ranking officials were all seated within the Abbey during the crowning of the Queen.

AMONG THE many prominent Negroes accorded seats within the Abbey were the following:

Gold Coast — E. O. Asafu-Adjaye, A. E. Inkumsah, cabinet members. Gerald Awuma and Simon Dombo, Duroi-Na, Legislative Assembly members.

Nigeria—SirAdesojiAderemi, Oni of Ife; Shettima Kashim; Peter Achimugu, Mallam Nagwatatse, Patrick Eshimokha, Idogu II, Olokpe of Okpe, and Bishop E. T. Dimieari.

Sierra Leone—Dr. M. A. S. Margai, Dr. Bankloe Bright and Chief Akimami Dura II, members of the Legislative Council.

Gambia—J. A. Mahoney, vice president of the Legislative Council.

Tanganyika — Canon R. M. Gibbons, principal of St. Andrew College; Chief Thomas Marealle of the Chagga tribe; E. C. Phillips, member of the executive council, and M. A. Karimjee, Indian member of the Legislative Council.

Uganda — C. Handley Bird, member of the Legislative Council; H. K. Jaffer, member of the executive council, and the paramount chiefs of Runyoro and Toro.

Three Europeans represented the Africans in Northern Rhodesia. They are Roy Welensky, who is slated to become the first deputy Prime Minister under the new federation of Central Africa and G. D. Beckett and J. S. Moffat, both members of the Legislative Council.

Other territories like Malaya, Hong-Kong, Mauritius, St. Helena, Seychelles, Sarawak, Fiji and Cyprus will also be officially represented.

Only one of the six African members of the Kenya Legislative Council was selected. He was Muchohi Gikonoyo, a nominated member whom the Mau Mau threatened. The other Kenya delegates are two European leaders, Major Cavendish-Bentinck and Michael Blundell, president of the settlers' union, and Ibrahim Nathoo, representing Indians.

* * *

QUEEN SALOTE, the Tonganise name for Charlotte, was the only crown head who attended the ceremony inside the Abbey. All other rulers invited were represented by ambassadors or other special emassaries.

Explaining why the colored queen attended in person, an official spokesman of the Colonial Office said that according to official protocol, Tonga is a British Protectorate and not a sovereign state recognized as such by other foreign nations.

Nevertheless, the Queen is entitled to be addressed as "Her Majesty" because that was laid down in the treaty between Tonga and Britain when the island came under the British protection.

The islands have a population of 45,000, and as a reward for their loyalty to British during the war, the late King George, the present Queen's father conferred upon Queen Salote the collar and mantle of the Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire in 1945. Tonga's contributiton in fighting the Japanese was 100,000 pounds, two Spitfire planes, and 2,000 servicemen.

* * *

QUEEN SALOTE brought gifts for Queen Elizabeth and other members of the British royal family. These consist of specially hand-made native rush table mats and other household things.

During the Queen's stay in London, she was the special guest of the Colonial Office. The entire building at 36 Weymouth Street, in Mayfair, was placed at her disposal. The Queen also had the exclusive use of a Rolls-Royce car and a retinue of English servants to assist the native ones who traveled to England with the colored ruler.

However, there were those who did not put in an appearance. The Paramount Chief of Nyasaaland did not come as his people boycotted the Coronation over the proposed Central African Federation.

Chief Mwase informed the Governor that he was supporting the African National Congress in its boycott. Accordingly, a Chief Kawinga was named to take the place of Chief Mwase in the coronation activity.

* * *

COMMENSURATE with the Constitutional crisis in Nigeria, Dr. Nnamdi Azikwe, Federal President of the National Council of Nigeria, and the Cameroons, did not attend.

Queen Elizabeth was crowned as Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her other Realms and Territories, Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

In her oath, the Queen promised "to govern the Peoples of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, Pakistan, and Ceylon, and of the Possession and other Territories to any of them belonging according to their respective laws and customs."

* * *

BUT WITH open warfare occuring in Kenya and Malaya, with Nigeria and the Gold Coast rocking from unrest and rioting, and with South Africa teetering on the break of open racial warfare, the United Kingdom's crown would not rest as securely upon the heads of the current monarch as it did the last time it sat upon the brow of a British Queen.

18a 1953

AFRICA IN THE THROES OF VAST RACE CONFLICT

Issues Now Being Fought Out There Offer a Wedge to Communism if Situation Is Not Improved

WHITES OFFER NO SOLUTION

By C. L. SULZBERGER

CAPETOWN, Jan. 17—The suffering and misunderstanding visited upon men by each other in the name of "race" constitute a human tragedy. Rare are the moments of history when breeds differing in pigmentation of skin or formation of feature have lived together in sympathetic harmony.

Long before the "cold war," in which the Communists have made excellent propaganda use of this sad fact, politicians and philosophers abandoned the path of pure reason when dealing with racial mattters.

Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels confusedly cited Hegel's "ethnic trash"—referring to the world's subject peoples. Their professed disciple, Generalissimo Stalin, would now seem to have initiated his own policy of racial persecution against the two and a half million Jews behind the Iron Curtain.

Nowhere on earth has that paradise been created where all men are brothers. Only a few days ago anti-Communist Socialists, meeting in Rangoon, split on this issue. Asia's parties refused to join those of Europe in their Second International. They felt that their Western colleagues stood insufficiently strongly against racial discrimination.

Few world leaders have escaped the blight of prejudice. Benjamin P. Thomas, in his recent biography of Abraham Lincoln, quotes him as saying during one of the Douglas debates: ". . . I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races."

It is against a drab historic background that one must view the racial problems of the vast and stirring continent of Africa. Here the issues involved are most vital, the cleavages most sharply drawn and the passions most intense.

future developments is shaping up.

There are now about four thousand Negro students in British universities frequently cultivated by Communist sympathizers. The Negroes find them an accommodation amid the jungle of prejudice; they seek them out as friends. One Anglican bishop on this continent complains that Africans or Indians trained in the United Kingdom are returning here as Communists.

Students in Russia

Forty Negro students are at Charles University in Communist Prague and an unknown number in the Soviet Union. Several left-wing leaders now study in Indian universities and more are being encouraged to come by a New Delhi Government keenly aware of the effects of racial discrimination.

Not even Christianity, which so many devoted missionaries spread across this continent, has produced agreement. The Dutch Reformed Church, dominating the Union of South Africa, openly teaches that segregation is divinely ordered.

It reasons that the descendants of Noah's son Ham are the dark hewers of wood and drawers of water. Under Calvinistic predestination it is thus held that the black is fated to be the servant of the white. The Church of England and the Roman Catholics fight this view. The Vatican has taken the most unequivocal stand against racial injustice. Last year the Bishops and Archbishops of the Union proclaimed that "discrimination based exclusively on grounds of color is an offense against the rights of non-Europeans (non-whites) to their natural dignity as human persons." As if to stress the point, a Negro was named Bishop in Basutoland. But the teachings of religion, like those of democracy, have become confused and perverted. Dozens of "liberation" movements have sprung up mixing undigested Christian dogma with pagan traditions and deep-seated craving for equality.

White's Fear

A tiny minority of perhaps 4,000,000 whites, who brought with them civilization, prosperity, health and education, fears eventual submersion in the tide of 200,000,000 Negroes now commencing to feel increasingly aware of their subjugation. Tragically poised between these forces are hundreds of thousands of Indians and other Asians plus so-called "colored" blocs of mixed racial ancestry—not fully accepted by either their darker or lighter fellows.

Atavistic seeds are fed by new resentments of economic and political origin. Democracy, as defined in terms of the present broad world cleavages, has provided no answers other than shibboleths.

Communism as an ideological force is not yet widely understood in Africa. But, as one Negro remarked to this writer, "If people call it Communism every time we try to help ourselves, it causes many of us to think there must be something good in it."

The power of the Kremlin has so far not struck with success into the great mass of Africa south of the Sahara desert. Yet the pattern of

Link With Mau Mau

The antecedents of Kenya's brutal Mau Mau revolt are seen in the activities there of Elijah Masinde, who founded his own "religion of the spirits of the deceased" or "Dini ya msambwa." In this, Elijah combined vague Christian rudiments with demands that the white man be expelled. He promised his supporters immunity from gunfire.

Simon Kimbangu proclaimed himself a black Messiah in the Belgian Congo under the name of Gunza. The temples of another semi-Christian Negro prophet, André Matswa, spread across French Equatorial Africa.

Superstition, Biblical dogma and political craving are combined in the curious "Zionist" and "Nazarite" sects of the vigorous Zulus.

The common dangerous forces are fermenting. Anger against racial injustice has united Asian and Negro. The demands of industrialization have attracted hundreds of thousands of natives to slums in cities which cannot afford to house them properly. Improvements in health standards are meanwhile overpopulating tribal reserves. The slow spread of education gradually provides leadership for surly undercurrents.

Many white men, aware of these pressures, can find no satisfactory formula for easing them. They are bound together by the fear of being eventually submerged themselves. In the interim they often seem intellectually paralyzed.

Negroes' Complaint

And the Negroes complain with bitterness: "The whites don't know us. They don't even look at us. To them we are only a depersonalized problem."

The dangers of this situation are starkly evident. Some day, when the full force of the "cold war" engulfs Africa, it will be accompanied by bloodshed unless present pressures are reduced.

Yearning is expressed in the Zulu hymn: "Africa, rise, and seek thy savior. Today our sons and daughters are slaves."

How long can this craving be met without violence? That is surely the big problem of Africa. In the Union itself the present Government, utilizing the philosophy of predestination, seeks the answer by stratifying society rigidly according to color.

For the moment this may seem to perpetuate the white minority in its established position of privilege. But the majority—black, brown and mixed—is drawing together in resentment. Almost inevitably it will seek a day of reckoning. Meanwhile, in political and mental isolation, this Government refuses compromise and proudly spurns investigation by the United Nations.

Facts About AFRICA

By HAROLD L. KEITH

COLORED SOLDIERS from the Union of South Africa have fought at Kilimanjaro, Beho-Beho, Nyangao, East Africa, in 1916-17; Nablus, Palestine, 1918; Middle East, 1940-45; South West Africa, 1917-18; France, Central Africa, and Flanders, also during World War I . . . The first home in South Africa for mentally defective non-European children was opened at Maitland Garden Village, Capetown, last fall . . . the home was founded by the Cape Mental Health Society on less than £100, after thirty-five years of futile begging to the government . . . the government has consented to aid each child with 1s 6d . . . there are three such establishments maintained by the government for European children . . . E-King Farouk of Egypt will surrender about 30,000 acres of land under his nation's new laws . . . the only thing that saved Egypt's ex-King from being murdered during the revolt were the cooler heads of such men as General Naguib . . . The Gold Coast (Ghana) is slated to have its own national bank . . . Osadzifo Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of the Gold Coast, was 43 years old on Sunday, Sept. 21, 1952 . . . the first white settlers in Kenya arrived in 1903 from South Africa! . . . the membership of the Kenya African Union was over 100,000 in fifty separate branches as of January, 1952 . . . The Ruwenzori Mountains in the Belgian Congo where the rainfall hits 200 inches per year, is being studied by an Anglo-Belgian group of scientists.

Negro Chiefs Boycott Talks On Africa

LONDON, Jan. 1—(AP)—The final drafting stage of the bitterly contested scheme to federate three British territories in the heart of strife-torn Africa got off to a bad start today when Negro leaders boycotted the session.

The white planners are seeking to federate Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Negro leaders contend the proposed federation might lead to racist laws such as the Union of South Africa has established.

Conference sources said today's discussion also showed the emergence in Southern Rhodesia of a strong white bloc opposing the plan. The bloc argues the federation would give the Negro population too much power in an area where the whites are in the minority.

Negro leaders took part in the earlier drafting stages of the plan here last April and May. Their boycott of the new talks marks a hardening in the Negro position. Their leaders openly charged the plan would "throw them to the (white) settlers."

475,000-Mile Country

The white opposition centers around the draft proposal to set up a Negro-manned African affairs board in Southern Rhodesia to watch out for Negro interests.

Britain's delegation is led by Lord Winton, Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, and Oliver Lyttelton, Colonial Secretary.

Forty government officials are attending, including the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Godfrey Huggins; the governor of Northern Rhodesia, Sir Gilbert Rennie, and the Governor of Nyasaland, Sir Geoffrey Colby.

The new federation would create one vast 475,000-mile country bordering the Union of South Africa. The proposal is to set up a 35-member Federal Assembly which would legislate on foreign policy, defense, customs, higher education, radioactive minerals and atomic energy. The three territories concerned would still retain some of their powers of local government.

African Prince Now A Pilot

Henry Kimera, student prince of the Baganda tribe of Africa, gets ready for a solo flight in a Chipmunk at Filton, Bristol, England, where he has won the admiration of his fellow pilots of the Bristol University Air Squadron. He is the first member of his tribe ever to fly an airplane and expects to study and fly at Bristol for two more years before returning home. His brother is the Kabaka of Buganda.

'Freedom Or Death'

Africans Cry In London

LONDON (ANP) — At Church Hall, Westminster, a stone's throw from the British House of Parliament, African chiefs and a powerful trades union leader last week told an audience of 500 that they would die before submitting to the Central African Federation which the British Government and white settlers of Northern and South Rhodesia and Nyasaland threaten to impose on the 6,500,000 Africans.

Paramount Chief M'Mberwa from Nyasaland, the first speaker, warned the people of Great Britain: "Before you Europeans or British people impose federation in Nyasaland the first thing you have to do is to send all your navies, all your soldiers, all your big bombs and finish Nyasaland.

Not Conquered By Guns

"Kill all the women, kill all the children, kill all the he. men, kill all the chiefs and then you can impose your federation. Nyasaland was not conquered by guns. Nyasaland was conquered by the Bible. You sent the Bible to Nyasaland, but you have forgotten it. You have forgotten God."

Joshua Nkomo, president of the Southern Rhodesia African Congress and a powerful trades union leader, spoke next. He said:

Will Not Compromise

"Africans will not compromise on this question of federation. They are totally opposed to the scheme. It is a matter that might affect world peace if not properly handled. I can't say we shall not use any violence, but we shall try to avoid violence."

Nkomo comes from Matableland, S. Rhodesia. He belongs to the Matabele tribe, descendants of M'ziligazi, the Zulu. The Matabele put up two rebellions which took a heavy toll of British lives after their country had been taken over by Rhodes and his agents who tricked their king, Lobengula, into signing documents giving away the mineral and other rights of the country.

AFRICAN EMPEROR IN PARIS—President Vincent Auriol of France personally escorts Mogho Naba, 33rd Emperor of a dynasty that has ruled over the Mossis tribe in the West African hinterland for 900 years, who is in France for a three-week visit as the guest of the government. The Emperor wears the Legion of Honor on his picturesque cloak. (Newspress Photo.)

Britain's New Ruler

NIGERIA

HEAD of the Nigerian delegation is the Oni of Ife (top photo) Sir Adesoji Aderemi, spiritual leader of the Yorubas. Another Nigerian delegate (lower photo) is Mallam Isa Kaite, private secretary to the Emir of Katsina.

QUEEN E LIZABETH

Briton Calls For Change Of Heart On Race Issue

(Editor's note: The race question threatens to set all Africa aflame. What can be done about it? In the following article, a member of Britain's House of Lords suggests that the important thing is a more enlightened approach, involving a "new European outlook" toward the overall treatment of the various races on that troubled continent.)

By LORD NOEL-BUXTON
(Distributed by International News Service

LONDON—The happiness and safety of Africa hinges on the European's change of heart on race relations.

I would be the first to recognize the very difficult position in which Europeans find themselves in communities where they are vastly outnumbered by other races—especially when that other race, or those other races, reach a state of exasperation over their chances of cumulative advance or of being regarded as human beings in a full, free European sense of the word.

* * *

SUCH IS the present state in Africa which need never have arisen had the Europeans behaved more imaginatively and less self-interestedly.

It is not suggested that the majority of Africans at the present moment, or for a very long time, be accepted, or want to be accepted, on our European wavelength.

* * *

WHAT I DO assert is that unless we allow on our wavelength — in every available sense—that band of Africans who have genuine culture and sensitivity—and they are not a mere infinitesimal number—we are asking for trouble of the deepest and most threatening order.

They will not accept the "otherness" of themselves. If they are children, most of them, according to their culture, at least they are our children, and they are largely our responsibility, seeing that we have introduced the West to them.

IT IS somewhat as if we were moved to give a fellow (the African in this case) a bicycle, and then when he passes us on the road riding it, we withhold acknowledgement even by the wave of a hand.

The psychological damage done is colossal and the present picture in Africa reflects this situation as a day to day fact.

THE SOUTH African government's policy of "apartheid," or complete segregation of the races—the one superior, the other inferior — will only lead to the type of crisis given to Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice"—

"Thou called'st me dog before thou had'st a cause;

"But, since I am a dog, beware my fangs."

* * *

THE "DRIFTING" to cities, the attraction of cities, is not unique to the European. And in modern Africa these cities cause the most acute problem. They are our special responsibility seeing that such conglomerations are part of the European way of life and culture. If we talk of the "elevating concepts of our civilization", we are talking, not least, about such cities — and yet look at the shanty-town life of Africans in the locations on the edge of Johannesburg!

A new European outlook, leading to a new type of legislation, is the prime requirement.

* * *

AT PRESENT anywhere between the Union of South Africa and Kenya we witness a curious split quality in the European outlook.

On the one hand, we attempt to elevate the African by our Western Christian concepts and presumably by association and friendliness.

ON THE other hand, by policies along the current apartheid lines, we try to encourage him to develop separately on the other side of the fence, on his own lines, and in his own type of world, presumably one similar to that which existed before we Europeans arrived on the scene.

There is no consistency here.

This need to take a new view of the African—a psychological problem — means that the Europeans must have a new vivid awareness that we are all children of God, not enemies in an explosive man-made box.

* * *

REALIZE this, and there can be true partnership between the races, with the Europeans as the natural and ascendant element — but not the arrogant one for a long time, though the African is always catching up.

Resist this fact and this logic and there will be periods of chaos. The indigenous man will assert, unhappily but inevitably in his exasperation and in his sense of having been rejected, his indigenous superiority of might, numbers and primal contact.

EXPENSIVE MEMENTO—When N. Gandaa Burifo Na (left) and Duori Na, tribesmen of the African Gold Coast, brought back more than a Glockenspiel from their recent trip to the coronation. They also had an expensive limousine purchased in the British capital. (Newspress Photo.)

East, West Africa Representatives Glamorize Britain's Greatest Day

* * *

By EDWARD SCOBIE

LONDON — For the past three weeks Colonial representatives and other colored dignitaries arrived by sea and air in Britain, to attend Elizabeth II's Coronation at Westminister Abbey on June 2.

As far apart as East and West Africa and the West Indies, the delegates were issued with official

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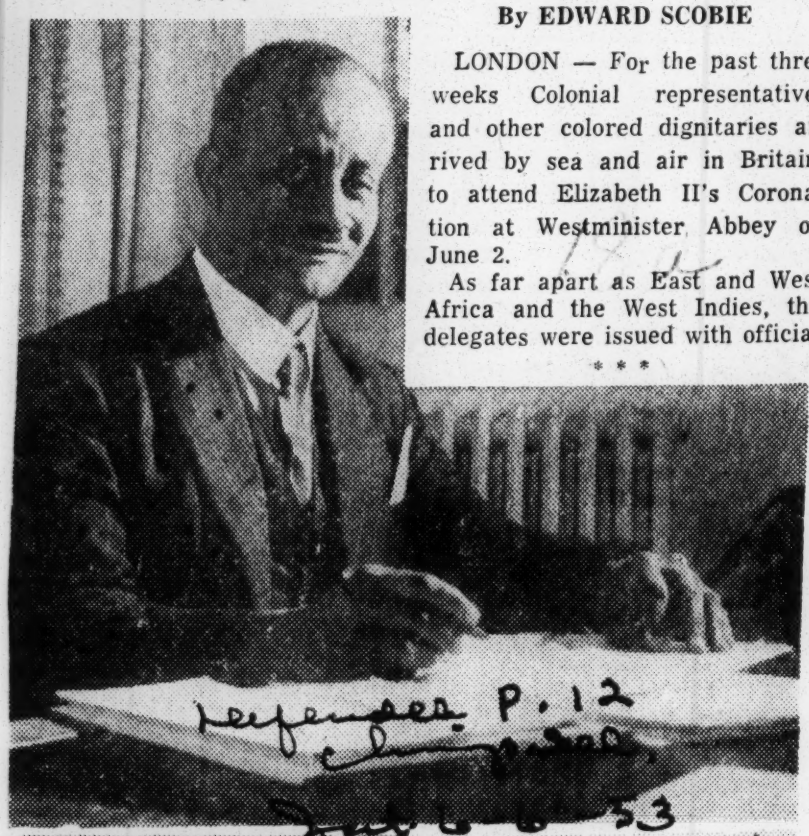

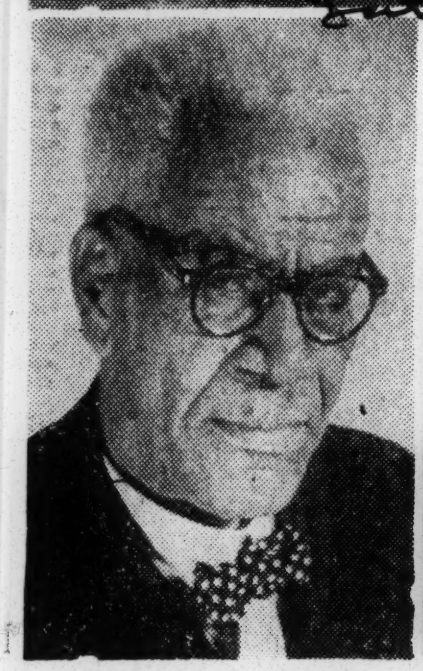

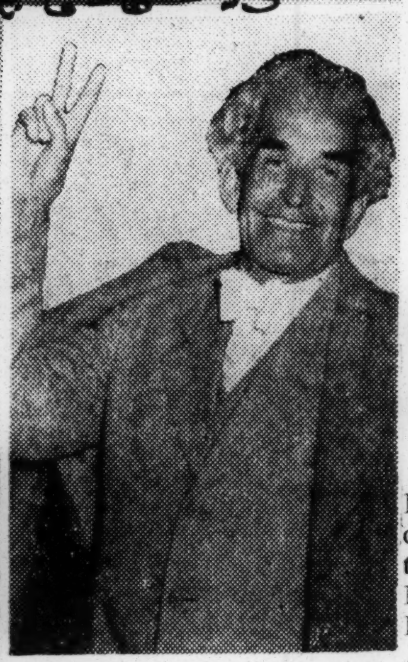

WEST INDIES

GRANTLEY HERBERT ADAMS (top photo) leader of the Barbados House Assembly, is a Barbados coronation delegate. Official representative of Grenada, West Indies, (lower left) is the Honorable Theopilus Albert Marryshow, deputy president of the legislative council. At lower right is William Alexander Bustamante, who heads Jamaica's delegation.

ETHIOPIA

WITH DARK GLASSES and lounge suit is the Crown Prince of Ethiopia, Aznatch Asfan Wossen. He will represent his father, the Emperor, at the coronation.

Governor Of Kenya Seals Off 6000 Square Miles Kikuyu Land

NAIROBI, June 2 (R).— Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, has sealed off the 6,000 square miles Kikuyu territory comprising the reserves of Kiambu, Fort Hall and Nyeri and the Meru and Embu districts lying immediately north and south of Mount Kenya.

It includes all districts where Mau Mau patrols have been operating and no one of any race will be allowed within the closed area without special passes.

The main railway and road routes are excluded from the order.

A Government statement said the order has been made "for security reasons in view of the present operations against the nationalists."

The Government has also announced the creation of three more special areas — South Western Mau Forest Reserve, Western Mau Forest Reserve and Inderet Forest Reserve — lying on the western edge of the Rift Valley Province.

Security forces in the special areas have been authorized to shoot any one who failed to halt when challenged.

In the past 48 hours, Mau Mau nationalists have launched a series of attacks throughout the Kikuyu reserve particularly in Eort Hall area.

Mau Mau nationalists last Friday destroyed four bridges erected over a dozen road-blocks on the highways used by the security forces in South Nyeri and North Fort Hall.

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THE GOLD COAST

GOLD COAST CORONATION representatives are G. O. Awuma (left) who represents a Togoland Constituency in the Assembly; the Honorable E. C. Quist, (center) a prominent lawyer who is president of the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast, and Asafu-Adjaye (right) who before his appointment as minister was a practicing attorney at Kumasi.

Of the 7,500 bigwigs in the Abbey there were the Crown Prince of Ethiopia Aznatch Asfan Wossen, official representative of his father Emperor Haile Selassie; the Honourable William Alexander Bustamante, chief minister and majority leader of the House of Representatives in Jamaica; the Honourable Grantley Herbert Adams C. M. G., leader of the Barbados House of Assembly; Sir Adesoji Adermi K. B. E., C. M. G., the Oni of Ife, Yoruba Chief of Nigeria; Sir Emanuel Quist O. B. E., president of the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast; the Vice-President of Liberia, the Hon. W. R. Tolbert; the Liberian Ambassador to London, His Excellency, Mr. Henry Ford Cooper; and His Excellency Monsieur Love O. Leger, the Haitian ambassador; together with over 105 officials representing every British Colonial possession and protectorate in the world.

COLONIALS COLORFUL

The colored delegates added to the pageantry in the Abbey, for although some will be wearing the official topcoat with tails, yet the ruling African and Eastern potentates were resplendent in the flowing robes of their respective countries.

In the procession was a battalion of 500 Colonial armed escorts, comprising officers and men of West and East African regiments, West Indian, Malayan, and Figi units. They paraded on the return journey from the Abbey to Buckingham Palace via five and a half miles of London sts., — Whitehall, Pall Mall, St. James's st., Piccadilly, Hyde Park, Marble Arch, Oxford-street, Regent st., Haymarket, Trafalgar Square, The Mall — then to the Palace.

The colonial contingent of troops camped at the Royal Artillery Depot at Woolwich, and was trained as a complete unit.

PROCESSION IN TWO PARTS

The Coronation procession was divided into two parts; in the first detachment Her Majesty accompanied by her husband the Duke of Edinburgh left Buckingham Palace at 10.26 a.m. in the State Coach drawn by eight grey horses, and drove through The Mall, Northumberland ave., Victoria Embankment, Bridge st., and Parliament sq., and arrived at Westminster Abbey at exactly 11 a.m.

Included in this ceremonial group of escorts was the Colonial contingent of 500, which had previously formed up at The Mall. On the return journey the Colonial forces were at the head of the procession directly behind a group of army bands. This was the second time in seven years that Colonial troops marched through London; the last time being the Victory Parade to commemorate the end of the last war.

At 8.50 a.m. a motor-car procession of Royal and other representatives of Foriegn States left St. James's Palace and drove to the Abbey before the Queen. In this group was the Crown Prince of Ethiopia, the Haitian Ambassador, and the Vice-President of Liberia.

SERVICE THREE HOURS LONG

The Coronation service and ceremony at Westminster Abbey lasted for three hours and fifty minutes, and was conducted by His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Fisher.

At the exact moment of Coronation, when the Archbishop set the Crown of St. Edward the Confessor upon the Queen's head, and the congregation cried 'God Save the Queen'; the peers and peeresses put on their coronets and the kings of arms their crowns,— the bells pealed, trumpets sounded, and a Royal Salute of 41 guns were fired in St. James's Park, and another of 62 guns at the Tower of London.

The colored representatives had a busy itinerary before them—official luncheons, Buckingham Palace garden parties, Coronation balls, and state cocktail parties. Individually, they were presented to the Queen and members of the Royal Family at the Palace.

HOSTILITY TO INDIA MOUNTS IN AFRICA

Fear of Growing Influence of Asians in Trade and Politics a Hot Issue

By ALBION ROSS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, July 18—One of the leading figures in British Africa south of the Equator, Michael Blundell, parliamentary leader of the Kenya settlers, has brought out into the open here the fear and hostility toward India. Now that the Central African federation is assured by the passage in London of the Federation Measure the British here are outspoken in declaring one of the essential purposes of federation is to keep citizens of the overpopulated Indian Republic out of Central Africa.

Accordingly, there was strong support for Mr. Blundell's speech yesterday before the Rhodesia National Affairs Association in which he declared that India was organizing African opinion against the European in Africa and that this was the beginning of Indian imperialism. He called for rapid European immigration to stem the Oriental tide.

One of the all-important aspects of federation, as it is being set up, according to the white element here, is that the Federal Parliament in which Europeans will predominate, will control immigration. Southern Rhodesia, which has had an autonomous Government since 1923, has kept the Indian out. Britain's East African possessions and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, however, are still under the British colonial office. The latter two will be members of the Central African federation.

The British Government in London has to walk softly in the matter of the rights of Indians because India is a member of the British Commonwealth and the United Kingdom has important economic bonds with India. There is something like four times as many one-time citizens of former British India in British East Africa as there are Europeans and their numbers are constantly increasing as well as their predominance in commerce. They have begun to appear in appreciable numbers in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The United Kingdom could do nothing or little about it. The European in Central Africa can and very clearly intends to. The Asian is not going to be permitted to play the role in Central Africa that he is playing in East Africa if European public opinion here has anything to do with it and under federation it will have everything to do with it.

Mr. Blundell's speech fitted perfectly into the fear of India evident here and expressed the feeling close to desperation found among Kenya white settlers who see themselves sinking in a flood of Indian penetration and native African hostility. The Indian penetration and African hostility in the thinking of Central and East African Europeans is closely connected. Despite occasional official denials there are few Europeans in Kenya who do not insist that New Delhi, through its official and unofficial representatives in East Africa, has encouraged and aided the rebellion of the Mau Mau, the native terrorist secret organization.

The plans being made in India for a pan-African conference with Indian participation to organize a campaign of united action against "colonialism and imperialism" have raised the issue to white heat. Mr. Blundell's appeal found political control.

lice, helped by white and African volunteers, manned checkpoints outside the city and cordoned off the African section of Pumwani, where 18,000 natives live. A house-to-house search in Pumwani for arms and gunmen yielded a number of criminal suspects.

paign to encourage native Africans to set up little village shops and train themselves as artisans. A municipal marketing project for native products by-passes the Indian trader.

NAIROBI, Kenya, July 18 (Reuters)—Troops and police today launched a major drive to stem a wave of murders sweeping through Nairobi.

More than 1,200 soldiers and po-

At first at Here a ready audience. Except for a small exceptionally liberal minority in South Africa, one point on which all the European factions in Africa south of the Equator are united is burning hostility to Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and India and the conviction that India intends to drive the white man out of Africa with the intention of taking over commercial predominance and at least indirect

At a conference of European settlers in the Belgian Congo one of the chief themes was the necessity to ban the Indian from the Congo and resist Indian commercial penetration. India's demand for Portuguese Goa has brought out into the open Portuguese hostility in Mozambique to the Indian Republic.

In Kenya the counter-attack takes the form of a European cam-

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The Week In Religion: Africa Church Groups Hit Race Bar

Leaders of Faiths Oppose Policy Of Government

By Religious News Service

South African church groups are taking steps to make known their opposition to the Government's policy of extreme racial segregation.

The Anglican Church is the latest religious body to condemn racial intolerance. A message issued by the Anglican bishops of the country calling for all races in South Africa to work together recently was read in churches of the communion.

"There is no room among Christians for hatred, intolerance, contempt, or pride," the bishops said. "We must seek for opportunity to give expression to our unity in Christ. And above all we must be on our guard lest by word or deed we break the spiritual bonds that united us all in the family of God.

Action Follows Message

"It is not our purpose to put before you a plan of political or social change in this letter. Such changes are bound to come in this country as elsewhere. Shall they come through hatred and violence or through love and understanding service?

"It is for us to show by our example that men of different races can work together with mutual respect for the building in this land of a social order more in accordance with the mind of Christ."

A few days after this message was read one Anglican bishop struck at segregation in a dramatic way. Bishop Cecil W. Alderson of Bloemfontein scheduled an interracial service in the Anglican Cathedral there on the Day of the Covenant.

This day commemorates the Afrikaners' victory over Dingaan's warriors at the Battle of Blood River in 1838. Afrikaner speeches on the holiday frequently are on racist lines, attack "British imperialism," and extol the Afrikaner way of life. The interracial service caused a stir in Afrikaner political circles.

Both Groups Attend

Equal numbers of Europeans and non-Europeans attended. Most of the service was in English, but the Gospel was read in the Sechuana native tongue, the bishop gave his blessing in both English and Sechuana, and hymns were sung in both languages.

In his sermon, the Very Rev. F. Findley, Cathedral dean, said the purpose of the service was "to witness to a vital and uncompromising truth, that we are, whether African, colored, or European, all one in Christ."

He reminded his listeners that the archbishop of the church had warned that no member, whatever his race, could be excluded from any Anglican worship.

Mayor Protests

Meanwhile, in Springs, near Johannesburg, the attendance of natives at a Roman Catholic May-oral service brought a protest from D. H. P. du Toit, Mayor of Pretoria North.

The Mayor's deputy attended the service without knowing that natives would be present. Du Toit said he would have left the church upon seeing the natives, if he had attended himself. He criticized the Mayor of Springs for not making it known that non-Europeans would be present.

Earlier, South Africa's youngest Roman Catholic archbishop bluntly denounced the present situation in the country as "a stain on the honor of every European."

Cites Europeans' Role

Archbishop Denis E. Hurley of Durban, who is only 37 years old, said, "We Europeans bear the awful responsibility of safeguarding the rights of Africans and seeing that they get a square deal."

"The African views the white man," he continued, "as a greedy rapacious land grabber who will break faith and trust with the helpless occupiers of land whenever it suits his pocket.

"And, what is worse, the Europeans have done everything to deserve that reputation."

Clergymen of many Protestant denominations also have attacked the Government's segregation policy. The chief supporter of that policy is the Dutch Reformed Church. However, there are increasing signs of uneasiness among some elements in this church over its pro-segregation stand.

Conference Slated

One sign of a possible new approach by Dutch Reformed leaders is the calling of an interdenominational conference on "The Application of Christian Principles In A Multiracial Society" by the Dutch Reformed Church in the Transvaal.

Dr. Logan Tells AU Audience Of African "Mason-Dixon" Line

ATLANTA, Georgia — (SNS) — The nature of the struggle in Africa is clearly revealed by an expression which is current in that country today, namely the Mason and Dixon line (south of the Sahara), Dr Rayford W. Logan. the chairman of the department of history at Howard University, told a forum audience at Atlanta University this week. Speaking on "The Impending Crisis in Africa," Dr. Logan told his listeners that the two countries south of the Mason and Dixon line that are most determined to maintain white supremacy are the Union of South Africa and Kenya.

"However much we may regret and differ with the white supremacy views of Prime Minister Malan," he stated, "it is necessary to try to understand them in terms of (1) the pathology of dictatorship (2) certain national characteristics of the Dutch people (3) the determination of the Europeans in the Union to retain possession of a tremendously rich country especially with respect to gold and diamonds

that at the end of 100 years the Belgians would have extracted practically all of the copper, the diamonds, the uranium and other mineral resources and that, they therefore would be willing to return the impoverished county to the natives.

Along the Gold Coast, north of the Mason and Dixon line, Dr. Logan stated that the natives are rapidly approaching self government. "Prime Minister Kwano Nkrumah of the Gold Coast," he said, 'symbolizes the determination of the people of not only the Gold Coast but of Africa as a whole, to become independent or self governing."

He also said that Malan looks upon him as a threat as great to his principles of white supremacy in the Union of South Africa as the south did upon the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 as a threat to slavery.

In summing of his address, the speaker observed that Nigeria will probably achieve independence in the near future; that in the French colonies it is likely that the Africans will demand the development of political autonomy rather than larger representation in the national assembly in Paris.

'There is real danger," Dr. Logan said in conclusion, "that what former Ex-Prime Minister Jan Smuts of the Union of South Africa used to refer to as 'sea of black' may engulf and overwhelm the advocates of white supremacy elsewhere in Africa, the principal source of the ironies of history," he observed, "if Africa, the principal cource of the slave trade in the modern world and the last stronghold of Colonialism should become the battleground either ideological, or, God forbid, military, in the determination of the equality of Negroes without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion."

Cause Of African Unrest

"British imperialism" is frequently denounced as responsible for mistreatment of African natives. This is actually not placing the blame where it mainly belongs. The most troubled parts of Africa today—apart from Egypt with its Suez Canal controversy—are areas where Europeans have settled and taken over. The grief meted out to Africans comes not from the government in London, but from colonists on the spot.

The Christian Science Monitor recently took note of this, pointing out that natives of Central Africa "actually look to London to protect them from what they believe to be the less liberal intentions of the white settlers of the area."

The Union of South Africa, dominated by the old Boer element, is an outstanding example of a harsh program of holding the natives down. There the Africans, who outnumber the whites

nearly 4 to 1, have a right to only one-thirteenth of the land.

But this is not the only such case. In British colonies, where European settlers are of British stock, comparable programs are being carried out.

The Mau Mau violence in Kenya grew out of the setting aside of millions of acres of the best land for European colonists, who today number only some 40,000, compared with more than 5,000,000 natives.

In Southern Rhodesia, another British area which has been found suitable for white settlement, the prime minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, has declared bluntly that "the ultimate possession of the land will be to the people who can make the best use of it." Yet Southern Rhodesia has less than 150,000 whites compared with more than 2,000,000 natives.

A comparable situation exists in the French possessions in North Africa. These areas were part of the old Roman Empire and are well suited for European colonization. Although the French are slow to emigrate, they have had a hold in North Africa since 1830 and by now there is a considerable population of European extraction, though still very much in the minority. Here we have the same story of colonists getting the best land and generally dominating the picture.

The more harmonious parts of Africa are regions where white men have come only as administrators, teachers, traders and missionaries—where the climate is such that it is unlikely they will ever form any considerable part of the population. The troubled areas are those suited to European colonization, where great areas like the "White Highlands" of Kenya are set aside for use of colonists, already on hand and to come, regardless of the prior claim of the native races. This policy has aroused a resentment easy to understand, and which if persisted in may yet result in a disastrous explosion.

Africa in Turmoil

AFRICA has been rightly called the continent of the future.

Its wealth of strategic resources, its 200 million dynamic people, its colonialism, its bewildering multiplicity of peoples and tongues, its growing importance to the Western World, have conspired to focus upon it the attention of thinking people everywhere.

American Negroes naturally have a strong interest in developments there and a lively sympathy with the aspirations of the African people.

We are outraged by Malanism in South Africa and the uglier aspects of colonialism in Kenya and British Central Africa, but encouraged by the progress in the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and, until recently, in Nigeria.

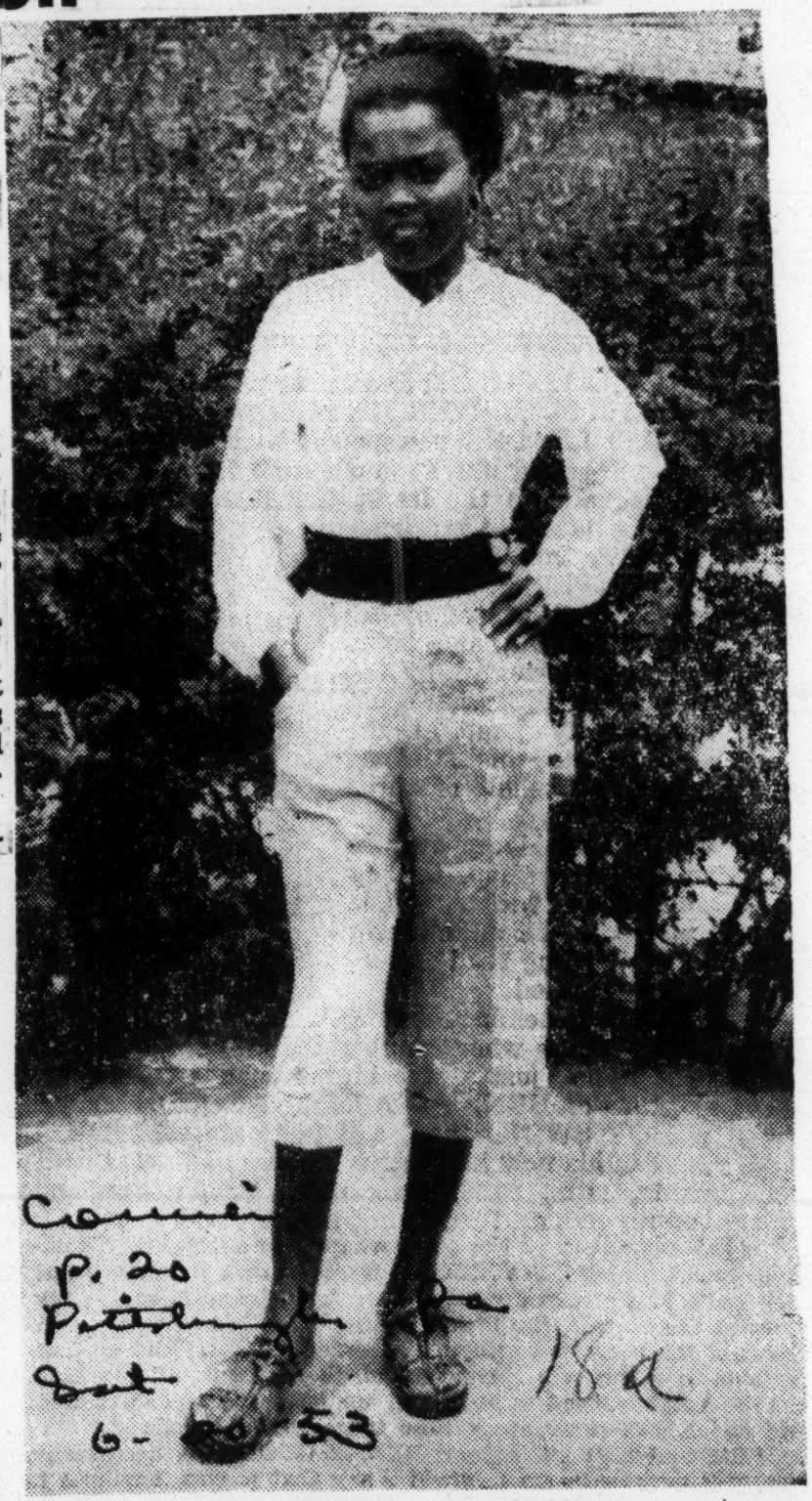
In order to have a sound understanding of what is going on in Africa, however, we have to divorce ourselves from most of the propaganda which is written as news about the continent, and not be led astray in our thinking by partisan arguments.

What is necessary above all is to recognize that these problems are not simple but highly complicated; that there are not only two but several sides to the question; that the political subdivisions are in no sense indicative of the actual cultural and tribal divisions; that illiteracy and disease are rife in most of the continent; that in terms of modern sovereignty and its responsibilities there, is in most areas, a woeful lack of prepared leadership for immediate tasks.

There are, too, tremendous paradoxes, bewildering to the student of Africa honestly attempting to intelligently appraise the situation.

This challenges us to give close study to Africa, to learn more about its people, its immense area, its variations in terrain and resources; so that we may be able to understand the background of what is happening, and to make prognostications as to its future.

The Courier has sought through its foreign correspondents to give readers the latest information week after week and we hope that has helped in an understanding of the immensely complicated problem the continent presents.



Glamour in Ghana—Angela Nanor, 21, who appeared in the film, "The Boy Kumasenu," produced by the Gold Coast Film Unit, posed for Accra, Ghana. Angela is a dressmaker by profession. She speaks French and English.

18a 1953

THE LATE MARCUS GARVEY

Brief Sketch Of Marcus Garvey

A man once lived called Marcus Garvey. He died in 1940, in London, just after the outbreak of the Second World War. Before he died he turned American Negro life upside down. His ideas are now turning Africa upside down.

He died almost penniless amid the wreckage of a once great dream. There had been a time when millions hailed him as "The Provisional President of Africa." Marcus Garvey was very short, and very dark, and very eloquent.

There were those who loved him and gave him their wealth, their labor, and even their lives. There were many who hated him.

Who was this man who had been acclaimed as the fountainhead of their inspiration by Kwami Nkrumah, first black prime minister in all of Africa, and by Jomo Kenyatta, alleged leader of the Mau Mau?

NATIVE OF WEST INDIES

Marcus Garvey was a West Indian Negro born on the beautiful but poverty stricken island of Jamaica. An alert and intelligent boy, he saw clearly the pattern of Jamaican life as it existed in those days.

A few whites at the top holding the reigns of economic and political power. The great black masses at the bottom growing the cane and bananas, and denied educational and economic opportunity. And in the middle—the "coloured people"—mixed bloods, proud that they were not black and accepting the "white collar" crumbs from the white tables.

And Garvey brooded over it and came to hate it. He reports that his first great emotional crisis came when the family of a little white girl with whom he played decided to return to Scotland to break up her friendship with a little black boy. Any study of Garvey will make plain that this incident never ceased to influence his unconscious mind.

A PRINTER BY TRADE

Young Marcus was ambitious. He finished the lower schools. He became a printer. He studied law and read widely in the classics. Biography and history were his favorite subjects.

He always dreamed of the day when black men would assert their dignity and stand toe-to-toe, shoulder-to-shoulder, and head-to-head with the white power-holders of the world. He wandered through Europe and Latin America. A plan was born in his fertile mind and was given force by his stubborn will.

In July of 1914, in his native land of Jamaica, Garvey organized "The Universal Negro Improvement Association and African (Imperial) League," in order to " . . . unite all the Negro peoples of the world into one great body to establish a country and a government absolutely their own."

FIRST MOVEMENT FAILED

The country was to be in Africa. New World Negroes would help to found it. His movement failed and Garvey blamed the "coloured people" for its demise. His eyes then turned to America where there were Negroes by the millions.

He states that Booker T. Washington invited him to come to Tuskegee for counsel and advice. Booker T. died before he got there. But Garvey came, and toured America, and organized a branch of his organization in New York between 1916 and 1919, Negroes in America had formed 30 branches and Garvey claimed 2,000,000 followers. His newspaper, **The Negro World,** was being sold wherever Negroes were concentrated in the United States.

REASONS FOR SUCCESS

Why did American Negroes follow him? The race riots of 1919 seemed to serve notice on the new migrants from the South that the North offered no sure haven of refuge. And, so a large segment of the black masses listened to Garvey and flocked to his red, black and green banner, and to his promise of erecting a black nation to which they could return.

It was a messianic dream.

Not only would New World Negroes return, but they would also "redeem Africa" through spreading education and skills, and would help prepare the African people for the outbreak of the next World War so that they could strike hard for freedom when white men began once more to slaughter each other.

THE GREAT BUILD UP

People sold their property and gave from their meager earnings to finance a series of organizations: The Black Star line with its four steamships; the African Motor Corps, the African Communities League, the Royal African Guards, and the African Legion. 'Think Black!' 'Act Black!' 'Jesus Was Black!' 'The angels are black!" "Don't trust light-skinned colored traitors!" "One God! One Aim! One Destiny!"

The great oratory, the long parades, the uniforms and the titles made the movement seem like the Great Lodge that outshone all other lodges.

Then the bubble burst. Rumors spread about mismanagement of the great commercial enterprises. Relentless attacks came from the respectable Negro leaders. Garvey was arrested on a charge of using the mails to defraud and was sentenced to five years in the Atlanta penitentiary.

A commutation came from President Harding after three years and Garvey was deported to Jamaica.

A short political career back home . . . London in 1936 to edit "The Black Man," and to make speeches to the small and not too enthusiastic crowds in Hyde Park . . . and in 1940—death!

INFLUENCE STILL FELT

Garvey is dead, but the brown angels on the walls of Negro churches are a memorial to his insistence that white symbols should be done away with in places of worship. See the Negro doll babies, and emphasis on pride in things Negro? Garvey helped to work this transformation in American Negro life. Only the shreds and patches of his total program have remained alive in America.

Garvey never really understood the tenor of American Negro life—that Negroes there were after intergration not immigration. But Garvey did understand what Africans wanted.

Point No. 14 of the "Declaration of Rights of the Negro Peoples of the World," proclaimed in 1920, said, "We believe in the inherent right of the Negro to possess himself of Africa." Archbishop Alexander McGuire, Primate of Garvey's African Orthodox Church, wrote in 1925, "His dream of Africa for the Africans shall surely be fulfilled."

It is understandable why the new African leadership, as much as it may disagree with many points in Garvey's total program, looks to him as the John the Baptist who cried out in the wilderness preparing the way for them. It is the African leaders who are beginning to turn Garvey into their patron saint.

Racial Discord Dims Africa's Bright Future

By A. T. Steele

MADRID (NYHT.). — After traveling up, down and across Africa, one is tempted to write with glowing optimism about the continent's future. Nearly everywhere there are signs of growth and development. Africa is astir with new projects, some of impressive magnitude.

Unhappily, these material gains are overshadowed in some regions by racial discord. The simple truth is that the biggest problem in Africa today is the problem of human relations. It seems incredible that the white man, despite all the technical skill, administrative talent and capital he has poured into Africa, still is unable to produce a formula for enduring harmony between the black and white races. Until such a formula is approved, all predictions about Africa's future will have to be conditioned with caution.

Consider Kenya, for example. Two years ago, that British colony seemed an idyllic sort of place for white settlement. It had just about everything conducive to the white man's comforts—a balmy climate, fine hunting and fishing, plenty of cheap labor and, finally, the so-called white highlands, an area of 12,000 square miles (excluding forests) reserved exclusively for the white bwana's use.

What the doughty lady was really saying was that the day is past when the white man can have everything his own way in Africa. For whether it is the savage Mau Mau revolt in Kenya, the passive resistance movement in South Africa, the anti-federation agitation in Central Africa, or the demands for self-rule in the Gold Coast and Nigeria, all are symptoms of a white settler's unwillingness to be without saying that it goes not as pleasant a place as it used to be. A few weeks ago, in Nairobi, I heard the wife of a white settler sum up the situation in a few disgruntled words. Shifting the revolver on her hip to a more comfortable position she remarked, crossly: "These Mau Mau chaps are spoiling everything."

Not So Pleasant Now

of the same thing—the growing political awareness of the African peoples.

It is not easy to generalize on the situation in Africa. It is after all, a vast continent, with a great diversity of climates, peoples and political systems. The peoples south of the Sahara are in all stages of development from the primitive bushman of southwest Africa to the considerably more advanced Negroes of, say, the Gold Coast.

Powers' Policies Differ

And each of the colonial powers—Great Britain, France, Belgium, Portugal and Spain—has a different approach to the African problem. Generally speaking, Britain is the most liberal of the five in its colonial policy, though it is necessary to draw a sharp line of distinction between hte Englishman at home and the Briton who has settled down for keeps in Africa. The former is likely to be pretty broad-minded in his attitude toward the Africans, the latter narrow but hard-headed with a tendency to judge the African more by his faults than by his virtues.

Although the French and the Portuguese are probbaly less color-conscious than the British, they are a good deal sterner in dealing with political opposition from the African side. The French will tolerate political change only within the framework of the French Union. And Portuguese colonial policy, too, is based on the view that Portuguese possessions must remain forever Portuguese.

Within these limits, the French gave privileges to a small elite class of educated, pro-French Africans. And the Portuguese, for their part, have a similar satellite element called the "assimilados," or civilized Africans, who enjoy the same rights under the law as the white Portuguese. Through this shrewd technique of playing up to the educated few, the French and Portuguese have found it easier to maintain firm control over the uneducated masses.

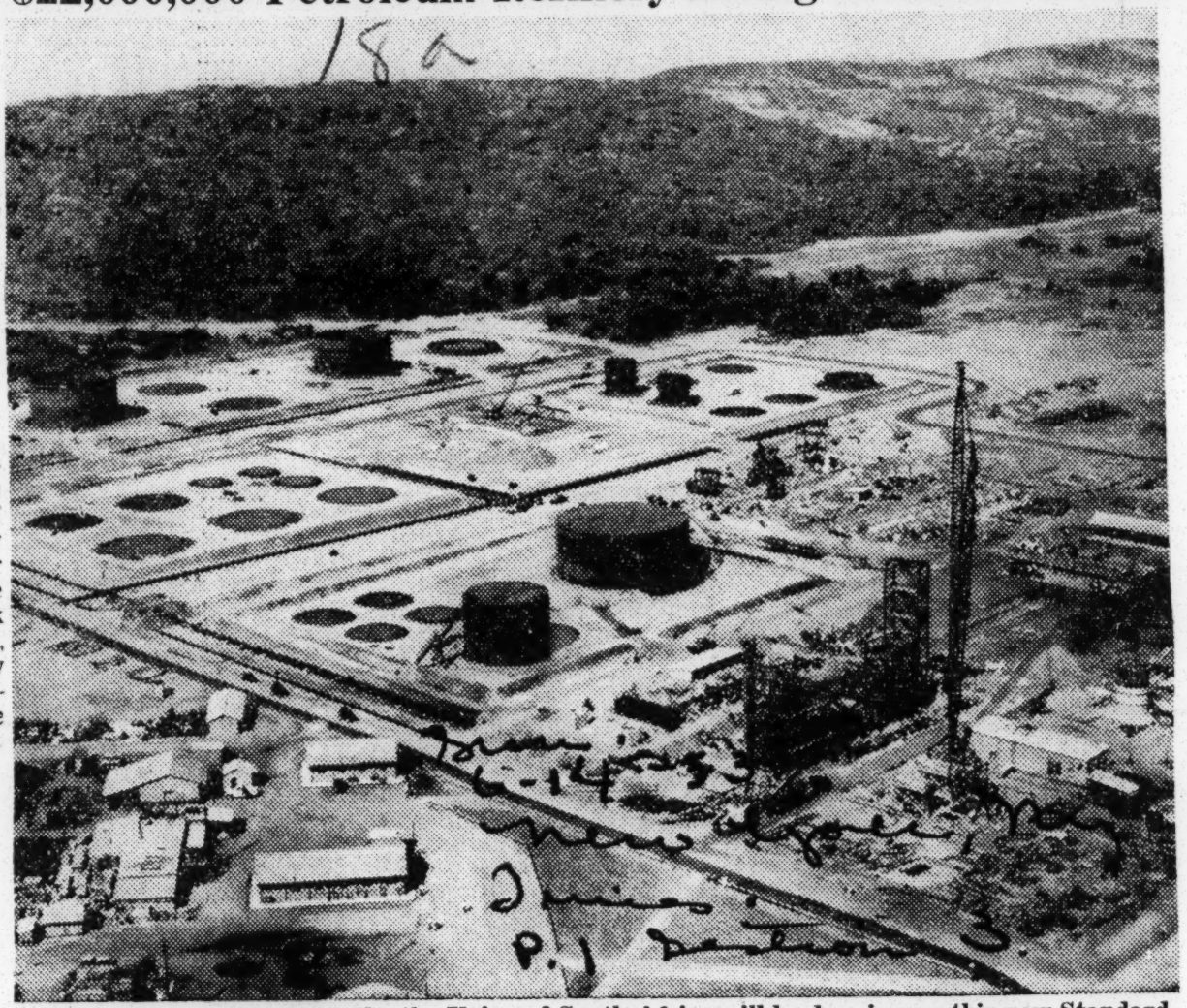
Congo Belgians Firm

The Belgians in the Congo do things a little differently, but they too are firmer than the British in their handling of the Africans, and in their control of political movements. They are ahead of the other colonial powers, in the housing and social services provided for African workers.

It is a bit ironic that Britain, with a more liberal colonial policy than the others, should be having the most trouble with her African wards. But the changes that are taking place in the Gold Coast, in Nigeria and in the Sudan are almost certain to generate similar movements elsewhere. It can hardly be doubted that the French, the Portuguese and the Belgians will also, sooner or later, have to face a showdown with African nationalism.

The eruptions of the last year have shown that African nationalism is no longer a problem that can be shrugged off lightly. The upsurge is, to be sure, still spotty and rather uncorrelated. But despite setbacks in countries like South Africa, where the measures of the Malan government may keep the black man down for quite a few years, there can be no doubt of the trend in black Africa as a whole. The African, though still immature in many ways, is coming of age politically. He is increasingly restive under white dominance.

$22,000,000 Petroleum Refinery Rising in South Africa



Within the next several months the Union of South Africa will be drawing on this new Standard-Vacuum processing plant near Durban, on the East Coast, for 20 per cent of its gasoline needs.

The Union of South Africa, once the land of the Hottentot and the Bushman, today is undergoing an industrial expansion that promises to make it one of the world's great manufacturing powers.

One of its newest industrial ventures is a $22,000,000 oil refinery rising at semi-tropical Wentworth, about four miles from the resort city of Durban on the East Coast. This plant, being constructed by the Foster Wheeler Corporation for the Standard-Vacuum Refining Company of South Africa (Pty.) Ltd., a subsidiary of the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company of New York, is the first of its kind in the country.

It will process crude oil from the Persian Gulf into motor gasoline, kerosenes, automotive and industrial Diesel fuels and light and heavy grades of fuel oil.

Until now South Africa has been dependent on imports for nearly all its petroleum needs. But within the next several months, by early 1954 at the latest, it will be getting one-fifth of its motor gasoline needs from the new Standard-Vacuum plant.

While modest in size compared with such facilities elsewhere, the refinery is described by its builders as among the most modern yet designed. It will have a capacity for processing 16,000 barrels of crude a day and is one of the first in the world to combine into one integrated processing unit the advantage of catalytic cracking; the process for obtaining larger amounts of high-octane fuels from crude oil; thermal-reforming, the process used to produce improved grades of gasoline; and crude distillation, the process used to extract petroleum products of all types from crude.

Standard-Vacuum, a marketer of petroleum products in South Africa for half a century, first decided to establish a refinery in the Union in 1948. The project was shelved temporarily a year later when it hit certain technical problems, but it was presented to the South African Government again in mid-1950. Standard-Vacuum stressed the refinery offered the Union protection against loss of refined oil supplies should internal disturbances break out in the Middle East. Although it will use crude from the Middle East, in an emergency it could be supplied easily with crude from the Caribbean or Indonesia.

By April, 1951, construction was under way. The refinery, which will be linked by a series of pipelines to tankers unloading in Durban harbor, will be staffed by about 450 to 500 workers, all but one or two of whom will be South African nationals.

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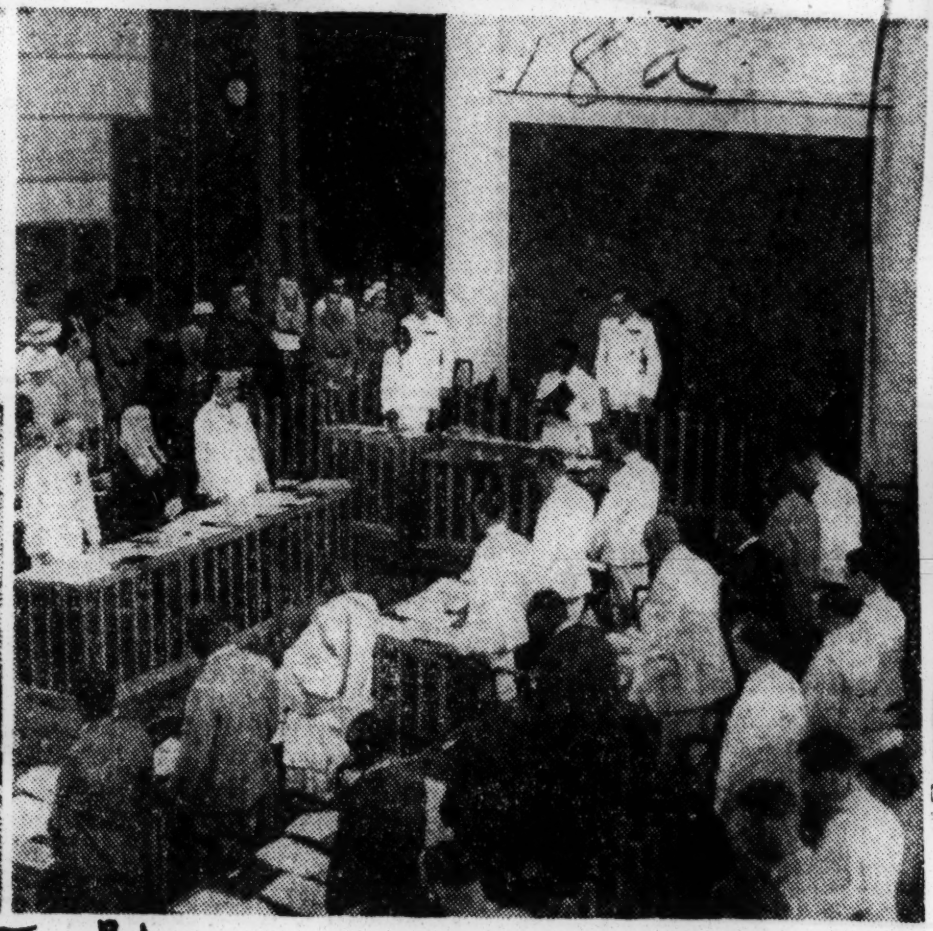
Notebook On Africa

U. S. Has Vital Stake In Africa's Race Conflict



GOVERNMENT — One of the two successful candidates for Accra in the Gold Coast's first general election is Kwame Nkrumah (left) leader of the Gold Coast Nationalistic Convention People's party. In photo at right, Gold Coast Legislative Council hears prayer read by Council Clerk Ayeh before council business begins.

CITIZENSHIP — Miss Mensah, of Accra, casts her vote in the first Gold Coast national election. In background is a polls guard.

By GEORGE FRANCIS McCRAY

The embittered struggle between whites and Negroes for the control of Africa is supremely important to America and to persons of African descent living in The United States, the West Indies and in South and Central America.

Seems far fetched that whatever happens to an African living in a mud hut in far off Timbucto could have much effect upon the treatment of Negroes in the Americas. But such is the case. It would be sheer madness for American Negroes to stand on the sidelines while desperate Africans put their meagre strength against overwhelming odds.

The basic issue in Africa is plain. Should the vast resources of that continent be developed and used for the benefit of the 150 million Africans, or for the exclusive benefit of the three million whites in Africa and their racial brothers in Europe and America? Or can a system of fair exchange be developed?

TALK OF PARTNERSHIP

In a spirit of good conscience the British particularly, and some French and Belgian leaders talk of creating a partnership with the Africans in order to develop the continent without racial conflict.

The idea has merit when judged from the way the British are putting it into operation in the Gold Coast and in Nigeria. They would surrender political control to Africans while continuing to provide technical advice, skill, and capital needed for economic development.

But in East, Central and South Africa, the idea of true partnership with Negroes is smothered under a wave of white supremacy ideas.

A bitter war of ideas must be fought and won before brute force can be freely used to crush the African Negro. The Germans did this in Tanganyika and in South West Africa and Hitler could have done it as easily as he exterminated six million Jews. This battle of ideas must be won not in Africa but in Europe and America.

For two centuries now the western world has been gradually accepting the idea of human equality and the inalienable rights of man. None but a hopeless fool preached otherwise, and Negroes being human, were painfully accorded some of the rights enjoyed by other men.

PREACH RACISM

But the white supremacists in our southern states and in Africa say the idea of political equality for Negroes is pure nonsense. Most of the whites in Africa want the world to accept their argument that the African Negro is inferior, that he can never master western culture, science, and industrial skills.

Look at his past they argue, and surely for the Negroes' own good, the white man should have the final word about business, labor, politics, education, religion, and everything else that matters.

Fortunately many influential whites turn thumbs down on the idea of permanent white control. They have confidence in the basic ability o fthe Negro masses and are justly proud of their achievements on behalf of native progress.

Even in the Union of South Africa, churchmen, some labor leaders, and educators oppose openly the racial segregation policies of the Malan Nationalists, who won a smashing victory at the polls only last week.

LOST VOICES

The mere handful of whites who want a greater measure of justice for native peoples are lost voices in a wilderness. The great majority of the whites are determined to surrender nothing to the African. This stubborn reactionary attitude is receiving increasing support from various interests in France, Belgium, Portugal, and England.

Now that Asia has been largely lost as an area for profitable investment, the colonial powers see Africa as a vast undeveloped frontier for Europe. The economic development of Africa on a truly big scale, they argue, would pour a golden stream of food, minerals, and other raw materials into Europe.

Some even view the continent, as did Mussolini, as an outlet for Europe's surplus population. This sort of talk drives the Africans to Mau Mau. They are, that is the Africans, are supporting all the white people they can afford.

AFRICA IMPORTANT

Africa not only looms large in the hopes of Europeans for continued greatness, but the continent is vitally important today. America and Europe need African military bases, strategic war materials, and manpower. African manpower is now fighting in Malaya, Korea, and Indochina, where according to Eduard D e l a d i e r.

France's wartime premier, it is being shamefully wasted.

As for minerals and other raw materials, it would be very difficult if not impossible for America and her allies to fight a modern war without those obtained from restless Africa.

Africa gives the world 100 percent of its pyrethum; 99 percent of its columbium; 98 percent of its industrial diamonds; 80 percent of its cobalt; 66 percent of its chromeite; 25 percent of its manganese; and 20 percent each of its tin and copper. Nearly all of the worlds supply of uranium ore (90 percent), from which the atomic bomb is made comes from a small section of the Belgian Congo. Vast reserves of African iron ore, zinc, sulpher, and aluminum ore are just being tapped.

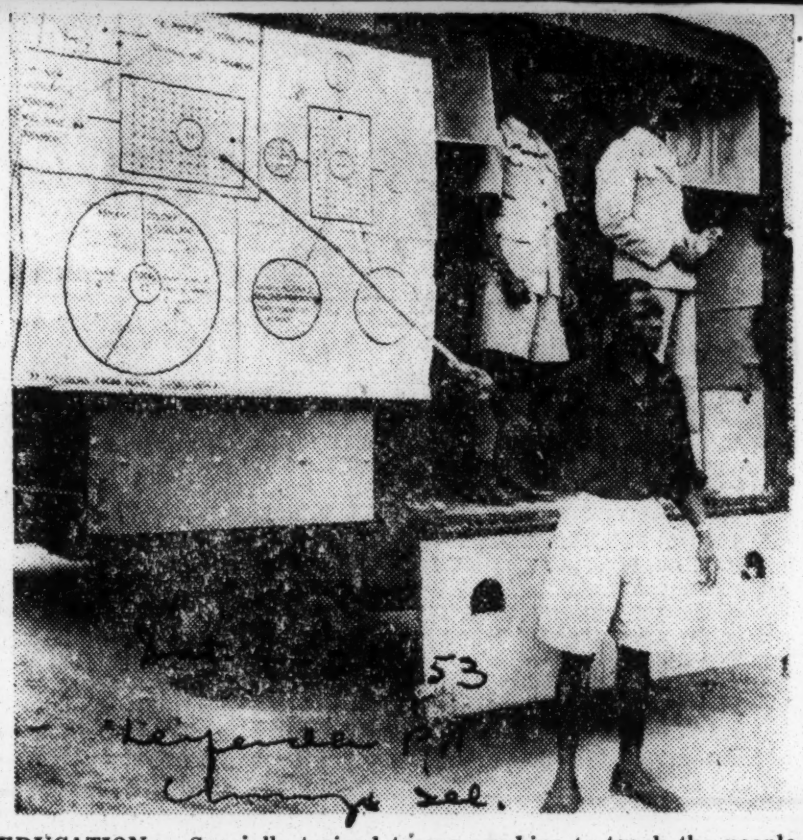
ARGUE FOR WHITES

All of this simply means that Europe and America have a strong material interest in the political future of Africa. And in politics as in other things people believe what they think to be to their material advantage to believe. Already there are important leaders in Europe and America who indicate they want colonialism and white supremacy maintained in Africa.

Conservative Lord Milverton, in the British House of Lords, during a debate on Central African Federation, argued strongly for policies to protect white settler control in Central Africa.

Under former Secretary of State Acheson, America toned down our traditional support of freedom for colonial peoples. And John Foster Dulles, successor to Acheson, stated in February that he regards the colonies of France, Belgium, Portugal, and England as being essential to their welfare.

One wonders if it be mere coincidence that an Administration which holds these views also rejects FEPC legislation. As a result of the surrender of our State Department on the colonial issue, the French have adopted a harder and more uncompromising attitude toward the independence movements in Morocco and Tunis.



EDUCATION — Specially trained teams combine to teach the people of the Gold Coast the background to the elections and how people should register to vote.

RELIGION — Rt. Rev. C.K.N. Bardsley (left) presents the crozier (bishop's staff) to Bishop Percy Jones, Bishop of Sierra Leone, British West Africa.

About The Author

George F. McCray, author of this article, is a conscientious student of African Affairs. He is founder of the Afro-World Fellowship (1938) that pioneered in studying Africa and sponsoring African students in this country. He was a Rosenwald Fellow in 1938 and a former columnist for the Chicago Defender.

Facts About AFRICA

By HAROLD L. KEITH

OMNIPOTENT: Dr. T. E. Donges, Minister of the Interior in South Africa, is empowered to decide to what racial group a man or woman, who occupies a new building in the town of Franch Hoek, must belong . . . England abolished slavery in the Union of South Africa in 1833 . . . The Emperor Menelik II routed the Italian army at Adowa in 1896 and chased the Italians out of Abyssinia . . . Humanitarianism: The Society for the Protection of Child Life was opened in Cape Town, South Africa last year, it is located on Roeland Street . . . non-European children, at long last, will get a break in Capteown, those suffering from TB will have a hospital soon, it is hoped, since the city council gave six acres of land located next to the Baragwanath non-European Hospital last winter for a proposed new building . . . Vital Statistics: In 1946 the average Asian family in South Africa had 6.96 members as compared to the European 3.39 . . . Labor Relations: Last December, 800 Negroes and a few Indians struck for higher pay and improvement in working conditions at Huletts Sugar Refinery in Natal . . . all were fired! . . . The first diamond was found in South Africa in 1842 near the Orange River . . . gold was discovered in the Union in 1886 . . . Bechuanaland is as big as Texas plus Massachusetts . . . Ethiopians can trace their history back to 5,000 B. C. . . . the largest "pure" African town in South Africa is Serowe, capital of Bechuanaland.

Congo Population Booms

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo (AP)—The Belgian Congo's tremendous economic boom in the last few years has pumped more than 8,000 whites into the colony. The most unhealthy and remote provinces have proved to be the fastest-growing areas.

In the year 1951 the white population of the Congo has increased by 18 per cent from 57,930 to 66,058. This compares with a native population of about 12 million. There are now 1,048 Americans in the Congo.

U. S. LOAN WILL EXPAND PORTS IN E. AFRICA

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

LONDON, July 25—A loan of $6,692,000 has been granted by the United States to help finance expansion of the East African ports of Mombasa and Tanga, said Lincoln Gordon, minister in charge of the mutual security agency mission to the United Kingdom.

Mombasa will get $5,656,000 and Tanga $1,036,000. The loan will cover half the estimated cost of the project. The balance will come from Britain and the East African commission.

The loans are part of a plan to develop essential raw material areas by eliminating port congestion. The program at Mombasa will provide for new berthing by adding 1,130 feet to the deep water quay, 750 feet of lighterage wharf, and new dock yard storage. Improvements at Tanga will include 350 feet of wharf, the repair of existing wharf, and the building of sheds and frate yards.

JOMO KENYATTA

KWAME NKRUMAH

Late UNIA Leader Patron Saint Of Restless Africa

By GEORGE F. McCRAY

The British have had more experience than any other government in history in dealing with colonial rebellions. But with all their experience the Mau Mau uprisings in Kenya, East Africa are the most exasperating.

Seldom have determined men so poorly armed — and apparently so loosely organized — accomplished so much by violence in so short a period.

The fight between thousands of native Kikuyus in the secret Mau Mau organization and the British has reached a new level of bitterness and violence. Mau Mau activities have spread despite the fact that Jomo Kenyatta accused leader of the rebellion and five of his lieutenants have been convicted and jailed.

DEFENDING SETTLERS

The British are trying desperately to protect the interest, the lives and the property of less than 40,000 Europeans of whom 4,000 are land holders who have been given exclusive right to settle 16,000 square miles of some of the richest and most beautiful highlands in Africa.

These exclusive White Highlands were owned entirely by Negroes 50 years ago, but today the native Africans can set foot on them only as squatters, sharecroppers, tenants, or laborers on farms owned by white immigrants.

The pro-British "loyal" Negroes the stool pigeons, informers, petty officials, and the mission boys, whom the British cannot protect easily because they must live among the blacks, are falling heavily under the guns and knives of Mau Mau terror gangs.

To date tens of thousands of Africans have been made homeless 5,000 arrested, 300 whites and Negroes killed from excutions, shootings, and murder. No whites and very few blacks sleep well in Kenya these days.

UNDER MARTIAL LAW

The whole colony is under virtual martial law. Though the British are fighting an elusive and loosely organized outfit, they are geared for a major military campaign. Though Africans are forbidden to have guns in their possession they seem to be getting them from an unknown source.

To meet a shooting war, the British have placed one of their best major generals in Kenya to command a battalion of Lancashire Fusiliers, the Kenya regiment, five battalions of the Queen's African rilfes, an East African armored car company, a heavy artillery battery, 12,000 police and over 10,000 volunteers.

FEAR BEST WEAPON

The greatest ally of the determined Africans is the fear they have been able to instill in all whites and in the natives loyal to the government.

No one knows when or where the Mau Mau will strike. To date the government has been able to do nothing to eradicate this fear or to create a feeling of security against Mau Mau raids.

Even the presence of a very impressive array of military strength can't give a white man confidence that he and his family are safe. Even the troops have been seized with this fear.

Even the ruthless slaughter, jailings and pillaging of Mau Mau suspects and their villages has been unable to deter the Mau Mau from carrying out their program of terror. Many of the government's acts of violence have been dictated by frustration and anger rather than cool military strategy.

And who is responsible for the reign of terror in Kenya and what does he hope to achieve by it?

KENYATTA THE LEADER

Hairy-faced Jomo Kenyatta, president of the powerful Kenya African Union, strongly denied at his trial before a British judge in Karpenguria, that he organized and directed the Mau Mau violence against whites and their Negro supporters.

He said he is a man of peace, that he believes in constitutional methods, and that he is just "an ordinary African, fighting for his people and not necessarily hating anyone."

True, Kenyatta was born an humble Kikuyu, but he is today no ordinary African.

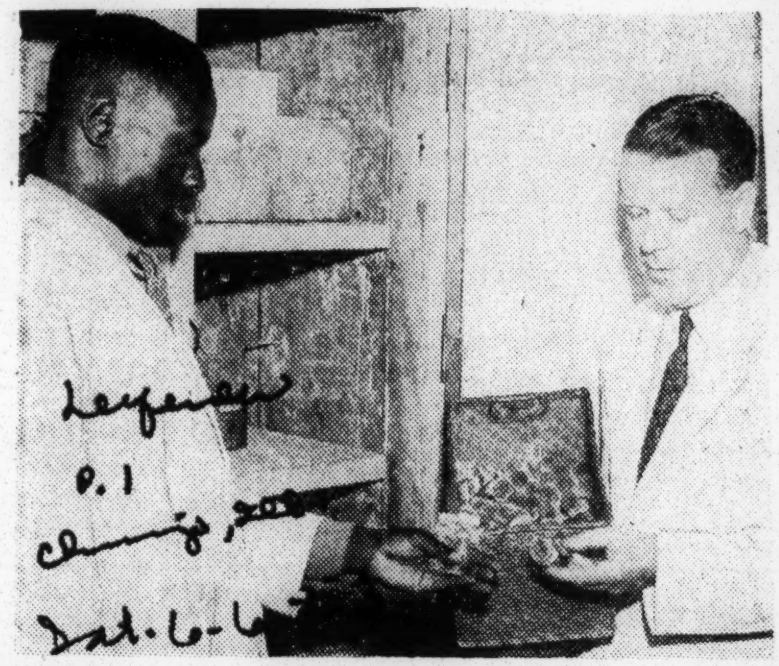
In 1946 he left his white wife and son in Europe and returned to Kenya where he plunged wholeheartedly in the mounting struggle for Negro rights. He had spent 17 years in Europe, traveling, studying, trying to find acceptance of himself as a human being.

RETURNS TO AFRICA

So back to Africa he went and almost immediately was made director of a teacher training college and elected to the presidency of the Kenya African Union. The Kau undertakes to coordinate the work of the various African tribes against land grabbing by Europeans, and for higher wages and better health and educational facilities for Negroes.

....

Kenyatta is a man of great



CONTRARY TO THE BELIEF held by many that all natives in Africa are spear-bearing savages wearing loin cloths, many are well educated and dress as we do here. Shown at a government laboratory in Nairobi, Kenya, where the Mau Mau is seeking to oust the white land-grabbing settlers are Dr. E. A. Lewis and his native African assistant, Hezekiah Rator, trying to find a cure for sleeping sickness, called trypanosomiasis.

personal magnetism and of purpose. His great self-confidence is quickly imparted to his thousands of followers of whom now regard him as a sort of god. In many Catholic and Anglican church hymns Kenyatta's name is now used instead of that of Jesus Christ.

The Mau Mau is one of the most cleverly devised rebellions of the Twentieth Century. At least a half million Negroes have taken the anti-settler Mau Mau oath and the organization functions night and day. But so far as the British spy system can discover the Mau Mau operates completely without central direction.

Neither Kenyatta nor his associates in the Kenya African Unions are Communists. The Kenya African Union and the Mau Mau are expressions of the extremest form of African Negro nationalism. The roots of the conflict run back to the early twenties.

The Kikuyu Negroes have long opposed efforts of white officials and missionaries to impose upon the tastes and preferences of whites without demonstrating their superiority.

In 1925 a bitter fight with the Scotch missionary society over the ritual of female circumcision (excision) caused the Kikuyu to set up an independent church organization of their own.

To do this the Kikuyu elders called upon Marcus Garvey, then in the United States, who sent them a Bishop, the late George Alexander McGuire of the Orthodox African Church founded by Garvey as a part of his United Negro Improvement Association. The difference between Garvey's church and the other Negro churches of the day was that the Garveyites would not accept God as a white man.

Later the Kikuyu decided they did not want to trust the white men with the education of their young. Accordingly they set up an extensive independent school system of their own. White settlers now charge that these independent schools have trained recuits for Mau Mau. Most have now been closed by the British during the emergency.

Every serious student of the black nationalism that has developed in Kenya, especially among the Kikuyu, attributes it to the influence of Marcus Garvey.

Evidence in support of this is not hard to find. Aside from adopting the church set up in the United States by Marcus Garvey, and setting up their own schools to instill a pride in the black man — one of Garvey's pet projects — Jomo Kenyatta admits that Garvey was his inspiration as does Kwame Nkrumah, Africa's first native prime minister.

Both Kenyatta and Nkrumah might be called desciples of Garvey's black nationalism. Both were in London at the same time as Garvey and for a period roughly covering 10 years they met and talked and dreamed and planned together.

When Garvey arrived in London in 1936 after his release from Atlanta penitentiary and a brief sojourn in his native Jamaica, he found Kenyatta and Nkrumah there.

Though the mighty organization he had founded in the United States had been crushed by mismanagement, disillusionment and his own incarceration, and though he had been banished from the United States and could no longer personally direct a revival of the UNIA, he was still fired with his great black nationalistic dreams.

He believed himself to be a martyr as indeed he was, but what was more important he felt himself a man of destiny. He was smart enough to know that he could not live forever and that any hope of immortality for him lay in instilling his ideas and philosophy into others capable of carrying on his great work.

BACK TO AFRICA AGAIN

His experience in America had taught him many lessons and had given him the feeling that he held the key to the solution of the black man's aspirations and destiny.

The only other place left for him to work with large numbers of black men was Africa, and since Africa was the Zion he dreamed about why shouldn't he make these smart young Africans in London his desciples.

Marcus Garvey had worked with the black men of the new world and his days were almost done. Here was a chance for Garvey's philosophy to go to work for the black man of the old world.

Marcus Garvey was just what Kenyatta and Nkrumah were looking for. Certainly they didn't agree on all points. The Africans had ideas of their own.

Too, Garvey had become embittered because of his experiences and his black nationalism which had started out on a high positive note gradually soured and degenerated into a negative program of retribution against the white man. He was mad and almost consumed by his hatred of the white man whom he had come to feel was his enemy.

AGREE IN PRINCIPLE

Certainly Garvey could not have approved of Kenayatta's marriage to a white Englishwoman. Certainly he could not have condoned Nkruman's friendship with many influential whites interested in him personally and in his mission.

But they were in complete agreement on the principle tenets of black nationalism for Africa.

One concrete example of the intimacy of the three was the relationship that existed between Garvey's UNIA in London and the Pan - American Federation, made up mostly of young African students, of which Kenyatta was an officer and Nkrumah an influential member.

The main objective of Mau Mau is to get rid of white settlement if possible and to make Kenya very unattractive to Europeans who might desire to settle there. To date they have been very successful.

The White Highlands are no longer warmly regarded as a spot to which one might retire and enjoy life amidst a plentiful supply of cheap and easily managed black labor. Foreign investors want to "wait and see" what comes next, an dvacationers fly elsewhere.

The greatest gain from the Mau Mau outrages is the increasing realization of the British and white settlers elsewhere in Africa is that the African must be treated as a human being.

As his traditional life is destroyed accomodations must be found for him as an equal in a modern community. Few Africans will be satisfied to rot on unproductive reserves.

And where ever in Africa the natives seek to throw off white domination, the name of Marcus Garvey is revered.

Economist 'Canned' for African Views?

Dismiss Federation Critic From His Job

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Courier London Correspondent)

LONDON, England—Criticism of the proposed Central African federation of the colonies of Northern and Southern Rhodesia with Nyasaaland is said to be behind sudden dismissal of Negro economist, Dr. W. Arthur Lewis as a director of the Colonial Development Corporation.

Dr. Lewis, West Indian by birth, was dismissed after he criticized the federation effort in

DR. W. ARTHUR LEWIS
. . . as distinguished as Dr. Bunche

a broadcast over the NBC network.

The dismissal came in the form of a letter from Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttleton, but the reason was contained in the missive concerning Dr. Lewis' ouster. However, the Observer, a well-informed newspaper, said that the economist may have "annoyed" Mr. Lyttleton in his broadcast citing his opposition to the Central African scheme.

* * *

THE OBSERVER commented: "It is rare that so young a director is not reappointed. But there is a precedent for not reappointing a CDC director whose sole apparent offense is political

incompatibility. If the labor government did not renew Lord Milverton's appointment . . . That Mr. Lyttleton has acted shortsightedly in dispensing with the services of a man as distinguished in the Commonwealth and Colonial Empire as Dr. Ralph Bunche is in the United States, is a certainty."

Dr. Lewis is purportedly the first Negro to be appointed the head of a department in a British university. He holds the Stanley Jeavons professorship in economics in Manchester University and is considered one of the foremost experts on colonial economics and planning in the British Commonwealth.

Lord Reith, former director-general of the BBC, is the head of the Colonial Development Corporation.

Widow Of Educator Visiting In Nigeria

IBADAN, Nigeria—(ANP)—Mrs. R. D. Aggrey, widow of the late Dr. James Kwegyir Aggrey, was the invited guest at University college here last week. Mrs. Aggrey, whose home is in Charlotte, N. C., is the widow of Dr. Aggrey, one of the great educators of Gold Coast.

Dr. Aggrey, one of the founders of Achimota college in Gold Coast, taught for a number of years in the United States before returning to his native Africa. He became famous for the educational philosophy which he introduced and which was fashioned to some extent upon the teachings of Booker T. Washington.

Rudolph Aggrey, the son of Dr. and Mrs. Aggrey is a United States Information officer at Lagos, Nigeria. A graduate of Syracuse university in journalism, young Aggrey returned to the continent where his father gained much distinction as a diplomatic representative of the United States.

To U. S. With Mother

Aggrey goes on his regular leave of absence this month. He probably will accompany his mother back to the United States.

It is expected that Mrs. Aggrey will visit the Gold Coast while she is in Africa. She will be accorded great honors there.

Here in Ibadan, Mrs. Aggrey attended the Foundation Ceremoney at University college. This institution, now three years old, has 430 students on its rolls. Its art faculty has 129 teachers; science faculty, 173; agricultural, 34, and medical, 44 teachers.

Race Turmoil Stirred by A Few Evil Men

The Dream of A Farm In East Africa Is Dead

By ROBERT C. RUARK

NEW YORK—Back home again, with a dream dead and an active bitterness against the thing that killed it, which I suppose is true of a great many people in a great many places all over the world. It seems unnecessary, too.

I will not be buying that cherished farm in East Africa, because there is not much point to living with a gun, to living in a constant distrust of every black face you see, forever, and wondering if your oldest retainer is thinking about taking your head. There are too many Africans to make stamping out the Mau Mau feasible in our time.

The murderous infection was the sole property of the Kikuyu tribe when last I looked, but there are some symptoms of its spreading among the other 5,000,000 natives in Kenya. Conversely, the counter-irritants of setting native against native—"good" Kikuyu against the Mau Mau and unleashing the spears of the Masai—could work out as just as dangerous to the white in Africa as the present Mau Mau.

How It Spreads

If it spreads from one tribe to another, it then will spread from one frontier to another—from Kenya to Tanganyika to Uganda to the Congo to Rhodesia, and eventually to link with the troubles in the south and the troubles in the north.

It's my opinion that engineered race turmoil will never subside so long as there are a few evil men who wish to create chaos by stirring internal strife with a long and distant stick.

I find it hard to believe that when I left Nairobi recently, the town was more symptomatic of war than anything I saw during the war. Everybody and his brother is off on commando or just back from commando—staid businessmen, young boys, old men—everyone is either in the Kenya police reserve or a special task force or a special commando. Everybody has grown a beard, totes a big pistol and wears a Sten gun slung over the shoulder.

Strain Is Telling

The women are being brave, but the strain is beginning to tell, to bite deeply into their nervous systems. Some are forced to stay on their farms alone, but a great many have been evacuated to other areas. I know one brave lady who has lost 30 pounds from sheer strain, because her husband has received formal notification that his head is high on the collection list.

One wearies, after a while, of guns—guns on the hip, guns under the pillow, guns by the bathtub, guns on the dining-room table, guns that can never be left unwatched a second. One wearies of suspicion, suspicion of the boy who brings the tea, suspicion of the boy who feeds the dog, suspicion of everybody. One wearies, too, of always locking up, drawing curtains, of curfews and roadblocks and mass raids on help.

I suppose that if I were a long-time Kenya landowner I would stay on and keep shooting the Mau Mau until one of them shot me, because it is unthinkable that a Communist-designed terror can disperse its settlers and leave the country wide open to misrule by ignorant savages—and eventual Russian occupation. That strip of country in Africa is too important to the Western world to let it be destroyed by savage superstitions and barbarism.

But I am not a Kenya settler, although I'd planned it, and I am unwilling to spend my days in a constant fever of apprehension, precaution, and tautened nerves. The beautiful peace of the lovely land is lost thereby—the paradise is poisoned and spoilt.

So back you come again to the organized confusion of the New York jungle, to another kind of jangled nerve. There is a memory of a mountain and a lake and a day and a night, and another memory of implicit horror such as is seldom seen. I hope the Mau Mau are lickable in Kenya, but the recipe escapes me. You simply cannot kill them all.

Africans Vote 2 to 1 in Favor Of Federation

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, April 10 (AP).—A British-sponsored proposal to federate North and South Rhodesia and Nyasaland was favored by a 2-to-1 vote in returns completed today from voting in 24 out of 30 constituencies.

With only six districts still to be reported on yesterday's referendum, the vote was 21,463 for and 11,030 against.

Returns have been slow coming in because balloting was heavy but the electorate is widely scattered, with only one qualified voter to every three square miles of territory.

The proposed central African federation would merge Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland into Southern Rhodesia. The plan was opposed by some Nyasaland tribal leaders at a recent London conference.

The casting of ballots by voters who could prove property ownership and meet educational qualifications — was completed without incidents.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Dominion Wide

In central Africa, squeezed between the Belgian Congo and Portuguese Mozambique, is a lung-shaped piece of land which last week was shouting lustily for air. The land has no composite name, but, come January 1954, it may well be Rhodesia, the eighth self-governing dominion of the British Commonwealth.

It is an area nearly twice the size of Texas, now divided into one crown colony (Southern Rhodesia) and two protectorates (Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland). The vast majority of its 6,000,000 inhabitants (so far as their wishes are known) do not want to sever their relationship with the British Colonial Office in London. Reason: they are black. In central Africa today, the black man feels he has more to lose in local white governments (*e.g.*, Malan's Union of South Africa) than by rule from a benevolent Britain.

But last week, when the people of the crown colony of Southern Rhodesia went to the polls to decide on federation, the blacks had little or nothing to say about it. The voting qualification was the possession of assets worth $1,400 or an income of not less than $700 a year; only 429 Negroes qualified. Among 40,000 whites who did, 25,500 favored federation. Mau Mauism to the north and Malanism to the south—unhappy extremes feared by most Southern Rhodesians—figured heavily in the election. The opposition consisted primarily of those who felt that federation's skimpy safeguards of Negro status are still too much. Proponents of federation argue that the resulting dominion will be large enough to grow and prosper, to the benefit of all of its citizens. Their slogan: "Federate and flourish."

British Rule Facing Crises

By A. T. Steele

By Cable to the Herald Tribune

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KANO, Nigeria, April 8.—Double, double toil and trouble seems increasingly to be the lot of British rule throughout Africa as African nationalism more and more feels its strength.

Recent developments show how widespread is the ferment. Besides the chronic "situations" in Kenya and the Sudan, the West Coast and Central Africa are also in the news.

Nationalist Conference

In Nigeria, the House of Representatives has closed a tumultuous session featured by a stormy debate on a motion recommending self-government for Nigeria by 1956. Moslem representatives from the north, who fear southern domination if self-rule comes before the north is ready for it, urged instead an amendment proposing self-government "as soon as practicable." Debate on the motion was finally adjourned amid acrimonious exchanges and a wave of ministerial resignations.

Meanwhile, farther west, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of the Gold Coast, is reported to have issued a call for a conference of West Coast nationalists in August. The object: to establish closer liaison between the nationalist movement in the West Coast colony and to lay foundations for a united West Africa.

In Central Africa it is apparent that African opposition to the scheme for federating Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland is gradually building up in the three territories, but more especially in Northern Rhodesia. The African National Congress of Northern Rhodesia, which is spearheading the anti-federation movement, sponsored a two-day period of prayer—a polite name for a strike.

This much is amply evident to any one who has visited the three territories. Articulate Africans are almost solidly opposed to the federation plan in its present form. As for the inarticulate millions, they may have little idea of what it is all about, but if their leaders say federation is bad then they are willing to think so, too. If federation is pushed through—as it probably will be if it gets a favorable vote at the coming referendum of Southern Rhodesia's white community—it will be in spite of the tacit opposition of an overwhelming majority of Africans in the three countries.

Principle Sidestepped

It is a curious anomaly that while Great Britain has made a fetish of considering the wishes of the indigenous inhabitants before making major changes in places like the Sudan and the trust territories of South Africa, the principle seems to have been conveniently sidestepped on the federation issue.

The advantages of federation to Britain, to the big investment companies and to most of the white settlers are obvious. The advantages to the Africans, who are more than 90 per cent of the population, are obscure, to say the least.

Evidently anti-federation forces are counting on passive resistance as the main weapon. But except for the powerful mine unions in Northern Rhodesia they are short of money and weak on organization.

AFRICA IS WIDE OPEN LAND, BUT NOT TO SETTLERS

Whites 'Choosey' About Whom to Admit

[Many citizens and refugees of overpopulated lands are seeking a new start elsewhere. Tribune correspondents abroad have made a survey of possibilities of underpopulated places where these persons might settle. Here is the third article.]

BY ARTHUR VEYSEY

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

LONDON, April 14 — Africa south of the Sahara—a vast space about three times the area of the United States — is the biggest, most promising wide open space left to man.

Tamed and tended, this big chunk of the world could feed many times its present population of 120 millions. Its known mineral wealth is tremendous, altho exploration has been hit or miss. Its power potential is enormous — Victoria falls of the Zambezi river, engineers assert, could produce as much hydro power as all the rivers of the United States.

The continent lies wasted and waiting, yet it is one of the most difficult areas for people seeking new homes to enter. Fewer than 3 million persons of European stock live in the area — three-fourths of them within a few hundred miles of the southern tip. The 3 million contend they are about to be swamped by the Africans or by the 500,000 Indians, yet they are as choosey as the "400" about the immigrants they will admit.

South Africans Fearful

Each regional government has its own reasons. The present South African government, run by people of Dutch stock, doesn't want Britons or others who might upset the precarious Boer hold.

The Union of South Africa has to preserve a colonial overlordship. The Belgians want Belgians in the Congo, and only those who can do a specified job. On the west coast, the French want only Frenchmen with money or special skills and the British want only Britons who will work for the government.

In east central Africa, the Britons won't let in anyone except government employes, because the area includes the headwaters of the Nile. The Britons will let only a few settlers into Kenya, because most of the land is taken up and because of the Mau Mau raids. To the south, in Tanganyika, taken from the Germans, settlement is held up because the area is under United Nations control and not considered fruitful to risk time or money.

immigrants taken in since the war have been British, the other third being Dutch and German. Immigrants receive no state assistance for travel expenses and must have a job awaiting them.

Has Selective Policy

The union government follows a policy of "selective immigration." The quota set for this year is around 20,000 and almost all will be for technical jobs in industry. A recruiting mission recently went to Britain looking for railway engineers. Some South African politicians say the union could take 50,000 immigrants a year for 20 years, but the government insists the country can't absorb that many.

The Rhodesians, just to the north, do not want Afrikaners or Europeans who might join Afrikaners. The Portuguese to the east and west want only Portuguese, and only those who want room for a million or more immigrants, but its increase by settlement has been less than that of any British dominion. In seven post-war years South Africa has absorbed 125,000 European migrants. The increase in population by immigration, however, has been virtually nil. More whites have been moving northward to the Rhodesias and elsewhere than have been entering the union.

About two-thirds of the 125,000

RHODESIAS EXPANDING

BY REX REYNOLDS

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, April 14—In 50 years the African population of Southern Rhodesia has increased fourfold, from about 500,000 to 2,000,000. European population has risen from 11,000 to nearly 150,000, and has almost doubled in the last eight years.

Density of population, 12 per square mile, including all races, is only a fourth that of the United States and one-sixtieth of that of England. Southern Rhodesia has a temperate climate and vast mineral and other natural resources.

From 1938 to 1952, about 115,000 immigrants entered Southern Rhodesia. Nearly half came from the Union of South Africa, and about 40 per cent from the British Isles. The rapid rate of immigration has strained existing facilities. The government has made some attempt to restrict immigration particularly that from South Africa.

Three in Federation

In the proposed Central African federation including Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, which is about the size of England, has 66 inhabitants to the square mile, and Northern Rhodesia, six times the size of England, has barely six to the square mile. Southern Rhodesia is about three times the size of England.

The total population of the three territories is approximately 168,000 Europeans, 17,000 Asiatics and half breeds and 6,000,000 Africans.

There are flourishing copper mines in Northern Rhodesia and coal mines and other small mineral undertakings in Southern Rhodesia, but it is generally acknowledged that the mineral wealth of the area has barely been scratched. Agricultural productivity is low. Individual farms and ranches cover big areas which produce a very small percentage of what could be obtained. Developments in soil and water conservation should enable this to be greatly increased.

Much of Land Reserved

In Northern Rhodesia, about 94 per cent of its 287,640 square miles is reserved for African occupation. Of Southern Rhodesia's 150,000 square miles, about 75,000 is European land, 55,000 reserved for Africans and the balance unassigned.

One of the objects of the proposed federation of the three territories is to integrate their economies, and insure a more effective use of land and other resources.

British Territories Plagued By Slave Traffic—Black And White

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.—The British have not been able to cope with two vicious slave practices which plague territories they control, it was learned last week.

Officials said they were probing charges that Arab traders were shipping about 5,000 Negroes a month from British protectorates in Africa to the slave markets of Arabia and Yemen.

Naval patrols and police action in the Red sea have slowed the slave trading to a point that it is virtually wiped out, British officials said.

But their statement did not agree with reports from a French explorer in North Africa, Jacques Alain. Alain said the Africans are still rounded up in isolated areas of Central and North Africa and forced to march to secluded Red sea ports where they are shipped to Saudi Arabia for sale.

Spokesmen for the British government said it is difficult to probe the matter since slave trading in Saudi Arabia and Yemen is legal.

Red China drew the bulk of the blame for the inability of Britain to halt "white slave" traffic from the Chinese mainland through Hong Kong to Singapore and Malaya. Hong Kong and Singapore-Malaya are British controlled. Britons said Red China would not cooperate in attempts to stop the illegal traffic in young girls slated for lives of prostitution.

According to officials, the fight against the prostitution racket has had a "reasonable measure of success" despite the lack of cooperation from Red China.

The Churchill government is expected to deal with these two matters in mid-February.

Negro Tribes in Sudan

They Fear Exploitation by Arabs Once British Withdraw Protection

By A. T. Steele

JUBA, SUDAN.

THIS Nile River village, more than 2,000 miles upstream from Cairo, stands on the fringe of Equatorial Africa. Yet it belongs to the Sudan.

The tribes hereabout, mostly of Negroid strains, are more closely related to the peoples of Central Africa than to the Arabs of northern Sudan and Egypt. Their lives will be profoundly affected for better or worse by the Anglo-Egyptian agreement promising self-government to the Sudan within three years.

These people, for the most part, are still in a very backward stage of development, and it will be many years before they will be able to compete on anything like equal terms with northern Arabs. What worries some southern leaders is that once British protection is withdrawn, about three years hence, the northern Sudanese may be tempted to exploit them.

Northern politicians ridicule these suspicions, but the suspicions remain. The south's distrust of the north dates back to the Arab slave raids of half a century ago. Those raids left terrible scars.

Though there have been a few incidents between the southerners and northerners since the Anglo-Egyptian agreement was signed, none have been serious.

The worst was at Torit, a town east of here. Northerners there decided to celebrate the accord, and hung banners and paraded. Some educated southerners took offense.

As towns go in this part of Africa, Juba is quite a metropolis. It has a population of some 18,000, including numerous descendants of the soldiers of Amin Pasha and other early explorers.

The business section consists of about two dozen shops, one hotel and a half-complete movie house —the first in southern Sudan. Juba is a port of call for Nile paddle steamers, and disembarking tourists are often startled to see undressed Africans strolling down the main street.

While standing in the shop of a Greek storekeeper I witnessed an incident that seemed somehow to typify the state of affairs in this corner of Africa. In walked a rangy African, obviously fresh from the bush and naked as the day he was born. What would he buy? A pair of pants? Shoes, maybe? I watched with interest.

He stepped to a showcase and pointed. The storekeeper brought out a snappily styled pair of beach glasses mounted in dandy plastic frames—just the thing for Malibu Beach, hardly the thing you would expect to find in Central Africa.

The man from the bush tried on the specs. It was plain he liked them and wanted them. But when he heard the price he lost interest, and strode out in unadorned dignity. Too bad, too. Those glasses definitely did something for him.

Man-made barriers must go.

To the Editor of Mochochonono,

M. R. THATHO OF MASERU, WRITES: Sir, —We the African population of Basutoland often ask ourselves whether we do have any future with certainty or not. We ask ourselves such questions when we see a lot of things arising in thjs territory.

The White people have come all this way to civilise and educate us as Government officials, traders etc following the Western civilization pattern. But what methods do they apply?

This is what happens if you suggest to educate somebody, you must do it theoretically and practically and not only theoretically. But what we are given at the mo nent is only the theory part of it or nothing at all at times.

Taking simple social life; how are we expected to be sociable if when we go for instance to an hotel I go into one apartment while my White friend goes into another reserved only for his people? This may not be indicated by writing anywhere but that is the practice. An African is told to get into one small dining room—with apologies the word "dining room" which is not up to any standard nor educative because now the tutor from whom you are supposed to copy how to eat and behave table is dining elsewhere, or are we just supposed to read it from books?

People have been [illegible] from one section into another. What does this teach us?

If one reads the report of our chiefs on their tour of East Africa one feels ashamed to read that in such supposed "remote" places people all stay in same hotels etc and what of Nothern Rhodesia where notices of segregation are threatened to be burned? Really these man made barriers must go.

Our White friends do not want to support anything African, and we do not understand why. Is it that there is discrimination in form and way? If not that let us therefore the people of Maseru, black and white, let these man-made barriers go and make this a better home for every body. Let us be given Western civilization as such we shall take notes and learn.

Sport has started, cricket especially. We should play with our White friends as has been the case always. On soccer fields too we still need such co-operation. This must apply to sport generally. Not that when one has to learn to play tennis or golf one must "caddie" first for a number of years so that when one has retired from caddying one may then start inviting one's friends for a game of golf at the aerodrome, challenging one's fellow retired caddies.

ALL EYES ON AFRICA

East, West and Central problems,—conflicting views over a changing continent

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON,

NEVER BEFORE, since Britain stamped out the slave traffic in Africa and since many chiefs begged the protection of the British Crown during what was known as the "scramble for Africa" by European colonising Powers at the end of the last century, has the attention of the people of Britain and of the rest of the Commonwealth been so closelp focussed on the African continent.

In East Africa, problems there are highlighted by the Mau Mau murders and by the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into land and other problems of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

On Central Africa various sections of the public and the Press of Britain are divided on whether the federation of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should be pursued regardless of the opposition of the African masses, which, according to African chiefs who visited Britain, may lead to bloodshed. Two White Papers on the project, issued recently, are being vigorously debated throughout Central Africa and Britain. A plebiscite on the subject is to be taken in Southern Rhodesia next month or early in April.

COMPLETE SELF-GOVERNMENT

In West Africa it is predicted that during 1953 demands for complete self-government within the Commonwealth may be conceded to the Gold Coast, and the new constitution for Nigeria, Britain's largest Colony, by which the country is governed under three Regional Governments, each representing rival political parties, and by a Central House of Assembly to which the three regions send their African Ministerial representatives, is marked for drastic change.

The future of Southern Sudan, for which a Condominium regime was established originally for the suppression of the slave trade, the sonthern tribes having been the hunting ground for Arab traders, has assumed grave importance in Anglo Egyptian negotiations now taking place in Cairo.

In the background there is the shadow of a pending political crisis in Southern Africa over the Malan's Government's racial policy and Dr. Malan's demands for the inclusion of the three High Commission territories of Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland, within the Union of South Africa.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

An over-all are vast schemes for the economic development of the African countries which are potentially rich in the raw materials in demand by the industrialised nations of the world, for the partial industrialisation of those countries, for the local processing of their raw materials, and for an agrarian revolution which will enable Africa's rapidly increasing population to feed itself and to provide surpluses of food for export.

For all this international finance is being called for. This need to attract foreign capital to Africa is, in fact, colouring discussions on the political demands of Africans and on the subject of Central African Federation. The London "Financial Times", recently, for example referred to the question raised in the S. Rhodesian Parliament to the effect that if federation was accepted by Southern Rhodesia, a loan of £85 millions sterling would be made available for federal development by the International Bank, and guaranteed under the provisions of the Colonial Loans Act of Great Britain. The Federal constitution provides for a Loan Council to which the Federal and Territorial governments would submit a programme of borrowing from countries outside the federation.

In addition to the investment of money for the development of vast hydro-electric schemes in East, West and Central Africa, in mining ventures, and now transport undertakings—roads, railways, airports and waterways—British firms are investing their own capital goods and the labour of their technical experts in the over all drive to assist Africa in its social, political and industrial advance.

An example of technical aid by private enterprise for African development is in the decision of the Ferguson Organisation to establish a training school, which was opened this month for mechanised farming in the Gold Coast to help in an agricultural revolution in that country. This step, on the eve of the Gold Coast's demands for full self government, and other operations of the Organisation throughout Africa represent an act of faith in the future of the African people that is typical of the activities of the other organisations of world-wide importance which are now operating in various parts of the continent.

Africans Organise Against Federation

Mr Nkomo Reports on London Campaign

SALISBURY.

A RESOLUTION—"That this general meeting of the Supreme Council, having fully examined the Federal Scheme and its implications, unanimously deplores the scheme and calls for its abandonment until Southern Rhodesia has adjusted its stringent Native Policy," was passed unanimously at a meeting held in Stanley Hall, Southern Rhodesia, recently.

A Committee of 24 was elected to fight against federation.

The meeting was called primarily to hear Mr J. M. H. Nkomo report on his recent campaign in England against the federation of the three Central African territories.

The meeting also passed a resolution stating that the African of the Colony should hold separate referendum.

Mr Nkomo said he had discussed with many different people in England the opposition of Africans to federation. These included Conservative and Labour M.P.s and leaders, and had addressed many public meetings. He had told Lord Swanton that although strong criticism of the Union Government policy came from Britain, Britain had either abstained or voted with South Africa in United Nations on racial issues, and that as the Africans were concerned there was little difference between the Union and Southern Rhodesia Native policies. Britain had never used the power of veto and representations made by Africans were ignored.

He said the public in Britain were opposed to federation and offered full support if Africans would fight against federation.

The federation scheme, he said, would determine the future of the Africans and the relationships between Europeans and Africans. Before any form of federation. Mr Nkomo said, rights of the Africans and the power of chiefs should be restored, the land should be re-divided in consultation with the Africans, wages raised to a living wage and the franchise laws amended to allow for more registration by Africans.—"Bantu Mirror."

Foreign News

Form New African Service Organization

NEW YORK —(ANP)— A new organization on Africa made its debut here last week. It is the American Committee on Africa, designed to provide information to Americans on Africa and to serve as a service agency for African projects.

The new committee will not supplant Americans for South African Resistance organized some two years ago and designed to keep Americans abreast with developments in South Africa.

The American Committee on Africa, besides offering information on South Africa, will inform Americans of the struggle or independence in Tunisia and Morocco; the rise of Kwame Nkrumah's government in the Gold Coast; reports on the Mau Mau and the Kenya conflict, and news about the Central African Federation.

$5,000 NECESSARY

In order to finance the staffing of the new organization, an appeal has been made for contributions. At least $5,000 will have to be raised before a staff is organized.

However, a provisional committee has been set up. Among its members are:

Dr. Rayford Logan, member of the faculty at Howard university; Dr. George Carpenter, Africa Committee of the National Council of Churches; Dr. Homer A. Jack, pastor of the Unitarian church, Evanston, Ill.; the Rev. Walter P. Offutt, NAACP official; former Judge J. Waties Waring, and Norman Thomas, [illegible] War World Council.

From AFRO files of yesteryear, read about:

A Marcus Garvey Convention

By SAMUEL REDDY

NEW YORK — Sept. 1922—To paraphrase an oft-repeated quotation from the Bard of Avon: some men are born talkers, some achieve talking and some have talking thrust upon them.

Last week, the writer being in New York City, dropped into Liberty Hall in 138th st., which has become more or less famous as the mecca of Garveyites the world over, to get a personal glimpse of the Garvey U.N.I.A. convention which had been in progress since August 1.

We had not been in the building 15 minutes before we were convinced that Mr. Garvey was not only a born talker but he has talking thrust upon him, and not only thrust but hurled in avalanches that would send presiding officers tearing madly through the streets for the nearest point of exit from the city.

A Barn-Like Structure

Liberty Hall is a large, low-ceilinged, barn-like structure of one floor. It apparently was a building intended to be several stories but upon which construction had been stopped.

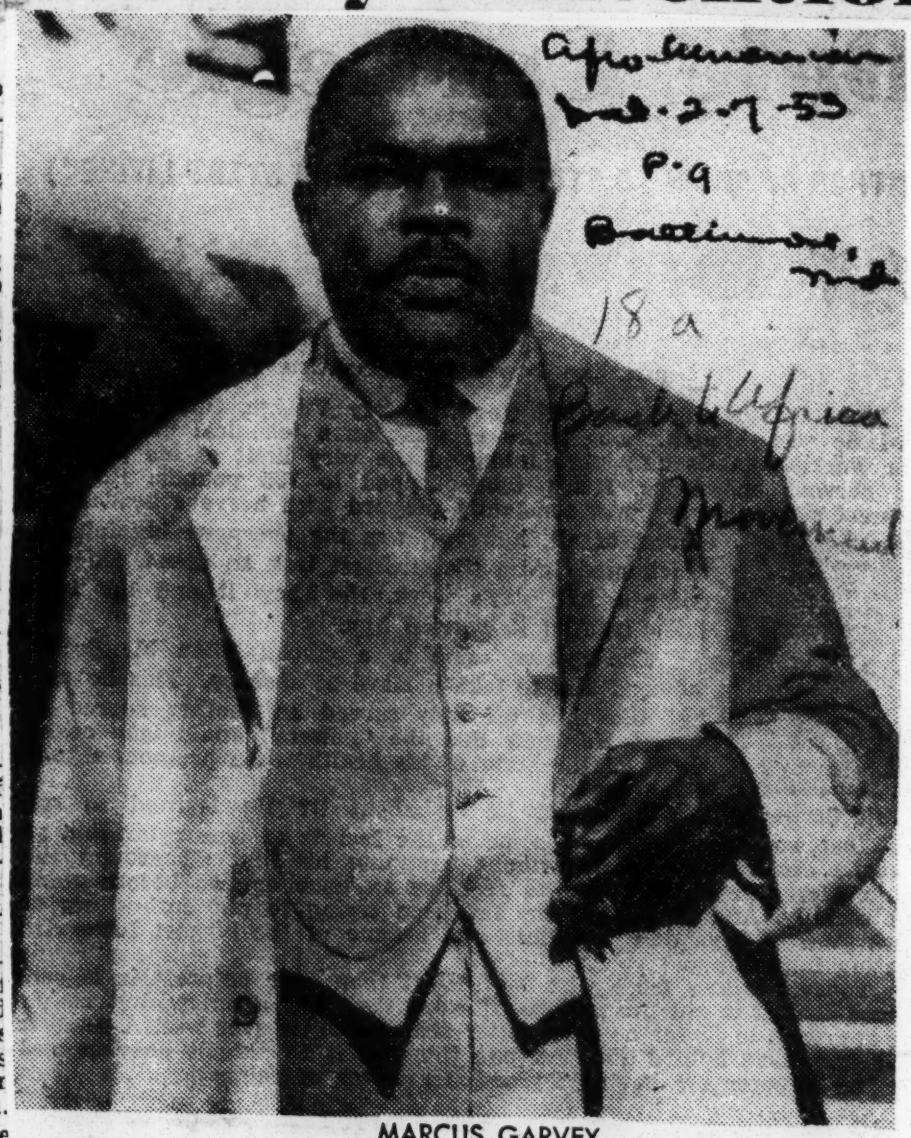
As you enter, your first impression is that of patriotism. Dangling from the low-hung rafters is a bewildering array of flags, flags, flags; interspersed here and there by silk banners with the names of various states and foreign countries worked in gold and other colors upon them.

These banners represent the section from which certain delegations come. The flags, for all their profusion, are principally of two designs, the American with its red, white and blue and the U.N.I.A. flag, composed of equal borders of red, green and black.

At one side of the hall about midway its length a wide rostrum stands in the front center. There sits Marcus Garvey, "President-General of the African Communities League and Provisional President of Africa," (which we believe are his present titles).

Yells For Order

Garvey alternately fans and mops his face with a handkerchief, bangs on a gong-like article with a gavel and yells incessantly at the top of his voice for order.



MARCUS GARVEY

Flanking him on either side and behind him, are a number of men and one or two women who you at once conclude are Sirs Somebody and Ladies Someone.

Grouped in front of the rostrum, closed in by temporary railings sit the delegates from "all parts of the world," some 50 in number, which appear to you to be rather few in comparison with reports that have gone out.

Then you remember that the convention has been in progress for a month and that many must have by this time become worn out and either returned home or else are seeking a little recreation before doing so.

You are convinced of this when looking about you note the great high rows of folding chairs piled upon each other around the sides of the hall.

Order. Order. Order.

A man rises to speak. He only talks about five minutes, the din of the talking among the spectators has been so persistent that you have only been able to catch snatches of what he was saying. Before he can sit down, at least a dozen men have sprung to their feet clamoring for recognition by the President General.

The latter is banging his gavel and yelling apparently at the top of his lungs: "order," "order."

Reluctantly they begin to sit down but not before they have had their say, or a part of it, yet nobody knows what they have said for all were talking at once.

The President-General recognizes one. He says something and as he starts to sit down, up pops a dozen delegates again clamoring for recognition.

In the front row. a man rises to speak, he is less turbulent in his actions than the others and the President-General recognizes him. It is the Rev. Dr. Diggs of Baltimore.

More shouting for recognition and a constant pounding of the gavel and the President-General rises to speak. He is now discussing the question of redeeming the Black Star steamship line stock.

He suggests that the stock be redeemed with interest at two and one half per cent from date of the purchase of the stock. A man, two men, three men, rise to oppose the buying back of this stock with interest.

"President - General" Garvey stands at the rostrum, still perspiring, still rapping for order. The delegates stir, the droning of their voices fills Liberty Hall.

I left the hall, left Garvey and his followers as they went about the tremendous task of founding a nation in Africa all colored people could call their true home.

EQUALITY IS SOUGHT BY WHITES IN CONGO

European Settlers Ask Negroes to Help Them Get Rights—Belgians Favor Natives

By ALBION ROSS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LEOPOLDVILLE, Belgian Congo, Aug. 16—The white minority—all important in Africa south of the Congo—is engaged in a campaign here to assure itself legally a guarantee of the right to reside permanently in this Belgian colony.

Unable particularly to impress the Brussels Government or the Administration here with its importance, the organized white community is turning to the advanced African for help. Accordingly, among the official demands of the white settlers' federation is one for more native African representation on Government bodies, a situation unusual in Africa.

The primary demand of the Congo's white settlers is for a change in the system under which any one of them can be expelled from the colony by administrative decision. Their organization is asking for the right of appeal to the courts against administrative expulsion. So far as the permanent right to live here, and certain other rights, are concerned, it is the native African who is the real citizen of the Congo.

Free Press Is Sought

The white settlers' organizations also are requesting the right to a certain degree of independence of the press. They have asked that permission to publish newspapers and periodicals should not be refused "except for unavoidable reasons."

The whites also have raised the issue of stipulations of the employment contract which, in effect, are a pretty thorough bar to any extensive European immigration. The regulations fairly thoroughly shut out anyone who is not highly skilled and who is not needed for a specific job.

The Congo Administration is determined not to permit a poor white class to appear such as that which played a major role in the affairs of South Africa. It is the poor white who is most insistent on the great importance of having a white skin, since he has little else, and who wants to keep the native down because he fears African competition?

The whites here are also asking for acress to something on the order of the free medical care for the urban, and a good many rural, natives. The authoritarian paternalism, which is characteristic of the regime here, is fairly effective if you have a black skin, but the white settler finds that in the Congo he is pretty much on his own.

This is frankly and completely a colony. There has been no giving way to the insistence found in Southern Africa that the white settler, because he is there, should have the decisive voice in the affairs of the country.

Majority Rule Awaited

The attitude of the Administration is that the country obviously is not ready for any kind of self-government. By the country is meant its overwhelming majority of Negroes. Self-government by the whites is regarded as a mere proposal for minority domination, an elemental fact about Africa which has been overlooked in South Africa and the Rhodesias, where Britain has handed over, is handing over, control to the resident whites. With a certain Latin clarity, this sort of thing is regarded here as just a fake special-interest version of democracy. The proposition is accepted here that a colony is not ready for self-government until a majority of the population is ready for self-government.

The chief result in the realm of the Congo white colonists' political efforts has been an interesting program for forming a common front with the educated and successful native Africans on the basis of what is called "professional representation." The whites have discovered that here, at least, they were getting nowhere by themselves.

Exposes Forced Labor In Belgian Congo

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — (ANP) — The U. N. Committee on Forced Labor has filed its official report on the question of "compulsory cultivation" in the Belgian Congo.

After careful examination of the facts, the committee observed that compulsory cultivation might be imposed in the Congo for the "production not only of food crops but also products for export."

This particular fact was confirmed by several Belgian publications, some of them official, which revealed that this method of education "has been used, apparently on a large scale, for the growing of crops such as cotton, rice, maize, coffee, palm oil, and other similar products."

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar and his committee commented:

"The committee is not aware whether or to what extent the system of compulsory cultivation is still used in the Belgian Congo for the growing of such products. There would seem to be no doubt, however, that the legislation (Legislative Order of May 20, 1943) concerned is still in force. While fully recognizing that such methods may, in the long run, result in a higher standard of living for the indigenous population, the committee feels that if they were still applied on a large scale for the growing of export crops of importance for the economy of the territory, they might lead to a system of forced labor for economic purposes."

The Belgian Colonial council has admitted that certain tendencies toward abusive practices have been revealed. One of its reports states :

"But compulsion too often used without moderation or regard for circumstances is unlikely to achieve lasting results, the only kind that matters. The industrialist or business man relies too exclusively on such compulsion. Counting upon the indigenous population's obligation to supply his factories and machines, he makes no attempt at adaptation . . . In periods of prosperity, success, accentuated by the low wages paid to the indigenous producer, brings him in large profits which lead him to have ambitious ideas and to expand his undertaking to an extent in compatible with the difficulties inherent in periods of economic depression.

"The result is individual wages that are extremely low in proportion to the work required.

"To sum up, compulsory crop-growing cannot be regarded as a permanent means of developing the colony and supplying European undertakings whose trade is based upon indigenous crops. The administration must devote all its efforts to the abolition of compulsory measures, which were adopted temporarily to create among the indigenous population an attitude favorable to the development of their agricultural production and so to their own economic prosperity."

BELGIANS FEEL U. N. HARMS CONGO AIMS

Withdraw From Commission Because They Say Own Plan Is Best for Africans

By ALBION ROSS
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Belgian Congo, Aug. 20—Belgium's refusal to participate in the work of the United Nation's Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories is believed to be traceable to its program of gradual political and economic development of the Congo, the course of which should not be changed.

The basic first principle of this program is that the 12,000,000 native Africans must become responsible citizens, capable of judging their own interests and producing more or less on a European level before self government or, eventually, autonomy or independence can be considered.

The negative side of this principle of determination is not to permit a native African political class and a native African political movement to emerge until the mass is educated to understand.

A second principle is that Belgium in the Congo is obligated to provide every opportunity for the native African to acquire skills and enter every branch of activity to improve his agriculture. This is known as the principle of the open door.

A third principle is that Belgium is obligated to provide increasing educational facilities, with emphasis first on primary education of the masses.

A fourth is that Belgium must create a native middle class, which will emerge into a status of economic and social equality with the white settler.

A fifth principle is that the white settler should not be permitted to play any major role in politics and should not be given the franchise until the native masses are sufficiently advanced also to use the franchise intelligently; that accordingly the ultimate authority must remain in Brussels, that the native African must be able to look to the Belgian Crown and its Ministers as the final, decisive authority above both the white-skinned man and the black-skinned man in the Congo.

The Congo now has educational facilities for about 1,000,000 of the estimated 2,500,000 native African children of school age. It is steadily opening new schools. The number of middle schools is increasing. A program now is under way to increase the number of professional and trade schools.

The Congo Administration has rejected the French principle of education entirely in the French language and is using fourteen native languages in three primary grades and graduating children slowly into French. The explanation is that a completely French education would alienate the advanced African from the mass.

A University grade institution now is being constructed near Leopoldville where the emphasis will be on definite and practical professions. White students will be permitted, but it is to be predominantly an institution for Negroes.

A high official of the Education Department has stated officially that the present policy of limited admittance of Africans to white schools will be gradually eased until separate education of races is done away with.

In industry and commerce, the practice is to replace white workers with Negroes and push the whites up to supervisory positions. Accordingly, too many colonists are not wanted, which is a sore point with the colonist group.

Governor General Leo Petillon, in his official annual discourse this year, was quite specific about the administration here. He held that United Nations intervention was a menace. In regard to commissions for non-self-governing territories, he referred to what he called its anti-colonial majority which would "compromise on fundamentals."

UNREST STILL MOUNTING:

Federation in Africa backfires

18a

By CHATWOOD HALL

ZOMBIA, Nyasaland — Central African Federation, now an accomplished fact against overwhelming and strong African opposition, has backfired with a loud and ominous retort.

There have just been bloody clashes, unrest is growing and the British authorities have rushed in police re-enforcements from nearby Southern Rhodesia and Tanganyika.

With angry anti-Federation Africans destroying communications facilities and putting down road blocks in Cholo area, hundreds of Europeans and Asians, and some Africans, have fled the area in panic for safer districts.

In Bloody Clash

In a bloody clash between police and Africans last week, several Africans are known to have been killed and wounded, and many policemen injured by stones and clubs.

British authorities here are blaming the Nyasaland African Congress as being the instigator of the disorders.

Coincidentally, the congress held a big meeting at Chickowa Boma immediately preceding the outburst of fighting. No proof exists that the congress had a guiding hand in the clashes.

Raid Peaceful Meeting

The trouble began at Luchenza when police, armed with clubs and tear gas bombs raided a peaceful and legal African meeting. Many on both sides were hurt in the ensuing fighting.

African railwaymen at Kongeni and farm laborers in the Cholo area went on strike. At Blantyre and Malambulo telephone wires and poles were torn down and many roads blocked by angry Africans.

The latter place was completely isolated; Europeans and Asians fled, and the only foreigners risking remaining were one doctor and two nurses working at a leper hospital.

Missionaries Take Leave

The foreign staff of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission, not risking putting their trust for safety in God, hurriedly fled from their establishment.

Africans said their militant protest action was due in a measure to threatening intimidations made against them by European authorities.

When the Governor of Nyasaland, Sir Goeffrey Colby, alled a commision of inquiry into the unrest, all Africans boycotted the commission's meeting.

Against Federation Scheme

It is recalled that Nyasaland Africans, who are considered comparatively very intelligent and advanced, were wholly against the Central African Federation scheme.

Their present militant actions are believed to be a form of protest against the inclusion of their country in the Federation against their will.

While the Nyasaland disturbances were in progress, the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Sir Godfrey Huggins, made a rather tactless remark.

Commenting on South Africa, he said the racial troubles there were wholly South Africa's internal business.

Concerns Human Race

It seemed not to have dawned on Sir Godrey that there is only one human race, and mistreatment of and inhumaneness toward any branch of humanity should be the deep concern of all the human race.

This device of pleading "internal affair" in "justification" of inaction in matters of mistreatment of certain racial group in some countries is but a piece of immoral unscrupulousness designed to prevent man's inhumanity to man from being fully aired in the forums of the world.

Chicago Outbreak Discussed

But thanks to the radio, press and transworld travel, dirty deeds cannot now be hidden.

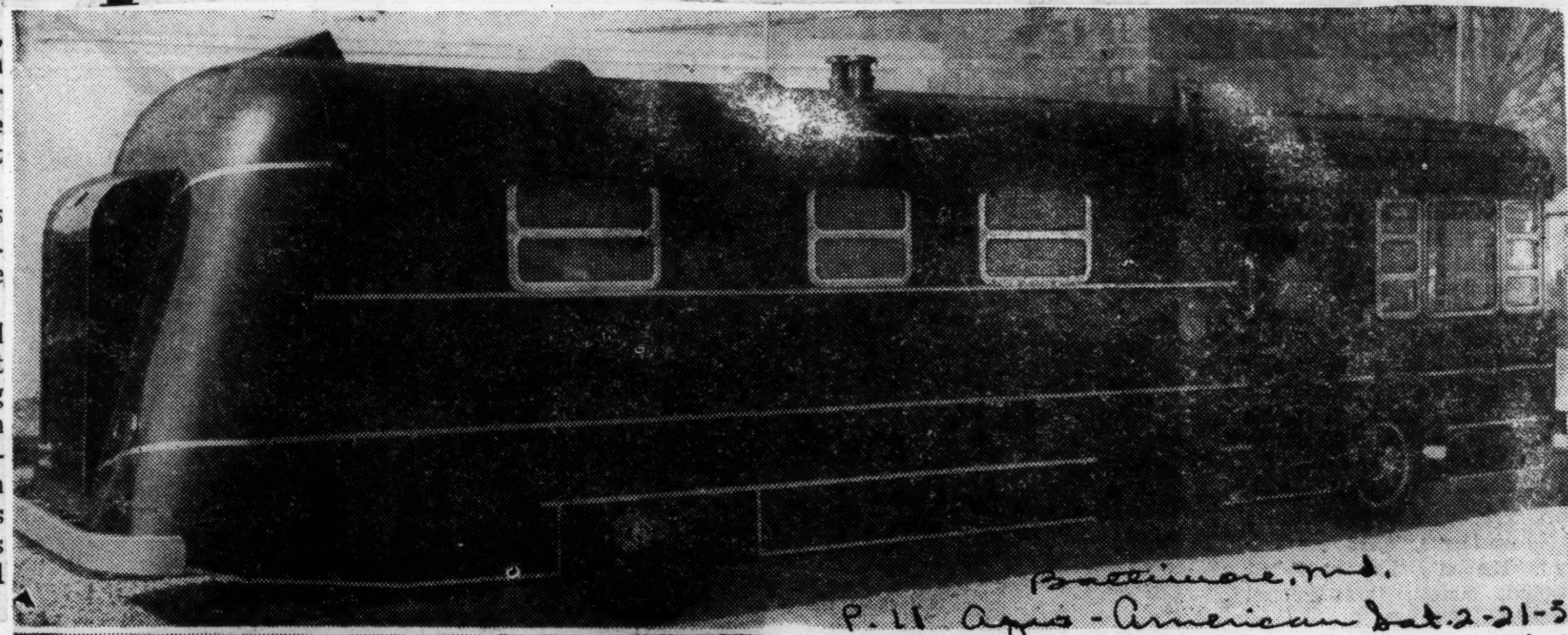
For example, the recent gathering of Chicago white mobsters against a colored family that moved into a "white neighborhood" was being discussed, to America's detriment, in the world's market places the next day.

The Emperor's Palace On Wheels

Emperor Haile Selassie, of Ethiopia, has ordered a modern American trailer bus costing $25,000, to be delivered to his palace at Addis Ababa.

The long sleek trailer is truly a palace on wheels. It is a complete mobile home.

It is self-propelled and powered by a Chevrolet engine. It includes a living room, bedroom, kitchen and bath. It was manufactured by the American Trailer Company and was shipped by boat overseas to the frail, stern-visaged Lion of Judah.



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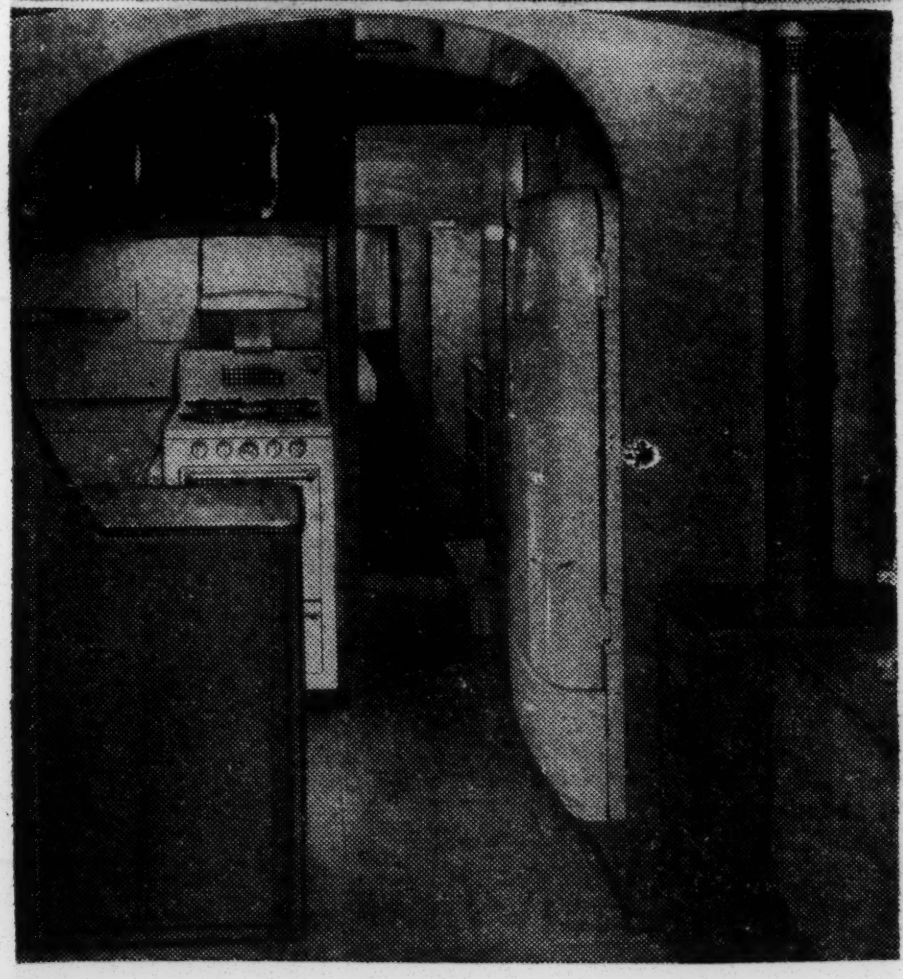
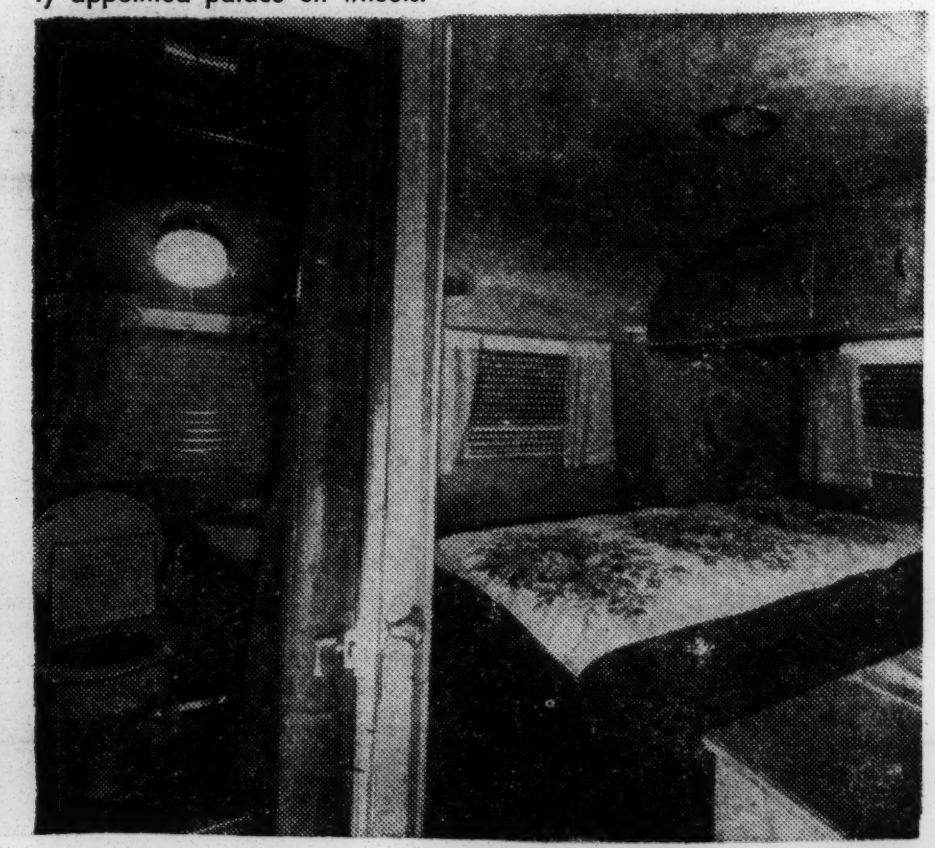


At top, an exterior view of the new trailer bus shipped to Haile Selassie of Ethiopia. It cost $25,000. Below, left, picture shows interior of mobile home. At right, view of the bathroom and bedroom inside the luxuriously appointed palace on wheels.



Ike Selects Minister As Ambassador

WASHINGTON — President Eisenhower has nominated a Lutheran clergyman as U. S. Ambassador to Ethiopia. He is the Rev. Dr. Joseph Simonson, executive secretary of the division of public relations of the National Lutheran council.

Announcement of Dr. Simonson's nomination, which is subject to confirmation by the Senate, was made by the White House Tuesday, July 14. It is believed to mark the first time that a minister of the Lutheran church has ever been named to a diplomatic post of the highest rank.

Senator Edward J. Thye, Republican, of Minnesota recommended the appointment of Dr. Simonson, who is a native of Minnesota and has spent most of the 49 years of his life in that state as a student, pastor and civic leader.

Dr. Simonson said here that he looked upon the nomination as ambassador to Ethiopia with a sense of "sober responsibility and real privilege," and with the conviction that "God is with me in it, as He has been my chief strength always."

"For years," he said, "I have pleaded for Christian participation in politics. It seems that now the time has come for me to increase my own activity in their field. I enter this service with the conviction that politics itself is not dirty. Where it is dirty, it is because of the unconcern and aloofness of right-thinking and high-minded people. Politics is the only tool we have for good government."

It was pointed out here that only one other Lutheran clergymen has held a position as chief of a U. S. diplomatic mission in recent times. He is the Rev. Owen J. C. Norem, now pastor of St. Andrew's Evangelical Lutheran church at Los Angeles, Cal., who served as American minister to Lithuania from 1937 until 1940 when Lithuania was occupied by Soviet Russia.

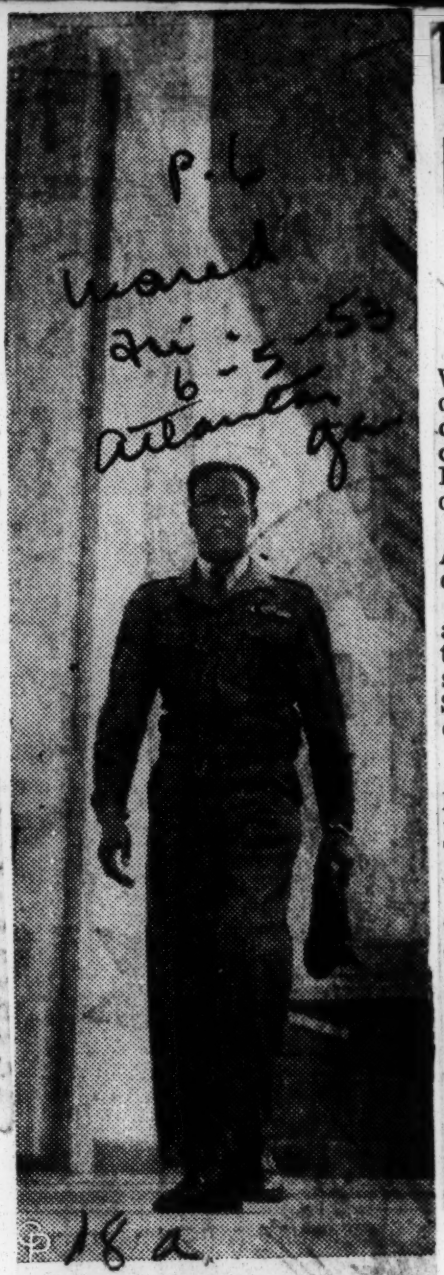
Ethiopia, to which Dr. Simonson has been assigned, is a kingdom in northeast Africa ruled by Emperor Haile Selassie, with a population of 15 million and an area of 350,000 square miles. It was invaded by Fascist Italy in 1935 but regained independence at the end of World War II.

The Emperor who won fame for his resistence during the Italian invasion, is also known for his efforts to raise the living standards of his people and as a staunch supporter of western ideas. He has shown great sympathy to Christian missionaries working in Ethiopia.

The majority of Ethiopians, about 8.5 million, as Christian, mostly adherents of the ancient Coptic church; an estimated 2.5 million are Mohammedans, some 4 million are pagans.

Dr. Simonson has served as executive secretary of the division of public relations of the national Lutheran council since 1951. The council is a cooperative agency of eight Lutheran church bodies in the United States with a combined membership of more than 4,500,000.

He came to the council's headquarters in New York City from St. Paul, Minn., where he had been pastor of Christ Lutheran church on Capital Hill for 12 years. Prior to that Dr. Simonson was pastor of Moreland Lutheran church in Chicago, where he served from 1931 to the end of 1939, when he went to St. Paul.



PVT. GABREMICAIL TUMEBO, Ethiopian soldier who lost his left leg while serving with United Nations forces in Korea, leaves the U.N. building in New York after visiting officials there. Pvt. Tumebo was brought to the United States by the American Veterans Committee for rehabilitation with a new limb. He will return soon to Addis Ababa to start his new life. *(International Exclusive)*

Ethiopia gets American L.I. teacher

American colony has ten members

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — With the arrival here last week of George Coronaldie, of Jamaica, Long Island, N.Y., the small colored American colony in Ethiopia has been increased by one.

There are now ten colored Americans and nine West Indians in the kingdom.

Mr. Coronaldi who was graduated from New York University this year with an M.A. in social studies, was teaching at Bentley School in New York before deciding to come to Ethiopia.

To Teach Education

He has been engaged by the Ethiopian Ministry of Eduation to teach education courses in the Teacher Training college in Harar.

Mr. Coronaldi's father, George Coronaldi, is a chiropractor with offices in Jamaica and Brooklyn.

Of the colored Americans here, one, George Copeland, died about three years ago. A West Indian woman, Miss Julia Green, died about two years ago.

She was more than 60 years old and it was believed that the rarified atmosphere of the lofty mountains of the Ethiopia affected her already weak heart.

ISLAM ON THE MARCH

From Dakar, French West Africa, a New York Times correspondent reports that Islam, the religion of the followers of the Prophet Mohammed, is on the march. For a long time it was thought that while able to flourish in desert and steppe areas, Islam would be unable to penetrate the barrier of the tropical forest region. But recent gains have carried the Mohammedan faith all the way to the Gulf of Guinea, with a boom in converts in the French and British colonies of Dahomey, the Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast

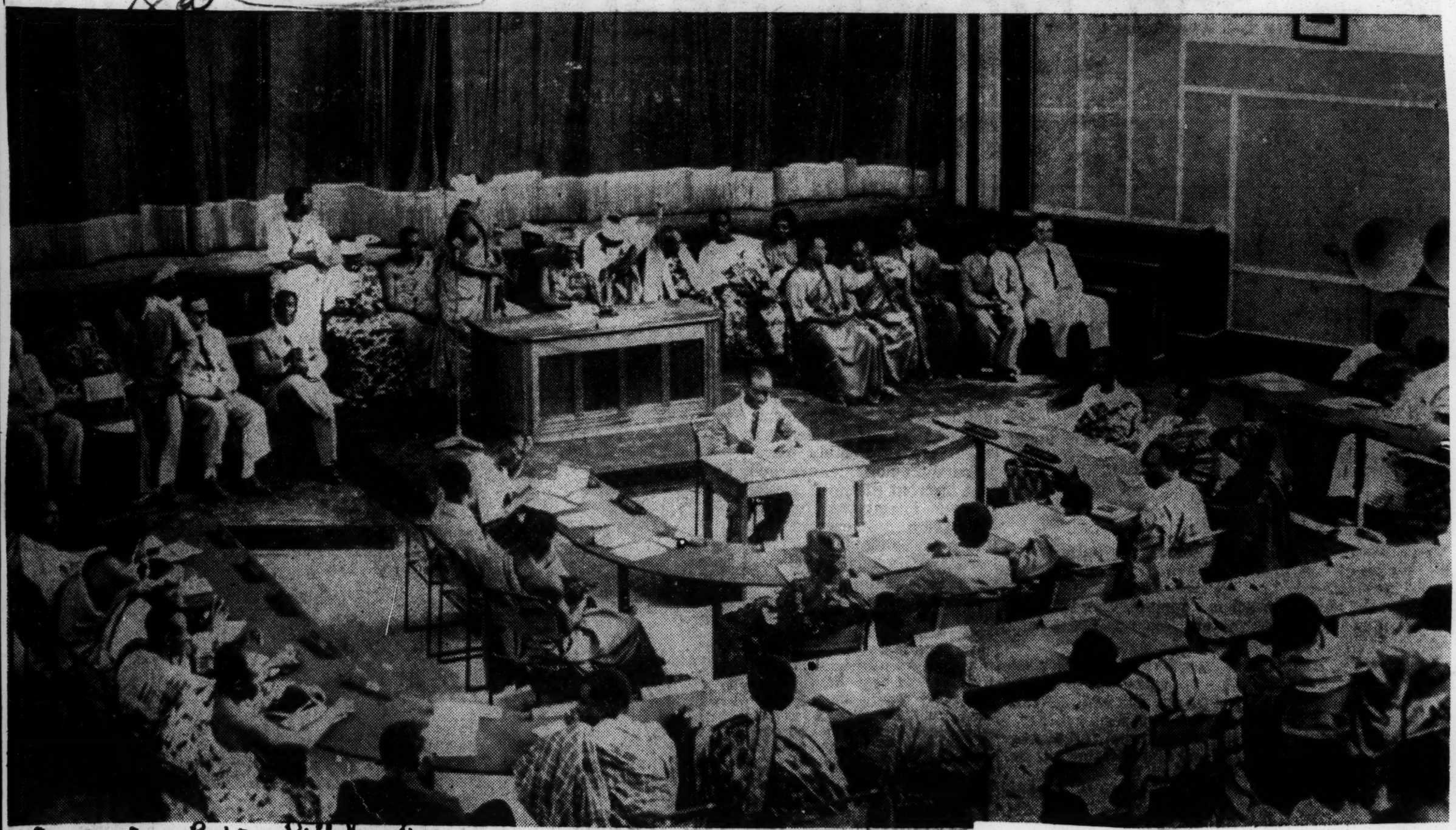
Islam is more tolerant of polygamy and of certain other native African customs than is Christianity. And it is not the religion of a foreign master. There is evidence that the devoted efforts of Christian missionaries have been handicapped by the failure of so-called Christian colonial powers to live up to what the missionaries preach. Some critics also hold that the religion of Mohammed, with its simple and uncompromising monotheism, is more easily grasped by relatively primitive peoples than some of its rivals.

It is widely agreed that Islam lifts the African convert to a higher state of civilization and makes him a better man than he was before embracing it. The *Times* correspondent reported, however, that apprehension is now being felt over the spread of the faith. The French in particular are fearful that the common tie of religion and of the Arabic language, the holy language of Islam, might tend to unite black Africa with such countries as Egypt in an anti-foreign front.

In its day of greatest power, the religion preached by Mohammed made wide gains by the sword. But even in the early days, the Moslem missionary played an important part. There are today a number of Mohammedans in the interior of China — a region never reached by the armies of any Moslem nation. In similar fashion, Moslem preachers are spreading their faith in Africa, winning converts at a greater rate than any rival faith.

18a

Gold Coast Elects All-African Government



All-African Body—Accra, capital of the Gold Coast with an estimated population of 150,000, recently elected a new Municipal Council—an all-African body which will govern the city for the next three years. The election was one more example of how the Gold Coast, with the cooperation of the British Government, is moving toward self-government in a democratic manner. Photo shows the inauguration of the new Accra Municipal Council. In the foreground are the Councillors, and facing them are the President, the Minister of Local Government and Housing and officials of the Ministry.—INP.

Nkrumah Out To Unite W. Africa

LONDON — Gold Coast Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah's plan to unity the West African colonies has stirred new unrest among leaders of Britain, France, Belgium and Spain.

Nkrumah, an American-educated African with tre-

RICHARD QUARSHIE

* * *

Nkrumah's Labor Aide Touring U.S.

By GEORGE DANIELS

From a land twice as big as Louisiana, roughly the same area as Great Britain and watered by the crocodile infested Volta River, came last week a labor emissary of the West African Gold Coast, where 4,500,000 African tribesmen govern themselves in liberty.

Touring the United states under the government exchange program is Richard Quarshie, chief labor officer of the Gold Coast Ministry of Labor.

Having already visited Washington and presently in Detroit studying the Ford Motor dynasty, Quarshie is on a 90-day tour of America, sizing up its labor and industrial relations methods.

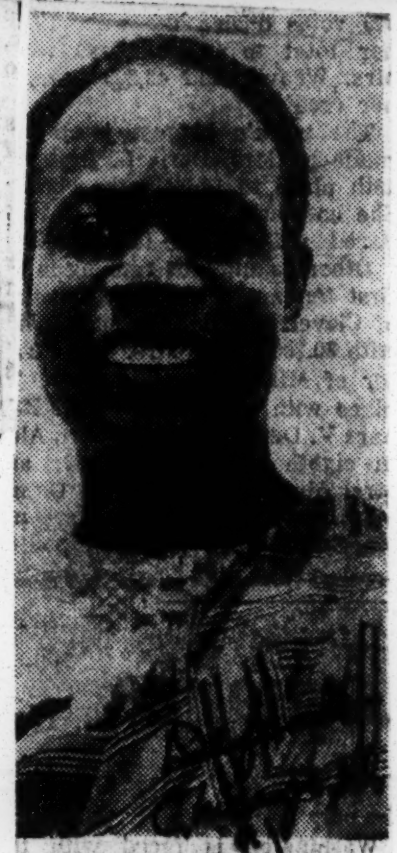
Quarshie's visit has focused attention on Gold Coast labor and, according to this visiting labor expert, wage disputes in West Africa traverse the same winding, rugged path as those here in America.

The Gold Coast, 400 milts long and 200 miles broad, is chiefly agricultural, but is slowly becoming industrialized. It has long produced one third of the world's cocoa supply.

Once colled the "white man's grave," the British in 1951 gave the Gold Coast its first democratic mendous popularity, is bringing to life a spirit of West African nationalism that colonial leaders fear will be difficult to stop once it begins spreading.

His plan is that eventually one independent West African government will include most of the Belgian Congo, sections of French Equatorial Africa, the Spanish colony of Rio De Oro plus the British colonies of Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and the Gambia.

Nkrumah outlined his hopes of a future Federation of West Africa during a three-day inter-territorial conference last week at Kumasi in the Gold Coast. Present at the session were delegates from Nigeria, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Gambia.



KWAME NKRUMAH

Prominent among the delegates was Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, popularly called "Zik," who recently returned to the Gold Coast where he started his political career 16 years ago. Zik was banned from the area because of his trenchant articles against the government.

The significant aspect of Nkrumah's proposed West African union or federation is the intention to crack the Iron Curtain around the Belgian Congo.

The Belgians, in order to protect against unrest or infiltration of nationalist ideas, do not believe in sending natives out of the territory for education.

With the self-government movement of the Gold Coast spreading to Nigeria, all West Africa is alive to the new nationalism.

If the colonial powers fail to help West Africans in their move to self-government, there may develop as much trouble as there is in Kenya on the East Coast today.

constitution, and last year designated a Prime Minister, Kwame "Show Boy" Nkrumah, an African whose university degrees span two continents.

Accra, with it estimated 150,000 population, is the capital, where lies the life and wealth of the Gold Coast.

The Gold Coast Ministry of Labor is responsible for all the country's labor problems. It handles everything from workmen's compenation and employment to factory [illegible] and labor disputes.

Organized within Gold Coast regions are some 90 trade unions, who are demanding shorter hours and hospitalization.

Trade union organizations have been in operation since 1938. In five years they raised average wages from 20 to 60 cents per day, the present scale.

The highest developed crafts include carpentry, goldsmithing and masonry. Mine workers, railroaders and oil storage employes are well entrenched in the labor picture.

One example of labor progress on the Gold Coast is the government controlled railway system. Native Africans are employed in the white-collar administrative positions as well as those demanding back-breaking manual labor; they lay the tracks, supervise traffic and pilot the trains. They are streetcar conductors and ticket takers.

The basic goal of Gold Coast trade unions, says Quarshie, is simply to raise the standard of the country. "If we can raise the wages of the people in my country," Quarshie said, "then, we will automatically raise their standards of living."

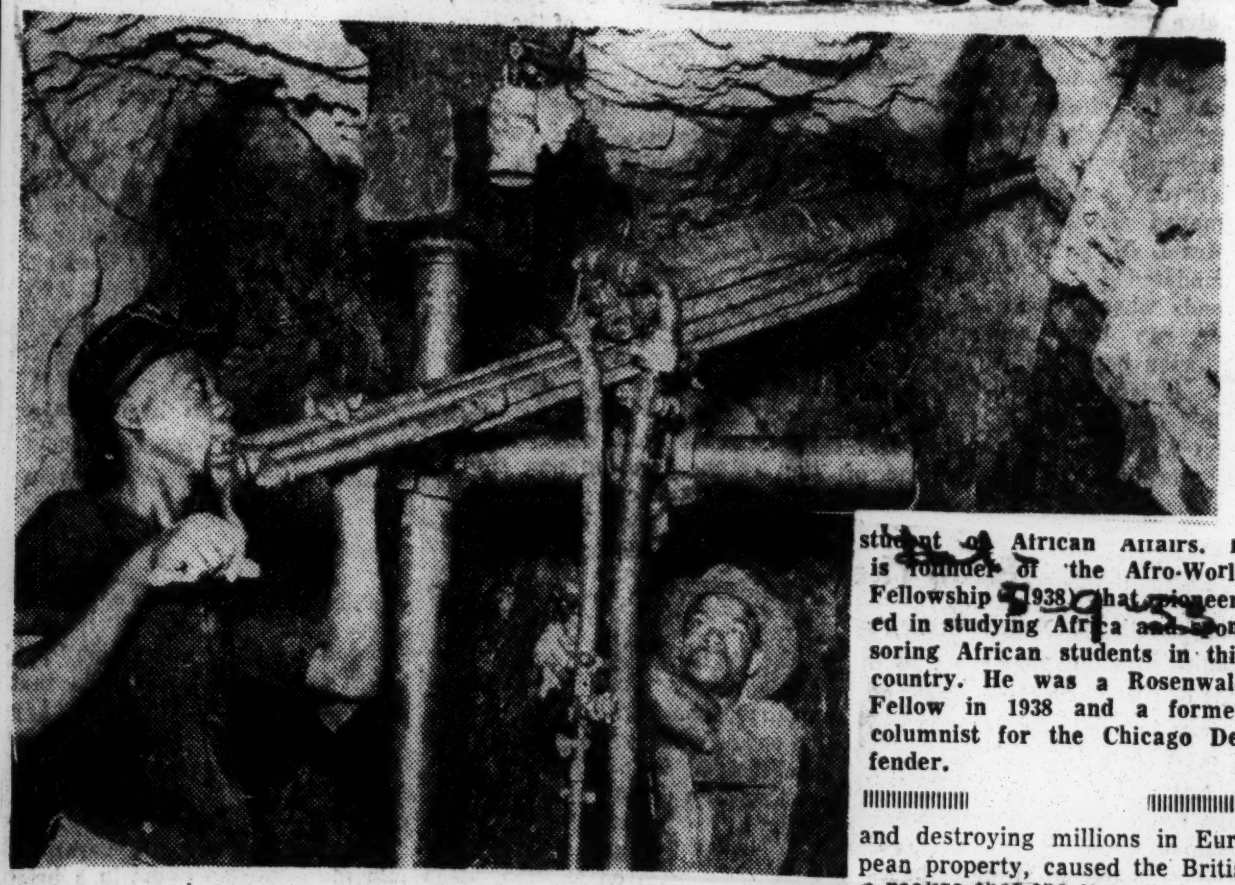
The status of women in labor in America, as compared to the Gold Coast, left Quarshie somewhat expressionless. He was amazed to discover that American women controlled the majority of this country's wealth, worked in factories, shipyards, owned business and dominated industries.

In the Gold Coast there is a government law forbidding children under 15 years of age to work. This same law also forbids women to work nights in factories, or in most other jobs, other than in hospitals.

Most clerical jobs are reserved for women. If an African man and woman both apply for the same clerical position, or postal work, the woman would be preferred.

Notebook On Africa . . .

White Supremacists In Africa Fear Gold Coast



A STUDENT AT WORK in the chemistry laboratory of Makerere college Uganda. Nkrumah and his associates are expanding higher educational facilities so that Africans may get the training they need to take jobs now held by white civil servants.

(Second Installment)

By GEORGE FRANCIS McCRAY

Advocates of white supremacy in Africa cry the British have taken "a gamble with destiny" by granting virtual self-government to five million Negroes in the West African Gold Coast. This grant of power to black Africans with the promise of full independence is regarded as a betrayal of white rule throughout the whole of Afri-

ca. And if some great tragedy, tracable directly to the grant of power to Negroes, were to strike the Gold Coast, there would be shouts of joy in Negro haters from the Union of South Africa to the borders of Ethiopia.

The British are masters of making the most of situations they can no longer control. And the "positive action" demonstrators that marched up and down the Gold Coast in 1946 burning, looting, and destroying millions in European property, caused the British to realize that the time had come for some changes. The British did not hesitate to use force to suppress the mobs, but after the smoke of battle had cleared and the dead were buried, two surprising facts stared British colonial officials in the face. The first was that African Negroes in the Gold Coast are in a fighting mood! The second was that the old tribal chiefs, long the basis of so-called indirect rule, can no longer control the new African.

The main moving spirit behind the self-government movement is Prime Minister, Kwame Nkrumah, a 43 year old African Negro who lived in America ten years returning to the Gold Coast only in 1945. Dr. Nkrumah holds degrees from Lincoln University and from the University of Pennsylvania. He is a devoted follower of the late Marcus Garvey that dimly remembered would-be Messiah who with great eloquence during the Twenties stirred the whole Negro world with his ideas of Africa for the Africans. Like Garvey, Nkrumah would build a great empire in Africa strong enough to command the respect of all men. This new Ghanaland would include all of the British territories in West Africa and much of the French.

This idea of a greater Ghanaland seems like an impractical drama to those who do not understand the tremendous energy and driving force of the modern West African Negro. The white supremacists are not taking these Africans lightly for the realize that the Gold Coast at the moment is the best place in all Africa to launch a program of "Africa for the Africans."

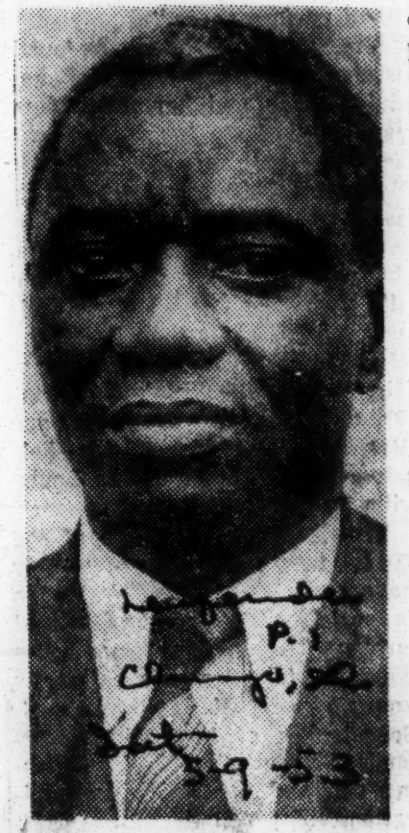
So far as Negroes are concerned, the Gold Coast is the most progressive and the most highly developed area in Africa. Out of a population of five million there are only around three thousand whites, mostly traders and government officials whom Nkrumah has decided must be kept around for a long time to come. At the moment he needs them.

The main Gold Coast tribes, the Twi, the Fanti, the Ashanti, the Ga, are united people. Of all native Africans they are the best educated, the wealthiest, and the most modern. Their success in winning almost complete self-government is as inspiring to other Africans as it is depressing and irritating to white settlers in East and South Africa.

Nkrumah, who wears native African costumes on all official occasions, preaches that the Gold Coasters must move fast and faster if they are to overcome the centuries by which they are behind. In order to provide a material basis for this progress, in order to finance the modernization of the African, Nkrumah and the leaders of his dominant Convention Peoples Party have had to win a fight with foreign business interests over the portion of their profits they would leave in the coutry to help the African.

Within the last two years export taxes have been increased radically on the export of gold, diamonds, manganese, and aluminum ores. In 1951 the total value of these minerals was $66,000,000. Formerly the government obtained only a small portion of the value of this production, but today the larger companies must pay a tax at a rate equal to the percentage of their profits. Thus if a company earns 30 per cent profit, it must pay an export duty of 30 per cent. Small African producers do not pay the tax, yet Africans produced half of the diammonds mined in the Gold Coast.

The backbone of business in the Gold Coast is production and marketing of cocoa. The Gold Coast produces roughly $80,000,000 worth of cocoa beans a year or one third of the world supply. Most of this cocoa comes to the United States. The industry was founded and developed by Negroes and today there are over 300,000 Negro far-



DR. J. B. DANQUAH, leader of the opposition in the Gold Coast legislature, says Gold Coast Prime Minister Nkrumah is not moving fast enough. Dr. Danquah's party is demanding that Africans be given the posts of minister of justice, of finance and of internal and external affairs.

About The Author

George F. McCray, author of this article, is a conscientious student of African affairs. He is founder of the Afro-World Fellowship (1938) that pioneered in studying Africa and sponsoring African students in this country. He was a Rosenwald Fellow in 1938 and a former columnist for the Chicago Defender.

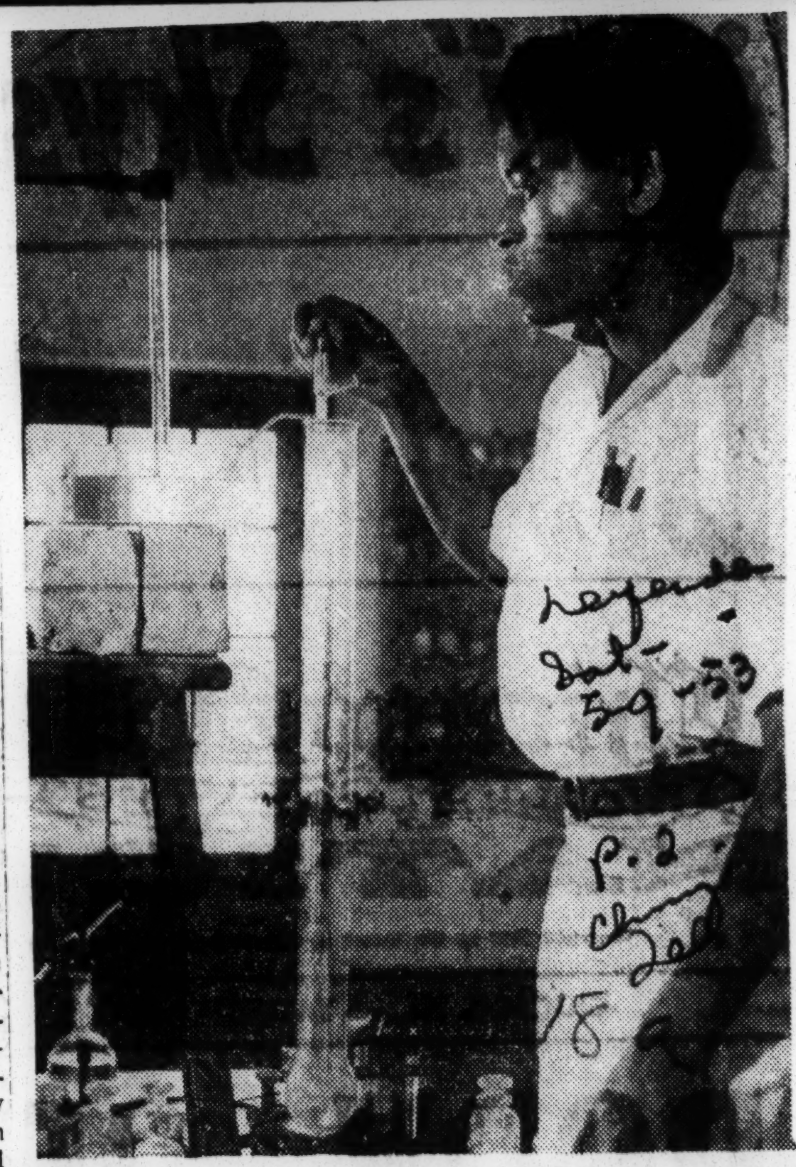
mers in the business. But the cocoa farmer sees only a small portion of the proceeds from the sale of the cocoa crop.

Gold Coast revenues today are used not only to pay current operating expenses of the government but to build up a gigantic reserve fund, and a special develment fund. The money is used to employ trained technical help from abroad, to give the Gold Coast one of the best school systems in the whole of Africa, to build railways, waterworks, housing projects, and agricultural and business develments needed for the progress of the country. It provides funds for a special corporation to finance Africans in business.

But things still are not moving fast enough for Nkrumah. In the civil service he has removed the distinction of senior grade (white) and junior grade (Negro). Formerly the whites were paid far more than the Negroes, but today only overseas allowances are permitted white civil sevants above the wage paid to Africans. Since comparatively few Negroes had the training and the experience needed to fill the higher levels of the civil service, Nkrumah and associates are expanding higher educational facilities and sending Negroes to England to get the training they need to take the jobs now held by white civil servants. In the past year over 300 professional and administrative posts, formerly held by whites, were given to Negroes.

But according to Dr. Danquah, leader of the opposition in the Gold Coast legislature, Nkrumah is not moving fast enough. The Ghana Congress party is demanding that the three white ex-officio members of the cabinet be removed and that Africans be given the posts of Minister Justice, and of Internal and External Affairs.

Negro contractors are also getting angry. There is a great deal of construction work going on in the Gold Coast, but Negro contractors claim they aren't getting much of the business because the government sets terms and conditions so high that only foreign firms can meet them. Nkrumah has promised to look into the matter. The African contractors federation wants all contracts below $60,000 awarded to Africans, they demand exclusive right to build all schools and government buildings.



JOHN AIDOO (left) a West African miner, works with his drill 3,000 feet below ground at the Obuasi gold mine in the Gold Coast. Owned by the Ashanti Goldfields corporation, mine is said to be one of the richest for its size in the world. In 1950 the total value of gold, diamonds, manganese and aluminum ore exported was 66 million dollars.

Despite all of their heroic determination, their undoubtedly first rate abilities, the Negroes of the Gold Coast will need for a long time to come foreign technical assistance as well as foreign capital. When Nkrumah speaks of the Great Return he is indulging in a hope that American Negroes will join the struggle for Africa for the Africans.

Good News From Africa

Herald Tribune

TO the N. Y. Herald Tribune:

Three important and encouraging developments took place in Africa last week. As reported in "The London Times" July 9, 10 and 11, they are as follows:

Speaking on July 8 to the Assembly, the legislative body of the Gold Coast, Dr. Nkrumah, the Prime Minister, dealt with the future of the British civil service in his rapidly progressing country. Among the points emphasized by Dr. Nkrumah were: the desire of his government to discharge fully its responsibility to British civil servants; the fact that in the Gold Coast "political advance has outstripped the Africanization of the public service"; and that, with regard to British officials serving the Gold Coast government, "the fact must be faced that for some years we shall have to rely on the services of oversea officers."

"The London Times," in an editorial in its issue of July 10, states that both Mr. Lyttelton Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. Attlee, speaking in the House of Commons, welcomed Dr. Nkrumah's statement. The editorial further noted appreciatively that the Gold Coast government acts on the principle that "promotion will be by merit and not by colour." Thus has the wheel of time turned rapidly. Within a few short years African government leaders are giving assurances that the principles for which they strove in the past now have their support when applicable to others.

Again on July 10, speaking before the Gold Coast Assembly, Dr. Nkrumah dealt with a White Paper of his government on constitutional reform. He was confident that the British government would freely accede to what he referred to as "our legitimate and righteous demand to become a self-governing unit within the Commonwealth." Dr. Nkrumah freely admitted that the Gold Coast people would doubtless make mistakes, but it would be their responsibility to put them right. He then went on to pay a high tribute to the Gold Coast Governor, Sir Charles Arden-Clarke. It is reported that the tribute was "loudly cheered" by the Assembly. This is indeed significant and encouraging progress.

MAX YERGAN.

Ossining, N. Y., July 15, 1953.

AFRICA HAS POLICEWOMEN—Prime Minister of the Gold Coast, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah (in white civilian suit) reviews the first 12 policewomen to be trained for duty in West Africa. He is preceded by the commander of the British Training depot in Accra, capital of the Gold Coast and followed by the British Gold Coast police chief. Dr. Nkrumah will be seen on TV screens in a picture to be broadcast soon all over Britain. Viewers will be able to watch and listen to the prime minister as he is interviewed by Christopher Mayhew pertaining to race relations in Africa. The interview was filmed in the Gold Coast.

Africans Better Off Than British

ACCRA— The Chairman of the Ashanti Goldfields, Sir Edward Spears, told a Press conference in London recently that the people of the Gold Coast were now wealthy and "much betteter off than the people of the country."

Sir Edwards who has recently returned from a visit to the Gold Coast, reported "a remarkable change for the better in African—European relations."

The Government declaration not to nationalize the gold mines should, he said improve the prospects of the Volta River hydro-electric scheme, which would easily fail if overseas investors felt that existing enterprises were in danger.

WEST URGED TO AID AFRICAN LIBERALS

Nationalism Is Inevitable Sierra Leone Scholar Tells Hartford Conference

By MICHAEL JAMES
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 29—Edward W. Blyden III, a Negro scholar and writer from Sierra Leone, said here today the elements of extreme nationalism becoming apparent in Central Africa was part of the natural over-all stage of nationalism through which the area was passing. He indicated the West had best learn to accept it.

Mr. Blyden, who is writing his Ph. D. thesis at Harvard, was a second-day speaker at the three-day conference on Africa south of the Sahara being held at the Kennedy School of Missions of the Hartford Seminary. The purpose of the conference, which is being attended by about sixty experts on the area, is to weigh means to modify missionary work in the area in view of present developments.

Referring to activities of the Mau Maus, tribal terrorists fighting white influence in Kenya, Mr. Blyden said it was actually "incorrect to term what is going on there as pure nationalism."

"Rather it is a matter of race problems," he added.

The cure for this extremist activity, Mr. Blyden thought, would be the application of the principle of cooperation with such groups if possible, and at least a recognition on the part of the colonial government of the validity and the place of native leadership.

The problems in the Union of South Africa, Mr. Blyden said, were something else than the problems in the areas to the north. In South Africa, he said, the West as well as the native leaders in the Union must submit to the fact that racial segregation is there ot stay for some time.

"However, so that the natives may enjoy at least the minimum requirements of economic and political equality," Mr. Blyden suggested that steps be taken by the West in support of liberals among both the Negroes and whites in the area. These in turn, he held, would bring pressure to bear on the government. He suggested that another effective step would be "infiltration" of the Malan regime through members of that government.

Prof. Robert T. Parsons, dean of the Kennedy School of Missions, who returned last January from an eight month tour of Africa, also spoke. He deplored the fact that in many of the African missions "missionaries have carried segregation into the churches."

Speaking of the Protestant missions he visited, Dean Parsons asserted that in many cases missionaries, by insisting on carrying their western prejudices with them, had created a dependent relationship between the missionary on one side and his employes and church constituency on the other.

"A church that preaches equality of opportunity, justice an freedom and takes no practical stand in supporting these principles in its homelands or in the community of which it is a part, will increasingly alienate the colored peoples of the world and endanger its right to be a missionery church," Dean Parsons said.

Gold Coast Moves Toward Independence In Assembly

Argus

St. Louis Mo.

ACCRA, Gold Coast (ANP) — Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah on Friday, July 10 asked the Gold Coast Assembly to vote for independence as soon as possible for Gold Coast.

P.1

In a historic address he introduced a motion calling for the British Parliament to grant freedom which would give the Gold Coast the status of a sovereign nation. As the Assembly stood up and cheered the prime minister, J. A. Braimah, minister of communications and works, seconded the motion.

Dr. Nkrumah suggested in his motion that Great Britain take two steps to grant his nation freedom:

1. The British Parliament in London pass an act of independence for the Gold Coast.

2. The British government amend "as a matter of urgency" the Gold Coast constitution order in council of 1950 so that its cabinet may be composed exclusively of members of the Assembly. This would mean the ouster of the three white ex-officio British members and their replacement by Africans.

The Prime Minister also recommended that in the future all members of the Assembly should be directly elected.

If the British grant the Gold Coast its freedom, Dr. Nkrumah promised, the Gold Coast will become a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations and would be a friend and ally to Great Britain.

He told the Assembly that the Gold Coast has already demonstrated the ability of Africans to govern themselves and that all elements of this country are in favor of independence. Of his nation's readiness for sovereignty, he said:

"We have a stable society. Our economy is healthy, as good as any for a country of our size . . Our potentialities are large. Our people are fundamentally homogeneous, nor are we plagued with religious and tribal problems.

"Above all we have hardly any color bar. . . I have a firm hope that the final transfer of power to the Gold Coast will be done in a spirit of amity and friendship so that having peacefully achieved their freedom the peoples of both countries — Britain and the Gold Coast — might form a new relationship based on mutual respect, trust and friendship, united by a common allegiance to the crown, freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

Expressing his dreams of a free Gold Coast, Dr. Nkrumah declared:

"In the future we doubtlessly shall make mistakes as have all other nations, but the mistakes will be ours, and it will be our responsibility to put them right. . .

"Freedom brings on responsibilities and our experience can be enriched only by the acceptance of these responsibilities.

"History is being made today: a colonial people in Africa is putting forward the first definite claim for independence. Self-government, however, is only a means to an end. Our aim is to make this country. . . a shining light throughout the whole countinent of Africa, giving inspiration far beyond its frontiers."

The Gold Coast leader said that in seeking independence his nation is only following a path laid by such nations as Canada, India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Burma and a policy advocated by all three post-war British colonial secretaries — Creech Jones, James Griffiths and currently Oliver Lyttleton.

He also predicted that the British would approve of Gold Coast freedom. In his overall plea, Dr. Nkrumah said in part:

"The right of people to govern themselves is a fundamental principle. To compromise on it would be to betray it. The right of a people to decide their own destiny is not to be measured by the yardstick of color or degree of social development. If there is to be a criterion of a peoples' preparedness for self-government, then I say it is their readiness to assume the responsibilities of ruling themselves. . .

"When we turn our eyes to the sorry events in South, Central and East Africa, . . . we are cheered by the more cordial relationship that exists between us and Britain. We are proud of Gov. Sir Charles Arden-Clarke and the British ex-officio ministers for their valuable cooperation in helping the Gold Coast to make a success of its political advance. . . .

"The Gold Coast people and the British have been of much help to each other in the past; it is my hope that this state of affairs will continue. . .

"Our chiefs and our people will brook no delay in independence. I feel confident that our claim will be accepted and our amity towards Britain will be deepened by our new association."

GOLD COAST AFRICANS DEMAND INDEPENDENCE FROM BRITISH

Dispatch

Oklahoma City, Okla.

P.1

Calls Upon Parliament to Grant Freedom Through Unanimous Assembly Vote

CHIEFS WANT SELF-DETERMINATION

Sat. 7-25-53

ACCRA, Gold Coast — (ANP) — Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah on Friday, July 10 asked the Gold Coast Assembly to vote for independence as soon as possible for Gold Coast.

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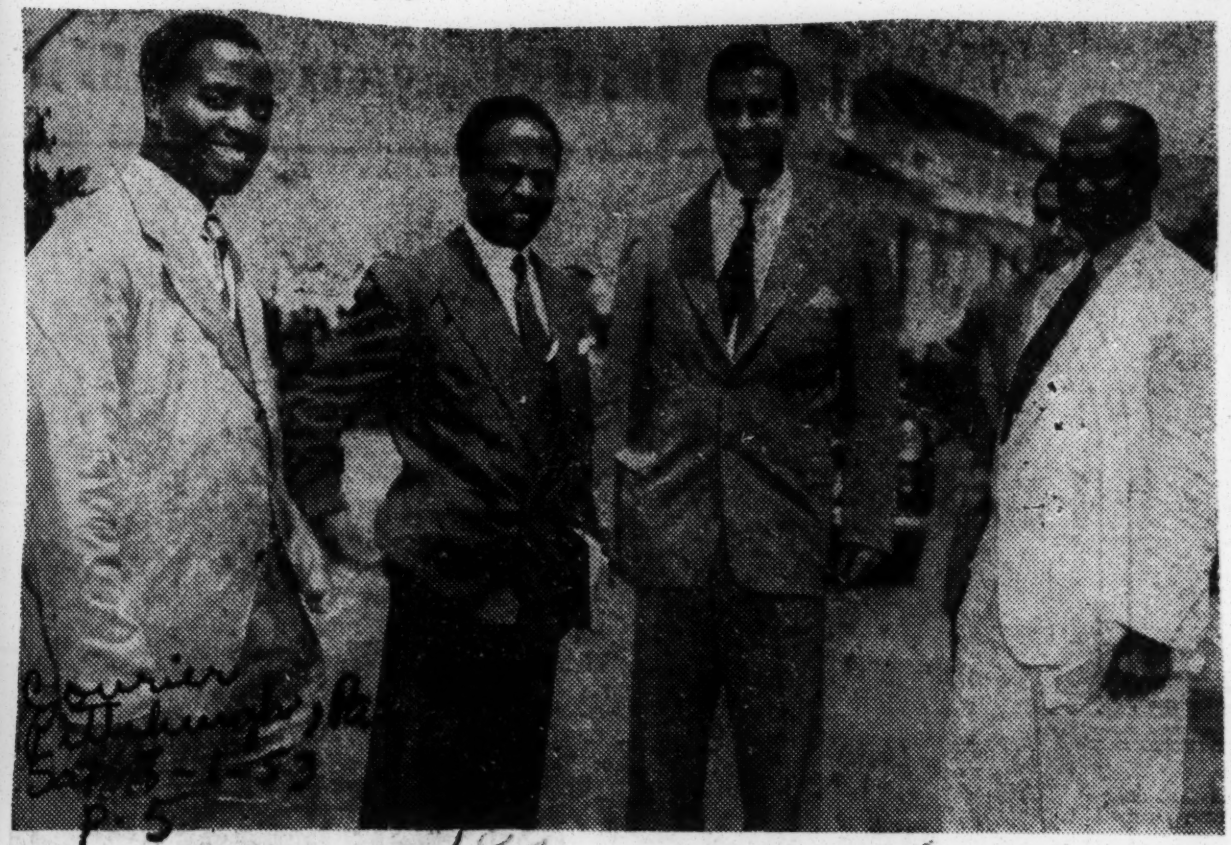
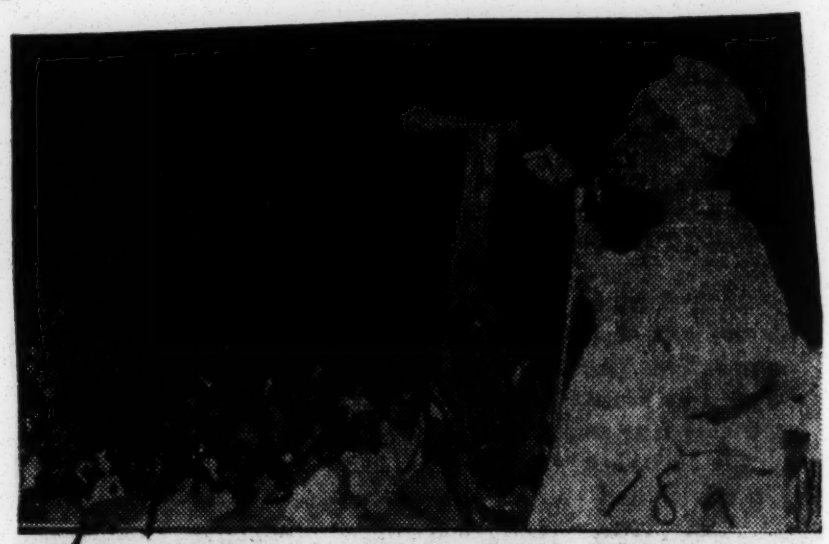


FDR Jr. Meets Nkrumah— On the day following the Gold Coast's Assembly vote for independence under the leadership of American-trained Prime Minister Nkruham (Lincoln University and University of Pennsylvania), Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., member of the House Foreign Relations Committee, arrived at Accra and went into closed conferences with Government officials. Left to right: Kojo Botsio, Minister of Education and Social Welfare; Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah, U. S. Congressman Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., House Foreign Relations Committee; K. A. Gbedemah, Minister of Commerce and Industry; partially hidden is M. Templeman, Mr. Roosevelt's secretary.—Paul D. Davis Photo



Nkrumah Speaks!— Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of the Gold Coast, makes a dramatic figure in his "P. G." (prison graduate) and Northern Territory robe as he tells tens of thousands of listeners in Accra of the significance of the passage of the Independence Motion.

Was Self-Government Topic?

FDR Jr. Confers With Nkrumah

By PAUL D. DAVIS

ACCRA, Gold Coast, West Africa—Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., son of the late President of the United States and member of the House Foreign Relations Committee, arrived here immediately after the Gold Coast Legislative Assembly adopted Prime Minister's motion for independence, and went into closed conferences with the Prime Minister and other members of the Government.

Congressman Roosevelt stated that the United States Government was interested in the political, economical, social and educational developments in the Gold Coast, as it was teaching the whole of Africa how to govern themselves. In accordance with the Atlantic Charter, he pointed out that it is the desire of the United States that all people should live as free nations.

THE PURPOSE of his visit was to learn about the Gold Coast's political, economic and cultural advancement and present a true picture to the American public. In carrying out this plan, Mr. Roosevelt had several conferences at the assembly building with Prime Minister Nkrumah, cabinet members and members of the opposition.

He pointed out the program of exchange scholarships for Africans to be trained in American universities and that Americans would be coming to the Gold Coast in the future to study more about its culture in its universities. From Accra, Mr. Roosevelt proceeded to South Africa for conferences before returning to the United States.

Nkrumah Backed; Azikwe Follows

Gold Coast Endorses Bid for Independence

By PAUL D. DAVIS
(Special to the Courier)

ACCRA, Gold Coast, West Africa—World history was made here this week as the Gold Coast Legislative Assembly, after a four-day debate on constitutional reform, enthusiastically approved the motion by Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, the American-trained Prime Minister, to authorize the Government to request the United Kingdom Government to declare the Gold Coast an independent sovereign state within the commonwealth as soon as the necessary administrative arrangements are made.

The passing of the motion was followed by jubilation among the nearly five million inhabitants of this nation, rich in resources. This vote gives Dr. Nkrumah's government the power to proceed with further negotiations in achieving complete independence and self-government for the Gold Coast.

* * *

THE LEADER of the Freedom movement and head of the militant Convention People's Party (CPP), Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah pointed out that this marked the first time that a people had asked for self-government through constitutional means.

The underlying tactics involved the asking of a limited transitional period for the preparation of the necessary technical, constitutional and administrative arrangements which always precede the granting of full independence by an act of Parliament.

Since 1951 when Nkrumah was released from prison to become leader of Government business, the Africanization of the Civil Service has proceeded at a rapid rate.

The past week, in an address to the civil servants, the Prime Minister made it clear that his country needed their services, and although Africanization would continue through the ranks as fast as trained Africans could be installed, they would be protected in their positions and granted promotions on equal basis with others.

This brilliant move by the Prime Minister quieted many uneasy feelings among the Europeans occupying posts in the Civil Service here and was appreciated by the Colonial Office in London.

GOLD COAST AFRICANS

AFRICAN PRIME MINISTER TELLS ASSEMBLY TO ASK BRITISH PARLIAMENT FOR INDEPENDENCE

Want Gold Coast To Be Member Of British Commonwealth Of Nations

SAY ABILITY FOR SELF GOVERNMENT ALREADY HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED

ACRA, Gold Coast, July 27.—A motion introduced by Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, prime minister, asking the British parliament to grant independence to the Gold Coast, was passed last week by the Gold Coast Legislative Assembly.

Dr. Nkrumah's proposal was approved by an overwhelming majority on July 15 following a four-day debate. Several proposed amendments to the action were beaten.

The prime minister's proposal called for independence for the Gold Coast with the promise that the Gold Coast would join the British Commonwealth of Nations as a member. His motion called for these two steps toward complete independence:

1. The British Parliament in London pass an act of independence for his nation.

2. The British government amend the Gold Coast constitution so that its cabinet may be composed of all native African members. This would mean the ousting of the three white ex-officio British members of the cabinet. Also under constitutional change would be a proposed direct election of all members of the Assembly.

This motion as approved calls on Parliament to grant freedom to the Gold Coast "as soon as necessary constitutional and administrative arrangements can be made."

Most bitter discussion of the Legislative Assembly debate was on an amendment presented by Dr. J. B. Danquah, leader of the opposition, demanding that the Gold Coast set its own date for independence, then seek approval by the United Kingdom. He suggested that the Gold Coast legislative Assembly makes its own Declaration of Independence March 6, 1954, then seek recognition from the British government as a dominion. His amendment read:

"That this Assembly having discussed the government's White Paper on Constitutional Reform do authorize government to notify Her Majesty's government of the United Kingdom that in pursuance of the general demand of the chiefs and people of the Gold Coast for a sovereign independent state within the Commonwealth, a Declaration of Independence of Gold Coast shall be made by the Legislative Assembly on March 6, 1954; and the Gold Coast government is further authorized to take all necessary and practicable steps to secure recognition by the United Kingdom government, in an act of Parliament, of the Gold Coast as a sovereign independent state within the Commonwealth as a dominion."

Dr. Nkdumah opposed the amendment on the grounds that the northern part of the Gold Coast was not yet ready for full responsibilities of self-government and that the whole nation should be ready for freedom rather than part of it. The amendments were lost.

A second amendment, also lost, called for the referral of the Gold Coast White Paper on Constitutional Reform to a special committee.

Following the passage of the Nkrumah motion, the prime minister received an ovation from standing crowds outside the building.

Negro Elected Democratic Committeeman In Virginia

ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 27.—Richard H. Poole last week became the first known Negro in recent years to be elected to the Alexandria Democratic committee. He was elected a committeeman from the city's third ward.

Poole polled 332 votes to top the four candidates competing for the two seats in the third ward. He was sponsored by the Alexandria Democratic Club, an organization of the party's liberal wing.

Membership on the committee is important in that it allows the committeeman to help set policy for the party at the local level.

Police Shoot a Woman Dead

NAIROBI.

A SOMALI NIGHT WATCHMAN is said to have saved 76-years old European woman from Mau Mau terrorists by carrying her from her farmhouse and hiding her in the bush, when Mau Mau raiders recently struck.

The police say that a gang 30 Mau Mau terrorists raided the farm belonging to one European farmer at Thompson's Falls and set fire to several acres of bush surrounding the house.

The 76-year old woman was alone in the house. When the raiders began firing the bush a Somali night watchman ran to the and carried her to some bushes nearby. He hid her there while Somati guards fought offer the raibers with rifles, shotguns and spears.

The Mau Mau terrorists are said to have retreated in two groups, each covering the otoer, until they had reached the safety of the bush. There were no casualties.

AFRICAN WITNESS ARRESTED

A Kikuyu who was to have been called to give evidence on behalf of Jomo Kenyatta and five other African leaders on trial at Kapenguria was at a Mau Mau meeting in Nairobi African policemen arrested five people at the meeting, at which between 150 and 200 were present.

Police shot dead two Africans administering the Mau Mau oath in the Fort Hall District last week Thursday after an informer reported that an oath taking ceremony was being held for Kikuyu who had recently taken the Government's anti Mau Mau cleansing oath.

Four Africans were administering the oath, and two men were shot as they tried to break away from the police. The other two escaped

An all-women Mau Mau meeting was discovered in a hut near Thomson's Falls Four Kenya Police Reserve officers raided the hut and one attacked by a woman who jumped up from under and tried to grab his shotgun.

Two police officers grappled with the woman who was shot in the stomach. She died shortly afterwards.

Members of the Mau Mau, of whom five had then been shot dead in past 24 hours, killed a Kihuyu home guard and wounded his wife and another woman in the South Nyeri Reserve.—*SAPA.*

DOPE 'N' DATA

by

LOUIS E. MARTIN

I have been trying to find out something about the Mau Mau, a so called secret society among the Kikuyu tribesmen of Kenya, an East African colony that the British say belongs to them. In every paper I pick up these Mau Maus are reported to be swinging their razors all over the bloody landscape.

All the reports seem to agree that the Mau Maus are determined to drive the Europeans out of Kenya and the latter are just as determined to stay put in their adopted home. What puzzled me most, however, was the fact that the Mau Maus seem to be killing a couple of hundred African natives for every one white person. If they keep that up there may be no body left in Kenya.

I put the question to a professor of social anthropology at Roosevelt College, Dr. St. Clair Drake, who has received wide publicity for his African lectures and studies. Incidentally, he talks so brilliantly that it is a delight to listen to him on any subject.

Dr. Drake opines that the Mau Mau is not a secret society in the sense of the black Ku Klux Klan or the Italian Mafia. He believes the whole thing developed out of the sex practices of these Kikuyu tribesmen. At a certain age all the male youth are circumcised and take oaths of loyalty to one another.

He believes that the current group of hell raisers in Kenya represents the circumcision class of 1940 or thereabouts. This group, he states, saw service in World War II under the banner of the British and fought the legions of Hitler and Mussolini on European soil.

They saw the white folks shooting each others heads off and apparently came to the conclusion that violence and war were civilized instruments for achieving desired ends. Prior to this experience, the savages were pretty peaceful one would gather.

Anyway, Dr. Drake theorizes that when the boys came home from the war they were restive and indignant over the way their homeland was being carved up and exploited for the comfort and happiness of the foreigners. Some of the brighter boys of the circumcision class apparently decided the time had come to pursue their own happiness in their homeland and boot the foreigners out.

That, of course, still does not explain why the Mau Maus started killing so many of their fellow natives. If they were truly civilized, as we know, they would not do this, one would think. These Mau Maus seem to base their action and program on the following rather interesting logic.

The Mau Maus seem to believe that the white man is fundamentally lazy and that he does not intend to earn his bread by the sweat of his own personal brow. Operating on this theory, the Mau Maus have decided to terrify and kill off all the natives who work the plantations, farms, mines, etc. for the white masters.

By depriving the foreign settlers of loyal and trustworthy native labor, the Mau Maus believe that the white folks will go back home rather than go to work.

It is very difficult to follow the mental processes of a savage but if the above theory advanced by Dr. Drake can be said to hold water, it would appear that although the natives may be short on brains, they are awfully long on mother wit.

I gather also from what Dr. Drake said and reports in the English press that this Mau Mau business is not a Communist plot as has been sometimes charged. One would gather that these Mau Maus are nationalists who feel that since many of them fought to free Europe of tyranny that they ought to get a better break in their own native land.

It is interesting to note also that Kenyatta, the guy who has been jailed as the ringleader of the Mau Maus, professes no race prejudice and counts among his friends many whites who are not Communists either. His wife is English. He denies any connection with Mau Maus and apparently he was not circumcised in the same class as the current crop of terrorists. His circumcision class has not been heard from but since he is educated and outspoken, the British probably feel they ought to eliminate him just to make sure.

Finally, I gather that Mau Mau cannot be translated into any other language because nobody knows, including the folks in Kenya, what it means. Anyway the blessings of civilization are coming to Africa and the day may come when the little savages will wear cowboy suits and brandish pistols just like we teach them to do here in our own country.

Kenyatta Appeals Mau Mau Conviction

NAIROBI, Kenya.— (NNPA) — Jomo (Burning Spear) Kenyatta and five other Africans filed appeals in the Kenya Supreme Court against their convictions for managing and assisting in managing the Mau Mau.

Their appeals are based on 60 alleged errors made during their trial. The grounds deal chiefly with the credibility of prosecution witnesses and the admissibility of Crown evidence.

Kenyatta and the other five Africans were each sentenced to seven years at hard labor.

Mau Terrorists Slay Family, Native Cook

NAIROBI, Kenya — (ANP) — Some 180 sawmill employees looked on as a masked gang of men, said to be Mau Maus, chopped up a white woman, her two children and the family's native cook.

The native cook was not identified.

The dead whites were Mrs. Nerena Meloncelli, 35, Maria Meloncelli, 15, and Mario Meloncelli, 10. They were the family of Pietro Meloncelli, 44, Italian who worked at an office across the valley from where the slaying occurred.

All 180 witnesses were Africans, members of the Kikuyu tribe, from which most Mau Mau members are recruited. The Mau Mau is said to be an anti-white secret society. A Kamba tribesman, the only non-Kikuyu said to be on the scene, reported the incident to authorities.

RAIDING PARTY

According to the Kenya government, the raiding party was led by a man known only as "Gen. China" to the whites. A member of the Embu tribe, he fought with African troops in Burma during World War II.

Mau Loses 6,430, Englishmen Told

LONDON, April 29—(UP)—Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttelton said today that Kenya police and troops have shot down 430 persons and are holding 6,000 for trial in their efforts to halt Mau Mau terrorism in the British African colony.

Lyttelton told the House of Commons that the white-hating Mau Mau organization has murdered 270 persons in Kenya, including 12 Europeans and three Asians.

Soviet-Trained Mau Mau Terrorist Is Sentenced to 7 Years' Hard Labor

By The Associated Press.

KAPENGURIA, Kenya, April 8—Jomo (Burning Spear) Kenyatta, Moscow-educated tribal leader, was found guilty today of organizing the dreaded Mau Mau secret society which aims to throw the white man out of Kenya.

After fifty-eight days of trial in a barricaded former school house here, British Magistrate R. S. Thacker sentenced Kenyatta to seven years in prison on charges of inspiring and assisting the brutal savagery of the Mau Mau terrorists who have arisen among the Kikuyu tribesmen.

He was also found guilty of being a member of the secret band and sentenced to three years on this count. The sentences, involving hard labor, run concurrently.

The court also found that five others had worked with Kenyatta in instigating or assisting the Mau Mau uprisings in which whole families have been brutally butchered in a wave of murder and arson. Each of the five drew seven-year sentences.

[According to Reuters the five were: Fred Kubai, executive member of the Kenya African Union and a leader of the Kenya Transport Workers' Union; Richard Achieng Oneko, former editor of an African newspaper and African councillor on the Nairobi City Council; Bildad M. Gaggia, secretary of the Nairobi branch of the Kenya African Union; Kunga Karumba, member of the African Union's executive council; Paul Ngei, an African Union representative among the Wakamba tribe.]

The sentences are subject to confirmation by the Kenya Supreme Court. All the defendants had protested their innocence.

Defense Lawyer D. N. Pritt, the London barrister who defended Gerhart Eisler against extradition proceedings when the German Communist jumped bail in the United States and arrived in Britain, immediately announced he would appeal the magistrate's decision.

A member of the million-strong Kikuyu tribe from which Mau Mau springs, Kenyatta, about 50 years old, has lived a number of years in Britain where he has a white wife and son.

In England he was a close friend of Paul Robeson, the American Negro singer. In 1932 he went to Moscow, where he remained two years studying at Moscow University. He lived in a place furnished by the Communist International.

Associated Press

FOUND GUILTY: Jomo Kenyatta, who was convicted of directing Mau Mau anti-white terrorist cult in Kenya.

More Troops Reach Area

NAIROBI, April 8 (AP)—Speeding up their war on Mau Mau terrorists, British-led forces today announced they had killed twenty-one tribesmen in the last twenty-four hours. The Government said also that the last contingent of 1,500 troop reinforcements from Britain arrived in Nairobi by air today.

All of the new troops by tomorrow will have reached posts at Thomson's Falls, Molo and Kauru, main trouble centers. z z

Mau Mau Leader Escapes to India

British Police Eluded

BOMBAY—Eluding the British police, Joseph Murumbi, acting secretary-general of the Kenya African Union, has turned up in this country where he has been given a rousing welcome by leaders of the Indian National Congress.

Speaking English, Italian and Hindustani fluently, he has been addressing mass meetings throughout India as an official guest of the Government, and with the full approval of Prime Minister Nehru.

REPORTING ON the mission of this lieutenant of recently convicted Jomo Kenyatta, the influential Hindustani Times said that Mr. Murumbi is one of the earliest African followers of Mahatma Gandhi and had come to India to study the Indian technique of non-violent non-cooperation methods to apply in Africa against the whites.

The newspaper states that "For obvious reasons, Indians are on the African side against the British and more particularly against the settlers."

Indian Congress leaders have advised Indians living in Kenya and other parts of Africa to join forces with the Africans in opposing the color bar and to support the Africans' demand for self-government and independence.

Mau Mau

The Associated Press has said that the Mau Mau is an organization dedicated to driving the white man out of Africa. It may be that; it certainly is a vengeful movement. However, I think it only fair to point out why the Mau Mau is so engaged.

Natives of that region have a custom, common to many agrarian societies, of compelling fathers to divide their land among their sons to the extent feasible. Other sons may move out to the periphery of the settlement or tilled land to set up home. So the use of land slowly expands, and has been doing so for a number of centuries.

Seeking relief from crowded island life, Englishmen have gone, among other places, to Kenya and set up plantations. In the process they take over, forcefully if need be, the lands long used by the natives, leaving only small amounts to be farmed by them. Also, forced labor for the most trifling pittance has been common enough to induce wise ministry heads in London to make sure that Parliament refused to hear a statement of grievances by a group of Kenya natives on a recent trip to London.

This situation combines the worst elements of imperialism—European style—and Southern slavery and grabbing of Indian lands—American style. It has very little, if any, of the moderating touches of Rudyard Kipling, of kindly master-faithful mammy relationships, and of Indian reservations. And anyone knows that these moderating touches amount to very little in the face of humiliation and land robbery.

WILLIAM C. PRYOR, JR.
Hyattsville, Md.

Mau Maus Attack Government Patrol

NAIROBI, Kenya — The Mau Mau Terror Society, becoming bolder with the aid of modern weapons, attacked a patrol of the King's Own African Rifles in broad daylight Friday in the Othaya area.

What is puzzling the British government is that despite heavy losses the Kikuyu headquarters of the Mau Mau continues to get recruits and arms. They wiped out a British guard post April 29, but it has been rebuilt.

The British patrol which was attacked had gone into the edge of the forest to protect a group of native women working in a cornfield. The Mau Mau aided by other anti-white rebels, appeared and opened fire. An African guard was killed and another member of the patrol disappeared during the fighting. Several women were believed kidnapped.

Meanhile, certain European boarding schools have been instructed to withdraw their students to safer areas.

MAU MAU DEVELOPS MILITARY TACTICS

Latest Kenya Attacks Reveal Capacity for Organization in Terrorist Command

By ALBION ROSS
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NAIROBI, Kenya, May 7—Gangs of Mau Mau terrorists, organized in the forests north of Nairobi, are beginning to show an increasing capacity to act as military units and to fight, if not pitched battles, at least regulation skirmishes, acting apparently under orders and with a military purpose.

At dawn today a patrol of the King's African Rifles operating on the edge of the Mau Mau infested forest in the Fort Hall district, was engaged by an organized group of the Mau Mau estimated to number 250 and apparently acting under officers. The patrol leader reported that one hundred armed Mau Mau fighters advanced against his unit and that he saw another Mau Mau force of about one hundred advancing on his right flank and an additional group of fifty on his left flank.

The Mau Mau groups caught the patrol in a cross fire and it forced it to retreat to the nearby post of Munguna.

After following the patrol for a mile and keeping up its cross fire, the Mau Mau groups broke contact and retreated in good order into the forest.

Blood stains were later found in the area, when the reinforced patrol returned but the Mau Mau had taken their dead and wounded with them. The Mau Mau fighters were believed to have been armed with [illegible] rifles and a number of [illegible] pistols.

It has been evident for some members were that the Kenya security forces were engaged in terrorist killings of Mau Mau suspects. The statement reiterated that Mr. Evans had come on a visitor's pass only and had engaged in activity as legal counselor in the trial of Jomo Kenyatta without asking permission of the authorities to sift his professional of lawyer here.

Two Mau Mau [illegible] were killed in other actions [illegible] were encountered by patrols [illegible] immigration officials [illegible] cancellation of the official statement to [illegible] of Peter Evans [illegible] presented documents [illegible] Governor General Sir [illegible] purporting to prove [illegible]

Police Roundup—Thousands of Africans are shunted into a police compound near Nairobi during Saturday's roundup on 7,000 Mau Mau suspects. The colony's police arrested women and children along with men in an attempted effort to find people connected with the Lari massacre. In the background are seen other suspects.—INS Photo.

21 Reported Slain In 'Pitched Battle'

By CECIL GREGORY
(Special to the Courier)

MOMBASA, Kenya—Great Britain is at war in Kenya Colony!

With typical British subtlety it was revealed here last week that Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttleton had told the House of Commons in London on Monday that "the situation there (here in Kenya) is now of a semi-military character . . . more like a war than an emergency."

Of course, residents of Nairobi and environs had long before come to the conclusion that the situation was serious when General Sir Brian Robertson, Commander-in-Chief of the British Near East Ground Forces, flew here in January and took over the active command of the colony's armed forces.

SINCE THE GENERAL'S arrival, the situation has gradually worsened to the point where the Government has abandoned the practice of likening the attacks of the Mau Mau to assaults by "unorganized gangs."

Thursday, one official was quoted as having said that the Mau Mau were "as excellent fighters" as were the guerillas of Greece and Ethiopia during World War II, who fought British troops.

In fact, he said, the Mau Mau assaults were "carefully and systematically planned and carried out with quite astonishing skill."

The most effective forces used by the British, thus far, in the Mau Mau war have been the KAR (King's African Rifles) units flown in from the already critical war in Malaya.

The biggest clash occurred last week in the Kiambu Reserve sector where 100 Mau Mau stood up and swapped lead with a platoon of Colonial Africans. The British called the action the "first pitched battle."

FOLLOWING THIS test of strength, plus the widely spread report that the Mau Mau were using rapid-fire Sten guns and wearing police uniforms, the British cancelled Easter leaves for "security forces" throughout Kenya.

A second action in the Kiambu sector found the Government claiming twenty-one Mau Mau deaths on Thursday. An estimated 7,000 Africans living in Nairobi were jailed during the week and, of this number, approximately 300 were still being subjected to "intense screening."

Certain "high officials" are of the opinion that the brains for the Mau Mau are in Nairobi. The raids occurred in the Racecourse Road District after wild rumors had circulated around town that churchgoing Europeans headed for Easter services would be massacred.

* * *

THE MAU MAU have made most of their most effective strikes on the Sabbath Day. White women and men now walk Nairobi's streets fully armed.

Nairobi's defenses are being strengthened against the possibility that the Mau Mau may make a frontal assault on the capital to coincide with the handing down of verdicts this week in the trial of six Africans, including Jomo Kenyatta, Kenya Africa Union head, who are accused of being the leaders of the Mau Mau.

The seriousness of the situation was highlighted by the arrival of Royal Air Force craft from Rhodesia. The aeroplanes, it is said, will be used to spot "gatherings" and direct ground operations. Also, Nairobi's police have announced that African home guards and white residents are on twenty-four hours duty as of Monday, April 6.

Other "precautionary moves" include the flying into Kenya of strong reinforcements of British troops to augment the approximately eight battalions (U. S.) of English regulars on hand. When the "buildup" is completed, it is estimated by observers that the British will have approximately three divisions of troops in the field, exclusive of home guards, police and white "volunteers."

The Mau Mau war is officially under way.

BATAVIA, N. Y.—An appeal for medical assistance to victims of the Mau Mau war in Kenya has been issued by the Consolata Society for Foreign Missions here. Gifts and donations should be sent to the Most Rev. Charles Cavllera Consolata Missions, P.O. Box 25, Nyeri, Kenya, Africa. The appeal asked for medicine or surgical instruments.

Mau Mau Terrorists Slay 200 Kikuyu in Bloody Kenya

Forty Knifemen Make Attack Upon Natives, Then Disappear Into Colonial Wilderness

DEMAND THAT BRITISH TROOPS PULL OUT

NAIROBI, Kenya — (ANP) — Hot on the heels of a demand by the acting president of the Kenya African Union insisting that all British troops "pull out" of Kenya, Mau Mau bands massacred an estimated 200 pro-British Kikuyu tribesmen, women and children last week.

Striking in an area north of Nairodi, the Mau Mau gangs seized 50 rifles, a dozen submachine guns and thousands of rounds of ammunition. It was by far the biggest attack of the secret cult pledge to drive the white man from the Kenya colony.

The Mau Mau attackers first set fire to the village huts at Lari, in the Kiambu Reserve, 10 miles north of here. Tribesmen who rushed out were hacked to death with axes, knives and short swords. Many, however, were unable to escape from their huts and were burned to death.

Among those killed was Chief Luka, a Kikuyu leader. He was slashed to death, together with three of his wives.

Official reports said about 40 knifemen made the attack, disguised in black great coats to resemble policemen.

This latest attack of violence came within a week after Wycliffe Awori, acting head of the powerful Kenya African Union demanded that all British troops be withdrawn from the colony as the first step toward ending the five month old Mau Mau emergency.

Awori also advocated the disbanding of the white and African home guards. All of the latest victims were of this homeguard or government servants and their families.

At a press conference, the Union chieftain said that if these proposals were carried out, the Mau Mau crisis would be solved and "terrorism would then disappear."

Awori is the temporary president of the Union—the same position British education Jomo (burning spear) Kenyatta held before he was put on trial on charges of managing the Mau Mau society.

Nearly 300 persons, most of them Africans who refused to join the Mau Mau, have been killed in the last year by the terrorists, said to be primarily composed of Kikuyu tribesmen who protest against white settlers claiming the fertile farm lands while natives must survive on the eroded plots of waste land unsuited for producing.

EIGHT AFRICANS HANGED.

A portable gallows on golf-course.

NAIROBI. —Eight Kikuyu, convicted of Mau Mau murders, were hanged on Wednesday, February 25 on a portable gallows, errected on a golf course adjoining Nyeri prison.

Armoured cars, police and soldiers surrounded the area. The executions were carried out behind screens.

The hanged men's victims were all Africans.

A petition from 1,000 Kikuyu women was sent to the Queen on Thursday, February 27, by three British women Labour Members of Parliament, a London message states. It asked for a commission of women to be sent from Britain to investigate "the most grave and unjust situation prevailing in Kenya." —Sapa—Reuter.

Africans Killed in Kenya

THREE KIKUYU and two known African members of the Mau Mau were killed in clashes between the Government forces and Mau Mau in Kenya recently.

A resistance group leader was attacked as he was cycling home and hacked to pieces.

Another gang, 20 strong and armed with rifles and pangas, attacked a resistance group camp, fired shots into a hut, and then broke in. One of the three resistance men there was slashed and badly wounded.

The other two tried to escape, but one was cut to pieces and the other badly injured. The raiders set fire to the hut where the wounded man lay and burned him to death.

Police and military patrols killed two Africans/terrorists in the Fort Hall area and wounded an ther in the forests on the southern slopes of Mount Kenya.

AFRICANS KILLED

One patrol killed an African tribesman identified as a member of the Mau Mau when it contacted a forest area in the Fort Hall reserve. A patrol of the King's African Rifles shot another African dead when it clashed with a gang of an African gang a few miles away.

A combined military and police patrol shot and wounded another African member of the Mau Mau gang when he tried to escape.

Police patrols discovered a Mau Mau underground bunker. Elsewhere patrols rounded up 55 Africans and detained them for questioning.—*SAPA.*

IN KENYATTA TRIAL

KAPENGURIA,—The trial of Jomo Kenyatta on a charge of managing the Mau Mau was adjourned abruptly at Kapanguria on Thursday, February 12, after an altercation between Kenyatta's counsel, Mr D. N. Pritt, Q. C, and the prosecutor, Mr Somerhough.

During Mr Somerhough's cross examination of a defence witness Mr Pritt said to his Indian colleague, Mr Chaman Lal: "Let him go on telling his lies by himself." Mr Somerhough protested, saying this was "the crowning point in a series of scenes"

He asked that the record be transcribed and the court adjourned to enable him to study it.

Mr Pritt apologized, saying that the trouble was that he could not whisper quietly enough Mr Somerhough refused to accept this and the magistrate ordered an adjournment, saying he would have to consider his own position.

The magistrate said he had a list of epithets used by defence counsel which had distressed him "very much indeed and ... in the trial had become very serious"—S.P.

Maus Develop Military Skill, Attack Outpost

NAIROBI, Kenya. — Reports from forests north of Nairobi indicate that gangs of Mau Mau fighters are beginning to show an increasing capacity to act as military units and to fight regulation skirmishes, acting apparently under orders and with a military purpose.

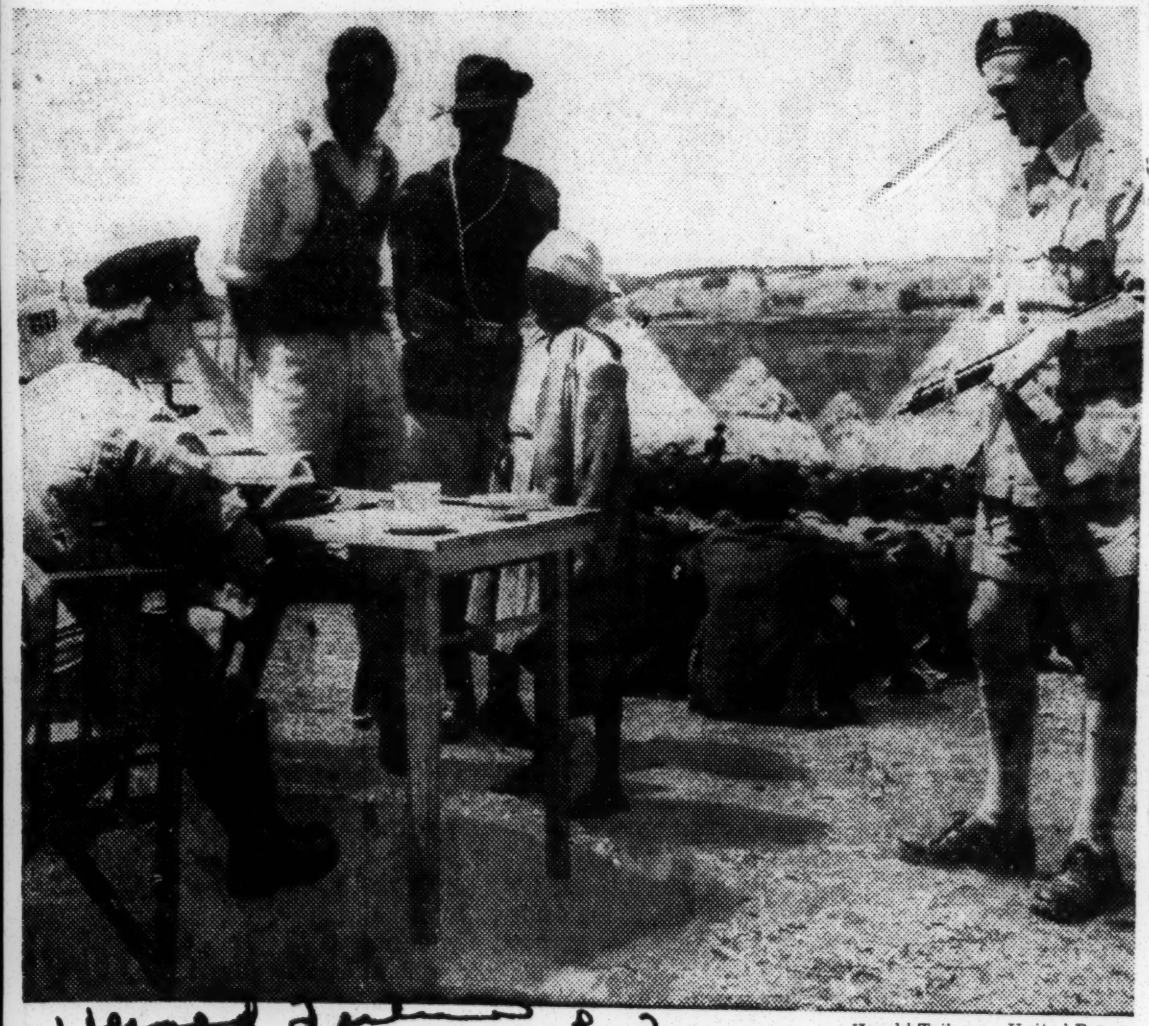
At dawn Thursday a patrol of the King's African Rifles operating on the edge of the forest in the Fort Hall district was engaged by an organized Mau Mau group estimated to number 250, and apparently acting under officers. The patrol leader reported that 100 armed Mau Mau fighters advanced on his unit and that he saw another force of 100 advancing on his right flank and an additional group of 50 on his left flank.

Caught in a cross fire of the Mau Mau groups, the patrol was forced to retreat to the near-by post of Mununga.

After following the patrol for a mile and keeping up its cross fire, the Mau Mau groups broke contact and retreated in good order into the forest.

Blood stains were later found in the area, when the reinforced patrol returned but the Mau Mau had taken their dead and wounded with them. The Mau Mau fighters were believed to have been armed with Sten guns, rifles and a number of pistols.

It has been evident for some time that Mau Mau servants and agents in the cities and on the farms are engaged in the organized stealing of weapons evidently on orders from the Mau Mau command. The principal weapons store in Nairobi was robbed recently of about thirty weapons, and many recent raids seemed to have been carried out chiefly on orders to obtain arms and ammunition.



Herald Tribune—United Press

Detective Inspector Joan Becker (seated, le ft) questioning one of the victims of a recent Mau Mau raid at Lari, Kenya, in which 150 persons were massacred. The Mau Mau suspects are seated on the ground.

A Woman Fights the Mau Mau

NAIROBI, Kenya, May 13 (AP) —Seventeen Kikuyu tribesmen were sentenced to death today for their part in the massacre by Mau Mau terrorists of 150 men, women and children at the village of Lari on March 26. Their trial was the first in thirteen arising out of the massacre.

More than 1,100 persons have been killed since the Mau Mau society, pledged to drive the white man out of Kenya, began its active terror campaign last year. It recruits the bulk of its membership from Kikuyu tribesmen.

Lyttelton to Investigate

LONDON, May 13 (UP).—The British Secretary of State for Colonies, Oliver Lyttelton, left here today on board a jet air liner for Kenya to investigate outbreaks of Mau Mau terrorism.

Mr. Lyttelton said at the airport that there were two aspects of the Mau Mau problem:

1. The crushing of the armed rebellion by the natives.
2. The problem of social, political and economic advancement in the colony.

Mau Mau Magistrate Smuggled To Britain

KITALE (Kenya), April 10 (R).—Jomo Kenyatta and five other Africans sentenced to seven years' hard labour for managing or helping to manage the Mau Mau have been flown to Lodwar, deep in the northern frontier district, pending their appeal.

Ransley Thacker, the magistrate who sentenced them and who has since been at an officially "unknown destination" under close guard because the police said that he was in a very real danger of Mau Mau revenge, has now left Kenya secretly by air for Entebbe on his way to England.

EDITORIAL

The Martyrdom Of Kenyatta

RANSLEY THACKER sentenced Jomo Kenyatta to seven years imprisonment and if the Governor of Kenya approves, he will be exiled from his home surroundings to the arid North, for life, after imprisonment, as the British press so jubilantly exclaimed. After his judgment, Thacker was bundled out of Kenya in an aeroplane and whilst Kenyatta lavishes in jail, the man who jailed him will be roving about the United Kingdom on leave.

Mark it down, whoever reads this. When the history of the struggle of Africans for a place in the sun is ultimately told impartially and objectively, the name of JOMO KENYATTA will outshine that of Thacker and those worshippers of white supremacy whose shortsightedness had caused the Mau Mau to adopt drastic methods to solve their problems.

Mau Mau is not bad per se. According to authorities on East African ethnography, it is a secret society dedicated to the Great Spirit for the preservation of the social institutions of the Kikuyu, whose customs and traditions are akin to those of the Ibo, Yoruba, Ibibio, Ijaw, Urhobo, Edo, Tiv, Idoma, and other tribes in this country. After all, the Ibo people have their own Mau Mau and call it by the same name and pronounce it alike. It is known as "Nmaun" or "Nmaw" and the Yoruba associate the same idea with "Emi" — and all these have to do with the "spirit."

We are no worshippers of violence and we know that had the arrogant settlers of Kenya respected the rights of Africans to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, the Mau Mau would not have assumed such proportion as to lead to the martyrdom of one of Africa's greatest nationalists. With our own Mau Mau, we have lived in peace with Europeans.

No sir, the Mau Mau nationalists are not "terrorists." It is part of a smear campaign. When nationalists fight peacefully they call them "agitators" and when they are violent they call them "terrorists." That's the irony.

Kenya Troops Kill 24 More Mau Mau

NAIROBI, April 7 (R).—Men of the Third (Kenya) Battalion of the Kings African Rifles operating in the forest area north of Uplands, near Nairobi have killed 24 Mau Mau terrorists and captured 36.

It was the biggest blow ever struck against the Mau Mau terrorists.

Among the dead was the notorious Mau Mau oath administrator named Njonjo for whom a search had been going for many weeks.

JOMO KENYATTA

The embodiment of East African nationalism. He may be exiled from his home for life after serving the seven years imprisonment imposed on him by Magistrate Thacker.

DOGS TO FIGHT MAU MAU

Animals to Guard R. A. F. Base —Raid Nets 2,000 Suspects

NAIROBI, Kenya, July 5 (AP)—The Royal Air Force has brought in highly trained German shepherd dogs to guard its installations in Kenya against anti-white Mau Mau terrorists. The dogs were air-lifted in from a training center in the Suez Canal zone.

Cpl. John Eisner, in charge, said the dogs were not killers. "They know their job is to take prisoners," he said. "They are faster than anything on two feet, and when they spot their man they bring him down."

Security forces rounded up more than 2,000 Mau Mau suspects today in what officials described as "the most successful blow against terrorists in the Nakuru area." More than 7,000 Africans were screened by 1,000 security agents.

Denies Kikuyus Under Red Influence

African Scribe Blames Kenya's War on Whites' Race Persecution

By BANKOLE TIMOTHY
(Special to the Courier)

ACCRA, Ghana (Gold Coast)—For the past few months, the Kikuyu people of Kenya have been the subject of international headlines in connection with Mau Mau activities in their lands and the terrorism now rampant throughout this great continent.

In order to understand the roots of the problem which have led to the Mau Mau War in Kenya, it is necessary to know something about the life, work and customs of the Kikuyu people.

Timothy

Are they a warlike people? Have they been influenced by communism or are they intensely anti-white? To all these questions, there is only one correct answer and it is an emphatic—NO.

* * *

THE STATE of unrest, turmoil, racial strife and massacre now existing in East Africa is caused by racial persecution, unjust distribution of land, obnoxious and iniquitous laws, maladministration and the determination on the part of the Kikuyu to release themselves from the shackles of imperialism.

These factors will, however, be adequately dealt with in a later article in this series.

Let us, therefore, in this article limit ourselves to an anthropological and sociological study of the Kikuyu tribe as background knowledge which will help us towards a better understanding of the deplorable state of affairs in Kenya.

* * *

THE KIKUYU are the most numerous single people in Kenya and live in the centre of the country. They number about one million—which is about a fifth of the total African population in Kenya.

When the last census was taken in 1948, about four-fifths of the total Kikuyu population lived in what is known as "The Native Land Unit (Reserve)" and about one-fifth outside it.

It was about 1500 A. D. that the Kikuyu began to settle in their present country which they acquired (unlike some other East African tribes) not by conquest, but by a process which consisted partly of adoption and partly of purchase (but not by force and chicanery) from the wandering hunters called Dorobo who lived there.

The Kikuyu claim that if they had conquered the land, the spirits of the dead Dorobo would have punished them.

Although the Kikuyou are not a fighting tribe, yet they soon came into conflict with their powerful pastoral neighbors — the Masai — for whom they were no match so long as the Masai kept to the open country.

Before the Europeans went to Kenya, the Kikuyu had been governing themselves.

* * *

TRIBAL CONTROL was vested in local councils made up of Elders and one of the Elders was appointed President. These councils were the legal assemblies of the tribe.

Much importance was and still is attached in legal proceedings to oaths, especially those sworn on the githathi (i. e., a cyclindrical-holed stone which is struck with a stick).

While taking the oath, the person would read a formula such as this: "If I lie, may the githathi strike me."

There was a strict respect for law and morality among the Kikuyou before European permeation. Those who broke the laws constituting the ethical code, were punsned severely. For example, harsh punishments were inflicted for theft.

* * *

ALTHOUGH the Kikuyou tribe is divided into a number of large clans, with many subclans, it is further divided irrespective of clans by two "guilds" to one or other of which every man must belong. These "guilds" are known as the Kikuyu and the Masai guilds, membership of which is hereditary.

By way of comparison, the Kikuyu guild has much more ritual in its proceedings than the Masai guild, whose members live mainly in southern Kikuyu near the Masai and have been strongly influenced by Masai culture.

However, it is significant that many Masai military features—including the spear, headdress and ornaments—have been imitated by the Kikuyu although they are not a fighting people as already stated.

* * *

ALTHOUGH A perpetual state of warfare existed between the Kikuyu and Masai, there were nevertheless, peaceful relations.

The Masai, who still do not cultivate the soil, bought vegetables, cereals and tobacco from the Kikuyu, in exchange for barren cows, thin goats and donkeys.

In the main, this trade was conducted by the women of both tribes, who, by mutual agreement were allowed to pass unharmed across the tribal boundaries.

As a result, there has been intermarriage between the Kikuyu and the Masai living near the boundary. Some of the more advanced Masai today have Kikuyu mothers or grandmothers.

* * *

TO THE SWAHILI traders from the coast, and other strangers who came with peaceful intent, the Kikuyu were not unfriendly, and they were willing to sell the products of their rich country; for they are assiduous cultivators; agriculture is their basic occupation, though they also possess large numbers of cattle, sheep and goats.

Today, the Kikuyu are unfriendly to the British in Kenya and it is uncommon for the Kikuyu to be unfriendly to strangers.

What then is the reason for such unfriendliness?

Are the intentions of the British inimical to the progress and prosperity of the Kikuyu?

Have the Kikuyu been deprived of what is theirs by right?

These are some of the questions which we shall answer in another article in this series.

23 MAU MAU DIE IN BATTLE

British Capture 35 Terrorists in Fight With 2 Gangs

NAIROBI, Kenya, Nov. 20 (Reuters)—British security forces killed twenty-three Mau Mau terrorists and captured thirty-five today in a ten-hour battle with two heavily armed gangs outside Nyeri, capital of the colony's central province.

Gen. Sir George Erskine's headquarters here reported that the running battle had developed between the Mau Mau gangs and a security force of 300.

The battle occurred in a wide area north and south of Nyeri. The security force consisted of British soldiers, the Kenya police, police reservists and African home guards.

Mau Mau Operations Hit By Hunger, Wild Animals

NAIROBI, Kenya — Wild animals and hunger are now working against Mau Mau gangs, it has been learned from surrendering Mau Mau followers.

Also adding to Mau Mau difficulties is the intensive all-out land and air "Operation Epsom" recently launched against main Mau Mau strongholds on the slopes of the Aberdare Mountains.

Among those surrendering near Fort Hall was Jacob Chege, a wanted Mau Mau leader. In the same area an entire Mau Mau committee surrendered. Two highly dangerous Mau Mau gangs have been entirely wiped out in the area.

Food Is Scarce

Those giving up all admit hard times have fallen on their operations, with a consequent heavy fall in morale. They admit the main reasons for surrendering were increasingly heavy land attacks, terrifying air blows and fierce elephants, lions and other beasts. Food also was becoming hard to obtain.

Food became so scarce, they said, they had begun sending their women out of their hideouts and back into the native reserves to prevent them from starving and to ease food problems.

In addition, General Sir George Erskine's recent declaration that he is just beginning to "increase pressure" on Mau Mau has affected morale of the gangs. Added to this is the steadily-increasing growth and activity of Kikuyu home guards against their dangerous fellow tribesmen. More than one thousand additional Kikuyu guards have gone into action near Nyeri.

Talks With Chiefs

General Erskine has met and had talks with Mau Mau-threatened Kikuyu chiefs. Among them were Chief William, Chief Paulo, Chief Erastus, Chief Joel and Chief Ignatzio. All of these are powerful chiefs whose own lives are endangered by Mau Mau threats of assassination for condemning Mau Mau terror.

Evidence was uncovered near Fort Hall that Mau Mau is lynching its own prisoners. Ropes were found around the necks of seven captured and executed Kikuyu tribesmen who had fallen into their hands.

Settlement of Germans in Kenya was proposed by Humphrey Slade, member of the Kenya Legislative Council. In his proposal, he stated that immigration of Germans into Kenya would make European settlers "less dependent of African farm labor." However, he failed to state how present African farm workers would gain a livelihood if Germans replaced them.

The newsletter, Spotlight on Africa, published in New York by the Council on African Affairs, has been banned in Kenya.

MAU MAU RESORTS TO BLACK SORCERY

New Ritual Strengthens Hold on Followers by Ostracizing Them From Tribal Society

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NAIROBI, Kenya, July 2—Mau Mau chiefs now make their followers take a new form of oath and have introduced a black sorcery ritual of obscene character with the evident purpose of making it impossible for them to return to normal life in the Kikuyu tribe. The Mau Mau movement within the Kikuyu tribe in Kenya is one million strong.

Great significance is attached to the introduction of the new oath and ritual because under the old tribal law it belonged to the practices of wizards who sought the aid of the powers of evil to gain power and wealth and was one of the practices for which the death penalty was imposed. As the death penalty was not imposed for murder, but only a fine, the practice of such rituals was regarded, according to tribal custom, as the most extreme form of crime.

Under modern conditions participation in such black sorcery and ritual obscenities means total ostracism. The taking of the oath and engaging in practices of black magic involve, according to Kikuyu belief, a complete breach with kin, clan and tribal society and are a profound offense to the dead ancestors of the family and clan. In Western terms it amounts to a formal selling of oneself to the devil in the Faustian sense.

A person who has taken part in such a ritual formally separates himself from ordinary tribal society by the act and acknowledges himself to be the instrument and associate of evil forces so much feared by primitive peoples.

Use of the new oath and ritual is believed to indicate that the Mau Mau leadership has surrendered all hope of winning over the Kikuyu tribe now. The purpose of having recourse to the oath and ritual could be presumably only to create an African secret society based on black sorcery whose members could not hope to resume normal life within the tribe and would be prepared to commit any crime as outcasts.

It is assumed, accordingly, that the Mau Mau leadership has realized that its effort to create a full rebellion within the Kikuyu tribe and drive the white man out of Kenya by that means has failed and that a hard-core society is being organized to carry on as secret murderers and agents of black sorcery until a new opporunity to rouse a rebellion occurs.

MAU MAU LEADER OPENS COURT PLEA

But Whatever Ruling on Jailing of Kenyatta, Predicament of Whites Is Seen Increasing

By ALBION ROSS

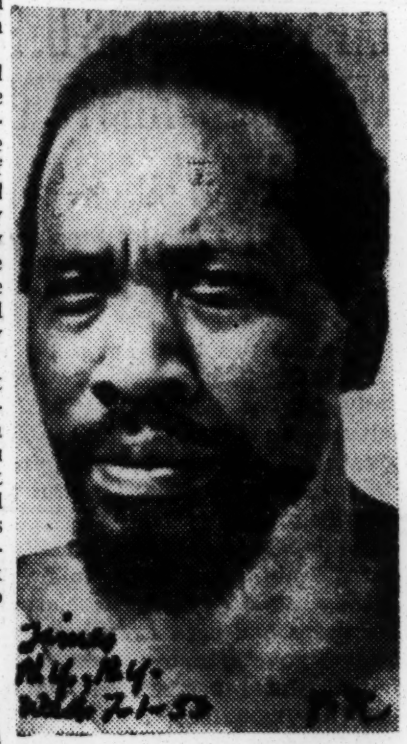
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NAIROBI, Kenya, June 30—The appeal of Jomo Kenyatta, who was sentenced to seven years imprisonment on April 8 on charges of managing the anti-white Mau Mau rebellion, will start tomorrow in Kitale. The appeal alleges a long series of errors of law and of procedure in the first trial.

Whatever the court decides, the established order finds itself in an almost impossible predicament in terms of the rise of African nationalism.

Independent of what happens in the courtroom it is the pailed Kenyatta and his doctrine of the essential superiorty of African approach to life that is gaining in stature through the publicity surrounding these trials and is gripping the African imagination.

Kenyatta was president of the Kenya African Union and the political and spiritual leader of the Kikuyu and a number of other East African natives. He became one of the most important figures on the African continent and his name is becoming known throughout the world.



Associated Press

HIS APPEAL STARTS: Jomo Kenyatta, who is contesting conviction in his first trial on charges of managing Mau Mau rebellion in Kenya.

Rejected White Superiority

The dramatic significance of his trial before the white man's court and under the white man's law in a distant and isolated village of the white reserve is intimately linked to the doctrine that he taught rejecting white superiority and the white man's established order and view of life.

In print and in speech and in his teaching in African independent schools and in the institution that he founded to train teachers, or rather disciples, he has rejected and denied the moral validity of the established order. That rejection is shared by most of the political and intellectual leadership of negro Africa. The essence of Kenyatta's teaching is that Western civilization is based on a false premise and is a false approach to life and is superficially superior but fundamentally inferior to the African approach.

Kenyatta returned from seventeen years in Europe—Britain, the Continent and Moscow—and extended the study of anthropology under the famed London University anthropologist, Bronislaw Kashen Malinowski, to include both the African religion and African doctrine of government and the good life. His attack on the West's right to create a new society in Africa and to govern Africa is based on one of the major Western criticisms of the Western way of life, its exaggerated individualism.

Defers to Family Group

In his anthropological work, "Facing Mount Kenya," he writes of the African man:

"His uniqueness is the secondary fact about him. His personal needs, physical and psychological, are satisfied incidentally while he plays his part as a member of the family group [the large African grouping of kin] and cannot be fully satisfied in any other way. Kinship is the root of Kikuyu ideas of good and evil."

These doctrines were taught at Kenyatta's Githunguri school and gathering place for disciples and in the independent schools founded to replace missionary and state education. The African was taught that fundamentally he has a deeper understanding of the important things of life and has a worthier essential way of life than the European.

His religion was rehabilitated. His tribal system lauded. His self-confidence restored. The doctrine has spread since Kenyatta became a familiar name in the world's news. He has become the symbol of the educated and semi-educated African's belief in his own worth. What the court decides in Kitale is not likely to change that.

241 MORE MAU-MAU SLAIN

British Put the Total Killed in Uprising at 1,100

NAIROBI, Kenya, July 7 (AP)—The British reported today their forces had killed 241 native terrorists and captured 193 suspects in an all-out offensive against the Mau Mau.

The operation, from June 23 to July 5, was the biggest staged by the British and supporting black troops and police since a state of emergency was declared in the East African Colony nine months ago. Twenty-eight members of the security forces were killed.

The operation's bag brought to more than 1,100 the number of Mau Mau reported to have been killed since the start of the emergency. But British Gen. Sir George Erskine, assigned recently to destroy the fanatical Negro society, warned that much remained to be done before the terrorists would be wiped out.

He said Kenya would have to have a much larger police force for the colony to be considered secure.

Kenyatta Appeals Sentance; Teachings Gain Momentum

NAIROBI, Kenya — Jomo (Burning Spear) Kenyatta, the man who dared oppose white supremacy in strife torn South Africa, and who was convicted of being the manager of the Mau Mau rebellion is appealing his sentence this week, and, regardless of the outcome, British officials are aware that his teachings and doctrines are gaining momentum in this stretch of land controlled by white men.

Kenyatta, who has been trained in the best European universities has held that his seven year conviction as Mau Mau manager came, not because of proof, but because he has taught a doctrine of superiority of the African approach to life, and because of a long series of errors of law and procedure in his fist trial.

Kenyatta was formerly president of the Kenya African Union and political and spiritual leader of the Kikuyu and a member of other East African natives.

Many have believed that the dramatic significence of his trial before the white man's court and under white man't laws in a distant and isolated village of the white reserve was closely linked to his doctrine of rejecting white superiority and the white man's established order and view of life.

KENYATTA'S HISTORY

This is his history. He returned from 17 years in Europe-Britain, the continent and Moscow, and extended the study of anthropology under the famed London University teacher, Bronislaw Malinowski to include both the African religion and the African doctrine of government and the good life.

He attacked the West's right to create a new society in Africa and to govern Africa. He taught his people in his anthropolical work, "Facing Mount Kenya," that the African's "uniqueness" is the secondary fact about him. His personal needs, physical and psychological, are satisfied incidentally while he plays his part as a member of the family group (the large African grouping of kin) and cannot be fully satisfied in any other way Kinship is the root of Kikuyu ideas of good an devil."

He taught these doctrines at his Githunguri school and gathering place for disciples and the independent school founded to replace missionary and state education.

The African was taught that fundamentally he has a deeper understanding of the important things in life and has a worthier essential way of life than the European.

Kenyatta's religion was rehabilitated and his tribal system lauded His confidence was restored and his doctrine became a familiar name in the world's news. He has become the symbol of the educated and semi-educated African's belief in his own worth.

Mau Mau Appeal

NAIROBI, Kenya, Dec. 1 (AP)—Jomo (Burning Spear) Kenyatta and five other Africans accused of running the Mau Mau terror organization appealed at Kitale today against their conviction and sentences of last April to seven years' hard labor.

Mau Mau Hideouts Bombed by R.A.F.

NAIROBI, Kenya, Nov. 26 (AP).—Four Royal Air Force Lincoln bombers attacked Mau Mau gang hideouts in Kenya forest areas southwest of Nyeri today. They dropped four 1,000-pound bombs and thirty-six 500-pounders, then roared in low, strafing the target area with their machine guns.

Use of air power is new in the fight against the Mau Mau, the anti-white terror group in this British East African colony.

Mau Mau Tribe Attacks Renewed; 80 Huts Burned In Furious Battle

NAIROBI, KENYA (ANP) For the first time in several weeks the Mau Mau attack with renewed vigor over the weekend and overwhelmed a Kikuyu home guard post, burned it down and released Mau Mau prisoners held there.

At least two other posts were attacked, 80 natives huts burned, natives shops looted and seven Kikuyu tribal guards were reported killed and three wounded.

A bridge was destroyed and roadblocks were thrown across roads leading to the area in the Kikuyu reserve in which the attacks occurred.

The indications were that there must have been a combined Mau Mau command working somewhere. The attack launched in force into a section of the Aberdare mountains.

The purpose of the offensive of the Mau Mau, a society or Kikuyu tribesmen swore to drive the white settler out of Kenya, evidently was to throw the security force onto the defensive again and probably to rekindle the ebbing zeal of the Mau Mau partisans.

At the first post attacked, the home guards escaped, but three were wounded and the Mau Mau carried away 16 prisoners. At the second post attacked, the Mau Mau were beaten off by the defenders, but they burned down 20 adjoining huts and killed a man, two women and two children. Here again, they took hostages and cattle. At the third post, four hostages were seized and a large number of cattle stolen before the gang was beaten off.

Meanwhile, the police discovered that in the Embu district a headman and his family had been killed by the Mau Mau, which has been active in the region, forcing the people to take the Mau Mau blood oath and spreading their movement in Meru and Embu to the east of the Kikuyu reserve.

In the Nyeri area a patrol caught a small gang of Mau Mau and killed five.

IMMIGRATION PLAN STIRS KENYA TRIBES

Kikuyu Feel Germans Would Add to Population Pressure, Already Extremely High

By ALBION ROSS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NAIROBI, Kenya, June 20—The proposal made at a meeting of white settlers this week that German peasants without land since the amputation of Germany east of the Oder and Neisse Rivers be brought into Kenya as settlers.

This suggestion has raised again the whole issue of the white reserve of 12,000 square miles variously estimated as making up one-third to one-half of the land genuinely worth cultivating or ranching in Kenya. The proposal is backed up by the contention that the squatter laborers from the Kikuyu tribe who have worked on 3,000 white-owned plantations proved untrustworthy.

In the reserve of the Kikuyu tribes with more than 1,000,000 members the three main districts of Kiambu, Fort Hall and Nyeri show the following populations to the square mile: Kiambu, 420; Fort Hall, 412; Nyeri, 274.

The other important native African agricultural reserve on Lake Victoria shows the following population figures to the square mile: North Nyanza, 237; Central Nyanza, 187; South Nyanza, 146.

The white reserve shows the following populations to the square mile: Nanyuki, 14; Nakuru, 47; Nzoia, 55; Uasin Gishu, 50; Kericho, 100; Laikipia (ranching country), 12.

The population of the white reserve is not, of course, predominantly white. Only 4,000 whites and their families are engaged in agriculture — a total of about 20,000.

[World density of population is 41.4 persons per square mile, according to the Information Please Almanac. For the United States, the density of population is approximately 13 per square mile, according to the Demographic Yearbook prepared by the United Nations. United States Bureau of Census gives density of population for New York State as 309.3 per square mile.]

It is pretty well agreed here that the Mau Mau revolt is the outgrowth of unrest of the big landless proletariat that appeared in the Kikuyu reserves, and that drifted in part to the shack slums of Nairobi. The common feeling is that even after the Mau Mau is crushed the threat of agragian revolution will hang chronically over the colony.

Normally 200,000 African natives, chiefly Kikuyu, live on the 3,000 white-owned plantations in the 12,000 square mile white reserve. The adults and adolescents are squatter laborers or wage laborers. About 70,000 Kikuyu now have been sent back or gone back to the reserve. Whole plantations now are not being farmed.

The native African groups who see in the proposal to bring in German peasants simply a determined policy of keeping the native African smallholder out of the white reserve appealed to the United Nations Economic and Social Council in 1950. At that time they insisted that a considerable part of the white reserve was not being used at all or barely used.

The Government was engaged in settling war veterans on unused land running to several hundred acres to a farm. Native African farms average eight or ten acres. Merely to visit the native reserves and the white reserve indicates that while native land is being fully cultivated there are many idle acres, long fallow or simply unused.

12 Lari Massacre Mau Maus Hanged

NAIROBI, Kenya, Oct. 15 (AP).—Twelve Kikuyu tribesmen were hanged today for their part in the Mau Mau massacres at Lari March 26. They were convicted of murdering the wife of a headman.

The executions were the first to be carried out, although 119 death sentences have been pronounced for the massacre, in which at least 150 loyal Kikuyu men, women and children lost their lives.

British In Air Push Against Mau Mau Cult

NAROBI, Kenya (NNPA)--British colonial forces steeped up their bombing attacks on Africans pledged to drive whites from East Africa as three Royal Air Force Lincoln bombers of the 49th Squadron struck their first blow at the anti-European natives Thursday (November 19.)

They bombed selected targets in the Aberdare Mountain forest area Seventeen 500-pound and 1,000-pound bombs were dropped. A wartime air-gunner, Sergt. Peter Pierson, said the effect was to tear a huge crater in the forest. Thousands of machinegun bullets were poured into hide-outs.

The bombers were guided by spotter planes of the Kenya Police air wing. The main aim was to get the "hard core" of anit-European natives out of the mountain lairs so that they could be engaged more easily by ground forces.

STAGE ATTACK

The air attack followed the killing of two Britons by the anti-European Africans on November 18 as white settlers continued to inflict the death penalty for infractions of colonial law.

George Lisle Gordon Shaw, 45, a coffee planter, was slashed to death by about 50 alleged Mau Mau terrorists near his farm at Thika, thirty-five miles north of Nairobi. He was chasing the band of Africans in an automobile which stuck in a hole.

Another alleged Mau Mau band November 19 shot and killed Assistant Police inspector John F. Rigby, 23, and wounded a sergeant in the Royal Engineers during an attack on a patrol in the Nyeri district. The sergeant's name was not discolsed.

Shaw was the 18 European civilian in Kenya killed by the anti-white forces. He leaves a widow and four children.

The band who killed him was being pursued by a patrol of police and Kikuyu guards. Earlier the patrol was reported to have inflicted some casualties in an exchange of shots.

5 Convicted Mau Mau Appeal 7-Year Terms

Nairobi, Kenya, Dec. 1 (AP)—Jomo "Burning Spear" Kenyatta and five other Africans accused of running the Mau Mau terror organization appealed at Kutale today against their conviction and sentences of last April to seven years' hard labor.

British lawyer, D. N. Pritt, appearing for Kenyatta, said the only evidence against him was that he allegedly took part in an initiation ceremony before the Mau Mau was proscribed by the Government—and therefore before it was illegal in this British East African colony.

Mau Mau war still raging

Continue to fight against Europeans

NAIROBI, Kenya (ANP)—The first anniversary of Mau Mau terror in this once-peaceful colony finds the guerrilla war still going strong, with no end in sight.

Despite the presence of five crack British infantry battalions, the Mau Mau, according to observers here, still is firmly entrenched. In spite of the toll in lives, wounded and imprisoned, members of the secret society are showing no signs of losing faith in their campaign to rid Kenya of the European rulers.

In the year since a state of emergency was declared, some 5,000 Africans and 50 Europeans have been killed and the outbreaks have nearly stifled the economic life of the colony.

27,000 Strong

A Mau Mau army, estimated at 27,000 strong, is playing havoc with Nairobi and other nearby areas. The nationalistic army has taken refuge in the forests and mountains out of the reach of British bombs. But any minute white settlers here expect another attack which might leave them victims of the knife-wielding warriors.

To dstroy the Mau Mau, the British Government sent Sir George Erskine, a regular army general to take charge of the war against the dreaded Africans. Sir George commands an integrated army which has been killing Mau Mau at the rate of 40 a week. However, at that rate it was estimated that it would take 15 years to rid Kenya of the warriors, and Kenya cannot afford a campaign as drawn out as that.

Even if Sir George should succeed in destroying the Mau Mau, there is no certainty that peace would be restored to Kenya. A purely military victory would still leave the fundamental causes of the trouble to be dealt with.

GUIDED BY KENYA POLICE PLANES:

British dropping heavy bombs on African natives

NAIROBI, Kenya (NNPA) — British colonial forces stepped up their bombing attacks on Africans pledged to drive whites from East Africa as three Royal Air Force Lincoln bombers of the 49th Squadron struck their first blow at the anti-European natives on Nov. 19.

Seventeen 500-pound and 1,000-pound bombs were dropped in the Aberdare mountain forest area. A wartime air-gunner, Sgt. Peter Pierson, said the effect was to tear a huge crater in the forest. Thousands of machine-gun bullets were poured into hide-outs.

The bombers were guided by spotter planes of the Kenya police air wing. The main aim was to get the "hard core" of anti-European natives out of the mountain lairs so that they could be engaged more easily by ground forces.

Kill Natives For Revenge

The air attack followed the killing of two Britons by the anti-European Africans on Wednesday (Nov. 18) as white settlers continued to inflict the death penalty for infractions of colonial law.

George L. G. Shaw, 45, a coffee planter, was slashed to death by terrorists near his farm at Thika, 35 miles north of Nairobi, while he was chasing the band of Africans in an automobile.

Another alleged Mau Mau band, Nov. 19, shot and killed Assistant Police Inspector John F. Rigby, 23, and wounded a sergeant in the Royal Engineers during an attack on a patrol in the Nyeri district.

Shaw was the 18th European civilian in Kenya killed by the anti-white forces. He leaves a widow and four children. The band which killed him was being pursued by a patrol of police and Kikuyu guards. They attacked him when his car became stuck in a hole.

Kenya Whites Want Jim Crow Schools To Be Continued

NAIROBI, Kenya, Dec. 7—Some 30,000 white settlers in Kenya last week called for the continuation of racial segregated schools and for the status quo in regard to land.

The Europeans presented their views in a manifesto prepared by 14 elected white members of the Legislative Council here.

The manifesto came as Britain studied constitutional changes which may lead to self-government in this African colony. The settlers called for continued British control over Kenya, declaring the country is not ready for a national parliament with sovereign authority.

On the question of intergrated schools, the whites said "separate schools for each race must continue to be provided."

Land, which has been the source of disagreement between African and European came in for comment. The manifesto said:

"There must be no changes in the existing policy of land tenure by which European highlands and African land units are reserved for the people of these two races."

A redivision of land has been one of the demands of the Mau Mau. The secret society has had its eyes on the rich, agricultural highlands, reserved for white settlers for some time.

On race realtions, the statement took rather a Kiplingesque taint. It said. "The European community must accept the responsibility of guiding the development of the African people to a more mature way of life, so that they may take their proper place in the general affairs of the counrty."

The manifesto further called for controls of immigration from the

[illegible] There are now 90,000 Indians and 24,000 Arabs in Kenya.

"Asians now in Kenya are assured of a place as citizens provided they accept without reservation or equivocation the obligation and loyalties of a British subject," the statement said.

Marshal Wavell's Son, 37, Killed Leading a Battle Against Mau Mau

NAIROBI, Kenya, Dec. 25 (Reuters)—Earl Wavell, only son of the late Field Marshal Earl Wavell, was shot and killed last night while leading British troops and policemen in a ten-hour battle with Mau Mau terrorists. He was 37 years old and had succeeded to the title in May, 1950.

Archibald John Arthur Wavell, a major in the famed Black Watch Regiment, was instantly killed early in the night-long engagement in the Thika area, twenty-five miles north of here. A native African policeman and five Mau Mau also were killed. Four terrorists were captured.

Army headquarters said today the battle had begun when a force of Black Watch troops and the police, led by Lord Wavell, chased a sixty-man Mau Mau band that had beheaded a loyal Kikuyu tribesman.

About twenty of the terrorists took refuge in a small copse and opened fire on their attackers with a light machine gun, rifles, pistols and shotguns.

The New York Times

Earl Wavell

Police reinforcements soon surrounded the copse but the battle raged all night. At dawn, the security forces moved in. After the survivors of the band had fled, troops and policemen patroled the area with tracker dogs and armored cars.

Lord Wavell succeeded his father three years after the title had been created. The father earned fame by holding the Axis thrust in North Africa and later while serving as Viceroy of India.

Like his father, the second Earl was named Archibald, was educated at Winchester, joined the Black Watch and won the Military Cross in battle. In 1936-39 he served in Palestine, where his father was for part of that time commanding troops.

The first Earl lost an eye in battle, the second an arm.

Lord Wavell was unmarried and there is no heir to the title, which expires.

The battle in which he died came during a "stand-to," in which troops and the police were on the alert against Mau Mau attacks. Most of the European male population also spent part of their holiday manning police and army posts in the main towns and the Kikuyu reserves.

On Christmas Eve, 1952, Mau Mau terrorists killed twelve Kikuyu Christians and burned down huts and mission schools in the Nyeri district.

Kikuyu Kill 4 in Tanganyika

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanganyika, Dec. 25 (UP)—A Kikuyu couple and their two small children were hacked to death yesterday in the first reported Mau Mau killing in this East African trust territory.

Renew Bombing Of Mau Mau Brush Hideout

NAIROBI, Kenya, (ANP) — British bombers last week renewed their attacks on supposedly hideouts of the feared Mau Mau.

The Lincoln bombers dropped 500 and 1,000-pound bombs on the Aberdare forest and the Eburru forest areas.

Purpose of bombings is to drive the Mau Mau members from the forests to open ground where they can be rounded up, according to an Air Force spokesman.

The bombings are the latest in a series of moves to destroy the secret society, designed to rid Kenya of the white man. Many of the attempts of the British have not set well with people in England.

As a matter of fact, three newspapers in London last week asked that an investigation in the British army's handling of the Mau Mau situation be conducted.

The publications are The Daily Sketch, conservative; The Evening Standard, independent with a conservative tendency, and The Daily Mirror, independent and anti-conservative.

The clamor for an investigation came in the wake of an acquittal of Capt. Gerald S. L. Griffiths, stationed in Nairobi, for the killing of an African native last June.

Capt. Griffiths was charged with murdering the native by shooting nim in the back.

Also the object of criticism were reports that Capt. Griffiths gave a bounty for dead Mau Mau. In his testimony, the officer said he gave his men 70 cents for each Mau Mau man killed and kept a scoreboard in the officers mess recording the number of kills.

The newspapers said the handling of the Kenya situation should make Britain ashamed.

Meanwhile, Sir Evelyn Baring, governor of Kenya, left here by plane for London where he will discuss the matter with Oliver Lyttelton, colonial secretary.

Mau Mau terrorists build last-ditch fort on Kenya

NAIROBI, Dec. 19—(NANA)—Beneath the towering snow-capped peaks of Mount Kenya the Mau Mau high command" are preparing their last stand.

As British engineers drive roads deep into the heart of forests which have never been properly explored, to establish "jeep-heads" for men of the five British infantry battalions. The troops are fighting the Mau Mau, as bombers plaster forest hideouts and rigorous police patrols round up stragglers. The Mau Mau know that their plan to oust the settlers of Kenya by force has been smashed.

But the "high command" dare not surrender. Only the hangman's noose awaits them.

SO, 15,000 FEET or more above sea level, a huge underground has been built—a mountain hide-out where the gang-leaders hope to remain until they can escape into the wilds of Abyssinia or the Somalilands. They call it Barafu—the Swahili word for ice box.

Guarded by an intricate network of sentries, each with a telephone or radio set, Barafu has so far remained inviolate from attack by land and air. But it will not be long before the bombers, guided by men who have an intimate knowledge of the Mau Mau country, will be attacking this cleverly concealed lair.

Although no white man has seen the camp, their intelligence service has enabled them to picture this redoubt.

It's a rambling camp. Some of the "offices" are converted caves. There's a special inner sanctum where the "big shot" gangsters live. There are women's quarters. Huge stores of food. The caves are heated by kerosene stoves stolen in Nairobi raids. There's a network of communications, an elaborate system of sentries and warnings.

2822 Mau Mau Killed During 11 Months

LONDON, Dec. 9 (AP)—Britain's colonial secretary told the House of Commons today 2822 African "terrorists" had been killed in the last 11 months in Kenya. The opposition Labor Party immediately raised a cry that the government is pursuing a ruthless "shoot-to-kill" action in the East African colony.

In addition, said Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttelton, 770 were wounded in the British drive to eliminate Mau Mau terrorism in Kenya. The Mau Mau is a secret society pledged to drive the white man out of Kenya.

MAU MAU SHOT DOWN LIKE BIG GAME BY BRITISH

Run Up Scores to Win Prizes, Soldiers Say

EXETER, England, Dec. 21 [Reuters]—A British regimental magazine has confirmed that soldiers in Kenya have gone out shooting tribesmen in the jungle as tho they were big game.

Soldiers from the African colony, writing in Semper Fidelis, the journal of the Devonshire regiment published here, also said that a commanding officer had offered a $14 prize for the "first kill" during expeditions against the Kikuyu tribesmen.

The first intimation of "scoreboards" and cash prizes for kills was made public in Kenya last month at the trial of a British officer accused of shooting two innocent Africans. He was acquitted but the publicity given the case brought an official inquiry to the African colony to study the army's methods of crushing the anti-white terrorist cult.

Forced to Share Prize

In the regimental magazine a correspondent from "A" company wrote, "We soon chalked up our first kill. As 'D' company claimed a Mau Mau on the same day, the commanding officer's prize of five pounds [$14] for 'the first kill' had to be shared."

A correspondent for "C" company said he and his buddies were lucky because in one area "the lack of Mau Mau was, to a certain extent, compensated for by the abundance of elephant, rhinoceros, baboons, and all types of buck."

Warn of Protest

Several Labor party members of parliament intended to protest to War Minister Anthony Head, the socialist newspaper, the Daily Herald said today.

The situation will be aired fully today by the Supreme court at Githunguri in the last of the trials resulting from a Mau Mau cans with a rhino-hide whip. in the house of commons, where SevenAfrican police constables Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttel- who appeared in court accused of ton frequently has been under whipping Africans were placed on fire for his conduct of affairs in probation for two years. Kenya and other disturbed Brit- Hvass pleaded guilty. Two ish colonies. other white police officers plead-

Beat Natives; Fined $140

NAKURU, Kenya, Dec. 21 [Reuters]—Frantz Pauli Hvass, 45, a Danish born Kenya police reserve officer, was fined $140 and will stand trial next month. The prosecution said Hvass early last month was hunting a Mau Mau gang and 10 suspects were

Sentence 16 to Death

NAIROBI, Kenya, Dec. 21 [Reuters]—Sixteen Africans were sentenced to death for murder and 40 others were acquitted

Burning Spears

For 58 days the little red schoolhouse had served as a courtroom. Surrounded by barbed wire, guarded by armored cars and lines of soldiers, with reconnaissance planes flying overhead, the court was ready to pass sentence.

Among the six accused Kikuyu tribesmen, one stood out: a paunchy, bearded man of about 50, with slightly bloodshot eyes, who wore a giant bloodstone ring on his left hand. He affected a kind of personal uniform: an open-neck, rust-colored sport shirt, open-necked suede boots, a leather windbreaker and dark brown corduroy trousers fastened with a gaily embroidered native belt. In Kenya such belts are called *kenyattas,* and from his fondness for wearing them, the man had derived his last name. His first name had been of his own choosing, the Kikuyu word for an unsheathed dagger or a poised, burning spear: Jomo.

Jomo Kenyatta, a proud, able, warped and lonely man, is a symbol of the sad conflict of civilization and savagery, a leader of his people who used the skills civilization taught him to give savagery a new kind of power. He was an orphan, a ten-year-old goatherd, when he was taken in by a Church of Scotland mission in Kiambu and treated for a spinal disease. The mission educated him, baptized him Johnstone Kamau. After this he learned carpentry, edited the first Kikuyu-language newspaper and studied black magic. "My grandfather was a seer and a magician," he later wrote, "and in traveling about with him and carrying his bag of equipment, I served a kind of apprenticeship in the principles of the art." In 1929 he was sent to London to present Kikuyu grievances to the British government. His view: "Africans are not hostile to Western civilization as such . . . but they are in an intolerable position when the European invasion destroys the very basis of their old tribal way of life, and yet offers them no place in the new society except as serfs."

At the London School of Economics, Kenyatta studied anthropology and fell among Marxist intellectuals. He made several trips to Moscow. In 1934 he shared an apartment with Paul Robeson while the American Communist was making *Sanders of the River*. He married an English schoolteacher, Edna Grace Clarke, and had a son named Peter, but abandoned both when he returned to Kenya in 1946. By then he was a powerful man among the million-strong Kikuyu. He

Tazama

JOMO KENYATTA
Red and black magic.

formed the Kenya African Union and established schools in which the teaching was based on old Kikuyu tribal lore and customs, including black magic.

Last week, in the little red schoolhouse in Kapenguria, Jomo Kenyatta stood up for sentence, accused of having used his influence to foment unrest among the Kikuyu tribes, and of "managing the Mau Mau," the secret terrorist organization which has murdered 542 uncooperative Kikuyu and nine whites in the past year. Said Kenyatta, in a soft, purring voice: "We have not received justice . . . None of us would condone the mutilation of human beings. We have families of our own."

Wearily, Judge Ransley S. Thacker answered: "I don't believe you. I think that soon after you came back from Europe, you began to organize this Mau Mau society with the object of driving out the Europeans and of killing them if necessary. I am satisfied that the master mind behind this plan was yours, and that you took the fullest advantage of your power over your people and their primitive instincts."

The sentence: seven years' hard labor for Kenyatta and his five accomplices. After the sentencing, Judge Thacker was flown to safety in Uganda, a trip of 500 miles over forests and mountains where lurk the Mau Mau, who have sworn to kill him with their burning spears.

First Korea, Now Kenya

The conviction of Jomo Kenyatta and five of his chief lieutenants on a charge of having organized the Mau Mau secret society in Kenya and his subsequent sentence to seven years' hard labor invests L. S. B. Leakey's article in this issue with especial interest. Mr. Leakey's matter-of-fact account of the vicissitudes of the Kikuyu tribe throws a most revealing light on the origins of Mau Mau terror. The failure of the press to give adequate coverage to the fifty-eight-day trial of Kenyatta—one of the major political trials of recent years—was in glaring contrast to the space it has devoted to reports of the terror.

On occasion, certainly, the terrorists have lived up to their reputation for senseless violence, as when, at Lari, an armed gang of 300 or more attacked and murdered 150 defenseless tribesmen—the movement's most hated enemies are now the natives who will not conform. Incidents of this sort, sensationally reported, have obscured the gravity of the social crisis in Kenya, which may yet spread to other parts of Africa. World opinion should be warned that peace in Korea might well be followed by a form of mass terror in Kenya that is merely another name for war—war fought in the dead of night by desperate natives armed with spears and shotguns rather than by tanks and jet planes operating in the light of day under the eyes of the newsreel cameras.

Mau Maus swoop down, slaughter 19

NAIROBI, Kenya, May 4—(AP)—The anti-white Mau Mau Terrorists Society sent some 300 men swooping on a remote Kikuyu home guard outpost today and burned and hacked to death 19 members of the pro-British unit.

Only one member of the Kikuyu home guard unit escaped to tell the story. The others died among the burned ruins of their huts after their last round of ammunition had been exhausted.

The Mau Mau men came out of their forest hideout to surprise the home guard outpost set up by a Kikuyu headman named Stephano outside the village of Gatembire.

The survivor reported that the home guard held the attackers off for a while but retreated finally into a single hut. When their ammunition ran out, they were cornered there and slaughtered by the Mau Mau's long knives.

The lone survivor said three home guard members may have been taken prisoner but the other 19 were hacked to death with the Mau Mau pangs and then burned as the raiders set fire to the huts.

Mau Maus Burn Hack to Death 19 Guardsmen

NAIROBI, Kenya, May 4 (AP) — Three hundred Mau Mau terrorists attacked a remote Kikuyu homeguard outpost today and burned or hacked to death 19 native members of the pro-British unit.

Only one guardsman escaped. Three others may have been captured. The rest were slaughtered by the Mau Maus' long knives and burned in their hut after their last round of ammunition had been fired.

The Mau Maus, members of a secret society sworn to drive the white man from this British colony, rushed out of a forest hideout and surprised the homeguard outpost outside the village of Gatembire.

The lone survivor reported that the guardsmen held the attackers off for a time, but finally retreated into a single hut. When their ammunition was gone, they were trapped.

Mau Mau Kills White Family, African Servant

NAIROBI, Kenya — (ANP) — Some 180 sawmill employees looked on as a masked gang of men, said to be Mau Mau, chopped up a white woman, her two children and the family's native cook.

The native cook was not identified.

The dead whites were Mrs. Nerena Meloncelli, 35, Maria Meloncelli, 15, and Mario Meloncelli, 10. They were the family of Pietro Meloncelli, 44, Italian who worked at an office across the valley from where the slaying occurred.

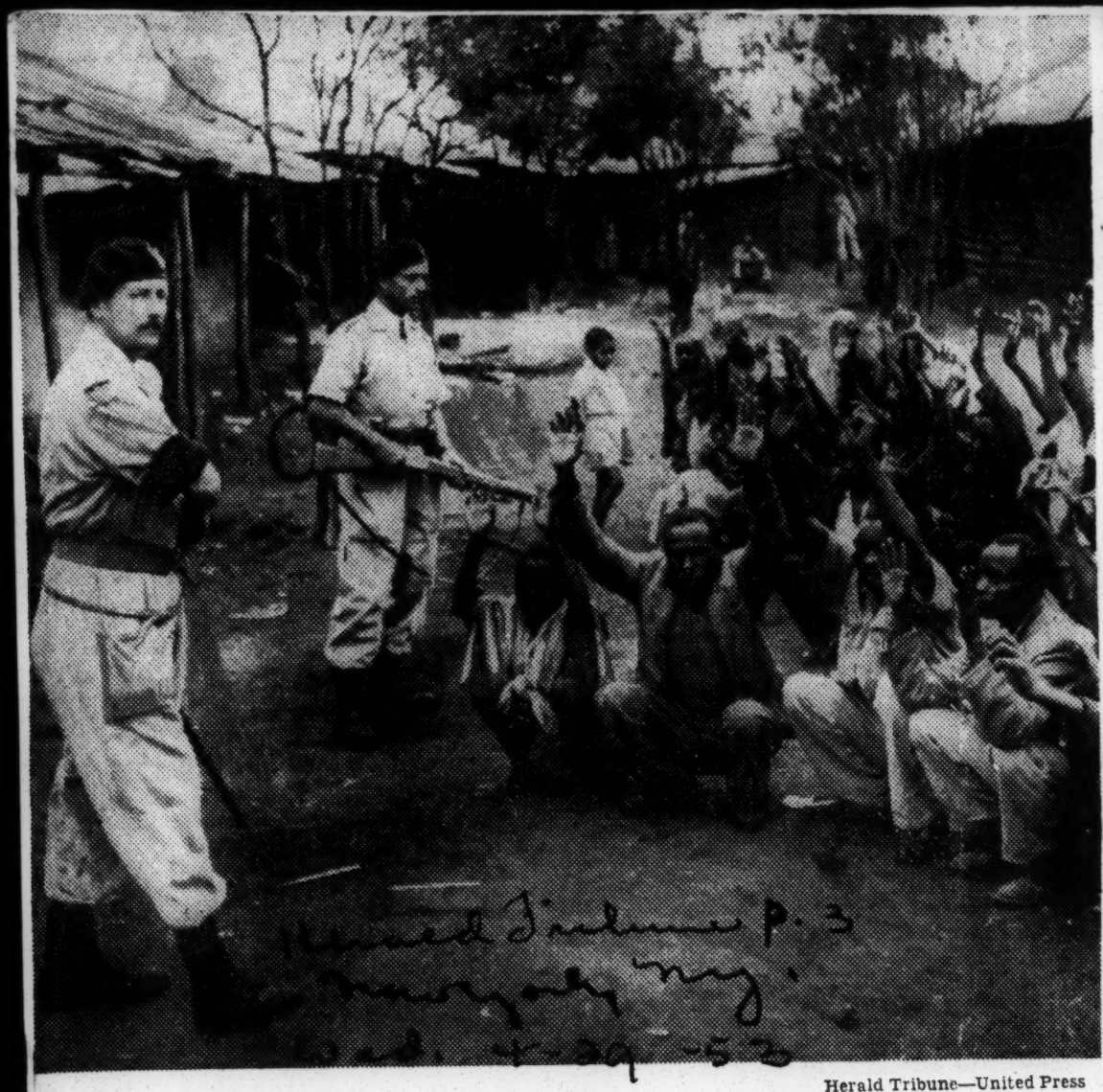
All 180 witnesses were Africans, members of the Kikuyu tribe, from which most Mau Mau members are recruited. The Mau Mau is said to be an anti-white secret society. A Kamba tribesman, the only non-Kikuyu said to be on the scene, reported the incident to authorities.

According to the Kenya government, the raiding party was led by a man known only as "Gen. China" to the whites. A member of the Embu tribe, he fought with African troops in Burma during World War II.

The raiders wore masks of grass and carried pangs (short swords) and rifles.

Besides taking care of the family, the family, the gang also reportedly rummaged the house, smashed furniture and salvaged a rifle, a shotgun, a radio set, blankets and food.

Meloncelli heard the shots in his home but did not approach too closely when rifle shots drove him away.



Herald Tribune—United Press

Hunting Mau Maus in Kenya

Military police keeping a group under guard at Karoieangi, Kenya, while others search their huts during a drive to capture Mau Mau terrorists and illegal weapons.

Mau Maus Slay Italian, 2 Children

NAIROBI, Kenya, April 26 (AP).—One hundred and eighty African native employees of a lonely sawmill on a lower slope of Mount Kenya stood by inactive yesterday while a Mau Mau terrorist gang murdered a native woman, an Italian woman and her two children and the family cook.

Reports reaching here today said the husband, Pietro Meloncelli, was at work across a valley when the gang invaded his house.

The sawmill employees were almost all of the Kikuyu tribe, from which the anti-white Mau Mau is said to draw most of its adherents. The only non-Kikuyu there, a Kamba tribesman, ran ten miles to give the alarm.

Kenya Officials Bar Lawyer Who Defended Jomo Kenyatta

NAIROBI, Kenya — (NNPA) — Peter Evans, 42, the London lawyer who assisted in the defense of Jomo (Burning Spear) Kenyatta, was declared a prohibited immigrant by the Kenya Government on Friday, May 8.

Unless he leaves Kenya within a reasonable period he may be deported as an "undesirable person." The Government said it was satisfied that Mr. Evans had Communist sympathies and since his arrival in Kenya had been associated with persons suspected of being engaged in subversive activities.

The principal immigration officer J. A. Palfreman, said Mr. Evans had violated the terms of his visitor's pass, issued for a holiday. He said he did not obtain permission before accepting employment at Kenyatta's trial.

TWO MURDERS

Mr. Evans had sent to Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, for forwarding to Oliver Lyttelton, Colonial Secretary of the British Government, a file of statements and photographs alleging that Kenya police or the military had murdered two African prisoners.

A Government spokesman said it was "completely coincidential" that Mr. Evans was asked to leave the colony so shortly after sending this file to the Governor.

BEARDED LAWYER

Mr. Evans, a bearded lawyer, came to Kenya last December. He said he had acted only as a part-time member of the Kenyatta defense team and accepted no fees.

"I have been asked to investigate over thirty cases involving alleged death at the hands of police or the military," Mr. Evans said. "The first case I investigated resulted in a prima facie case of murder against the police or an Army officer whom the Kenya police could have no difficulty in identifying.

'In withtrawing my permit to remain in the colony the Government apparently is trying to prevent further investigation of these cases. Mr. Lyttelton (British Colonial Secretary) in the House of Commons undertook that any improper conduct by the police would be thoroughly investigated.

"Is the Kenya Government attempting to prevent such investigation and production of evidence?"

17 Sentenced

Mau Mau Leaders Must Die

NAIROBI, Kenya — (ANP) — The heaviest fighting of the Mau Mau uprising took place last week when a large band carried out a military attack on the barbed-wire protected police camp at Othaya, in the area west of Mount Kenya.

After nearly forty minutes of fighting the King's African Riflemen repulsed the attack, leaving sixteen Mau Mau dead on the field and four others wounded. Others were believed to have been wounded and patrols were sent out in pursuit. The King's Riflemen suffered no casualties.

The assault on the police camp was the third recent attack in force. A bugle blast signaled the attack, which was made in three waves. The tribesmen dragged a Bren gun to within fifteen yards of the barbed wire, firing it at point blank range. The King's African Rifles replied with their own Bren gun, rifle fire and hand grenades. Mau Mau officers were heard to shout orders in English.

After several minutes of close range fire, the Mau Maus abandoned their Bren gun and fled to the tangled ravines of the forest.

Shortly following the police attack, a band of more than fifty terrorists raided a Kikuyu home guard post at near-by Kairuitha. Fifteen Kikuyu guards were killed. The Mau Mau casualties: four killed, two wounded.

The Mau Mau clashes in the last three days have left a total of about sixty cultists dead.

Four days after the "full ale" war on the police camp, seventeen Kikuyu tribesmen were sentenced to death for their part in the massacre by Mau Mau members of 150 men, women and children at the village of Lari last March 26.

Their trial was the first of thirteen arising out of the massacre.

The Kenya-British report listed more than 1,100 persons killed since the Mau Mau pledged to drive the white man out of Kenya.

Kenya African Union Members Outlawed

NAIROBI, Kenya (ANP)—The Kenya government last week outlawed the 100,000 member Kenya African Union, the British colony's only native political organization, as being an alleged cover for the anti-white Mau Mau cult.

The KAU, formerly led by Jomo Kenyatta, who was convicted as a Mau Mau organizer and achief last April, was proscribed as an unlawful society under the penal code by the government's executive council.

Announcements citing examples of links between the Mau Mau and the union, said that two of Kenya's most wanted Mau Mau, Dedan Kimathi and Stanley Mathenge, had been members of the union. The union also had adopted the cult's oath-taking ritual to bind its members to secrecy, the government said.

Kenya's chief native commissioner, Eric Windley, in a broadcast to Africans, declared that the union had become a tool of the Mau Mau and was used as a cover for its purposes.

"The government cannot," he said, "permit the formation of any African political society on the same lines as the KAU as long as the present troubles exist."

After Kenyatta's arrest, Fanuel Odede, African member of the colony's legislatives council, took over the union's leadership until his arrest last March on charges of subversive activities. The new president is Wycliffe Awori, another African member of the legislative council.

Mau Mau Is Communist-Inspired Can Be Curbed Only By Removing Just Discontent, Priest States

(The author of the following article has been working among the Kikuyu tribe in Kenya, British East Africa, for more than 20 years and has firsthand knowledge of the Mau Mau movement which has sprung up among them. A Consolata missionary priest, he is now principal of Teachers College in Nyeri, Kenya. His article gives detailed background on the movement and proposes fundamental steps which must be taken to remove its menace.)

* * *

BY FATHER JOSEPH BARRA, I.M.C.
(Written for N.C.W.C. News Service)

NYERI, Kenya, British East Africa—When you hear the war horn in the stillness of night over the bleeding carcass of a ram, the destruction of the white man is being planned.

The origin of the name, Mau Mau, is wrapped in mystery Some maintain that it is an inversion of the first three letters of "Underground African Movement." It is more generally thought that the name has no signifcance, that it might be Yo Yo instead of Mau Mau.

Whatever its origin, the Mau Mau is a secret society whose members are almost exclusively Kikuyu. Many believe that the Mau Mau springs from the first anti-white society in this area, the Kikuyu Central Association organized at Fort-Hall in 1920. It is remembered for activities which culminated in an anti-white riot in which over 1,000 persons participated near Nairobi. Many were killed and injured. Later the leaders were arrested and deported and the society was condemned for subversive activities. It was revived by other Africans who wanted "self-government" of Kikuyu predominance.

This group promotes race hatred primarily, since it propagates anti-Christian and anti-white activities. Its leaders, some of them trained in Moscow, use two principal tactics—force and superstition. Men, women and even children are forced to "koniwa muma" ("drink" a secret oath under pagan rites.) Those who refuse or who seek the help of the law, have their homes burned and their lands pillaged.

* * *

EARLY in 1952 this pagan gang, which included the most criminal type of natives, decided to launch an intensive anti-white attack, which was successful in three districts inhabited exclusively by Kikuyu — Nyeri, Fort-Hall and Kiamu and in certain areas of Rift Valley where the Kikuyu predominate.

Through terrorism, the Mau Mau has gained considerable power among the natives, many of who surrendered unwillingly. Tribal chiefs, converts, teachers and missionaries are on a formal black list and have been warned that their hours are numbered. Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya colony received a threat signed by the "President of the High Court of the Mau Mau."

Before its open attack, the Mau Mau oath taking ceremony was a closely guarded secret. Few leaders knew its meaning. The ceremony was held in isolated country during the darkest hours of night.

But in 1952, Mau Mau leaders boldly held the oath taking ceremony in courtyards of private homes, some of them a short distance from the residence of the chief of police. Often as many as 500 persons participated in these ceremonies.

* * *

THE MAU MAU OATH comprises seven points:

1. It forbids the belief of Christian doctrines, the practice of prayer and the reception of the Sacraments. Missionaries aer regarded as a menace to be liquidated or removed.

2. All whites must be boycotted.

3. The oath must not be revealed to any person.

4. No native is to be reported to the police for any offense or crime permitted by the Mau Mau.

5. Alcoholic beverages made by whites are forbidden.

6. An initiation fee must be paid to the society and future payments made on demand.

7. Government policies concerning education must be rejected.

Each neophyte's forehead is marked with the blood of a ram and he recites the following oath:

"In the name of Mombi and Gekuyu I swear to have no dealings or contacts with strangers, I swear to ostracize them in every possible way, to stay away from their churches and schools and refuse their medical and hosiptal care. May God strike me and my family dead if I fail to obey this oath."

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH has not hesitated to take her stand openly and decisively against the Mau Mau movement. Bishop Charles Cavallera of Nyeri categorically denounced the society, imposing excommunication upon all who joined it. Archbishop John J. McCarthy of Nairobi took the same measures.

This action of the Church received favorable comment from the civil authorities but resulted in renewed attacks by the Mau Mau on missionary priests and sisters.

Years passed before the government, acting on reports of colonial administrators, white merchants, planters and missionaries, took measures to suppress the Mau Mau as a menace to security and peace. But now emergency laws have been enacted in all the colonies. Thousands of auxiliary policemen have been enrolled and detachments of European and African soldiers were flown to Kenya from the Suez Canal Zone. Mau Mau terrorists have recently been arrested and sentences of forced labor imposed upon them. Independent Kikuyu schools, breeding grounds of the Mau Mau, have been closed.

* * *

BUT THESE repressive measures have not been entirely effective. Mau Mau is communist - inspired and flourishes where natives have reason for discontent. The natives of Kenya have in fact several reasons for prejudice against the whites. They have inadequate land for cultivation in proportion to the Kikuyu population. This lack of land has grown more acute during the last 30 years. Living expenses greatly exceed earnings and there is definite discrimination between Asiatics, Europeans and Africans.

The Kikuyu agitators, following the Moscow line, have made the most of these factors in their propaganda.

Fortunately, the colonial government has taken steps towards forumlating a program designed to improve existing conditions. A commission has been oragnized to study the question of earnings versus high living costs. The colonial minister has personally travelled far and wide in the country conferring with officials, missionaries, teachers and native leaders.

After the Mau Mau storm has passed, there is every reason to believe that Kenya will once more know the word of God and the teachings of Christ. The solution to complex problems of race and class should produce an enduring Christian brotherhood.

Jomo Makes Appeal For Freedom

NAIROBI, Kenya — Jomo Kenyatta took the first step toward possible freedom last week when he appealed a conviction and seven-year jail sentence he received for allegedly brain-trusting the Mau Mau society.

The "Burning Spear," in his appeal in a Kitale court, charges that a series of errors in law were evident during his recent trial. Five others were convicted along with Kenyatta.

Observers here declined to predict the outcome of the appeal but speculated that the decision will have little effect on the predicament of white settlers in Kenya.

FIGHTS WEST

Educated in Europe, Kenyatta has consistently challenged the doctrine of white supremacy and the moral right of the white man to set up governments and laws in Africa.

Kenyatta has become known throughout Africa as the chief exponent and symbol of African nationalism. He is the politician and spiritual leader of the Kikuyu and other East African natives.

The Mau Mau has recruited most of its members from Kikuyu reserves.

One reason observers doubt the outcome of Kenyatta's appeal will cause any change in the tense racial situation in Kenya, is that many believe Kenyatta has already accomplished his mission in awakening African nationalism into a continent-wide movement.

The publicity surrounding his trial, conviction and appeal under a white man's law in a white man's court, only served to spread his name and reinforce his teachings.

Kenyatta has consistently argued that the Western approach to life and governent is fundamentally inferior to that of the African.

He has denied the right of Western powers to create and govern a new African society because of the "exaggerated individualism" of the West.

Kenyatta has brought new confidence in their own worth and heritage to millions of Africans. Observers doubt that any court action will change that.

This criticism has also been used by Westerners against their own society.

Sir George Erskine Plans Mau Mau Wipeout

NAIROBI, Kenya —(NNPA)— General Sir George Erskine, commander-in-chief of British forces in East Africa, said at a press conference Friday, June 19, that he has a plan, based on three "striking forces," to exterminate the Mau Mau, native secret society pledged to drive Europeans from East Africa.

He said he hopes to clear affected areas one by one and to hand them over to the civil authorities.

His three striking forces, he disclosed, will be one infantry brigade, armored cars accompanied by dismounted infantry and the Royal Air Force.

The general said he intends to make Mau Mau "unfashionable" among Kikuyu tribesmen, who have led the campaign against whites in Kenya.

PRAISES CHIEFS

He praised the pro-European Kikuyu chiefs. "They cannot be having a pleasant time sitting without very much protection and with Mau Mau around them," he said. "But they have shown a tremendously good spirit."

"They tell me," he added, "that the number of loyal (pro-European) people is increasing every day and that Mau Mau is decreasing. Do not let us take it, however, that Mau Mau is finished or anything like it.

"Mau Mau must be hunted. We must not be satisfied with a passive defensive outlook. It is no use waiting for the gangs to come and shoot up Home Guards or police stations. We have to go out and find these gangs and hunt them down."

General Erskine said Major General Hinde would be his deputy director of operations responsible for insuring that all departments kept in the operational picture and provided the necessary support.

Leiut. General Sir Alexander Cameron of the East African Command, he said, would have the task of attending to military matters in other parts of the command. He himself would then be free, he said, to concentrate on Mau Mau.

TOLD TO DO JOB

Asked whether he was satisfied he had enough troops, General Erskine replied: "I was told to get the job done. I was not told I must do so with a specified allotment of troops or within a specified time."

Asked what steps he would take to prevent Mau Mau from going underground, he said nothing could prevent a few people from doing so, but that the Kikuyu could stop a large-scale organization from doing so if they were determined to prevent it.

There was no evidence which he had seen that Mau Mau was aided from outside Kenya, said. Mau Mau was mainly a Kikuyu movement, he asserted.

Mau Mau prisoners captured by Kikuyu Guard patrols in the Fort Hall reserve last week said Africans were deserting from the marauding bands daily because of the lack of food and the very crude medical attention they receive in the forest. To counteracting these losses, they said, "recruiting parties" are operating in the reserves.

KENYA:

White Woman's Burden

Neither African heat nor Mau Mau murder can ease the demands of the white social calendar in Nairobi, capital of Kenya. Hence household servants are as important as a supply of Scotch.

This fact of African life, The New York Times reported last week, caused the Nairobi City Council to prohibit new white housing without quarters for servants. In the council's opinion, there just weren't any white families in Kenya without native help. Even though some housewives have to work for the money to pay their servants, a lady council member noted, there are "very few [white] women in Nairobi prepared to go back to the sink."

MAU MAU IS GIVING UP ITS MOUNTAIN REFUGE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NAIROBI, Kenya, June 28—Increased activity of Mau Mau bands in settled areas is taken as an indication that the new East African commander, Gen. Sir George Erskine, is succeeding slowly in forcing the terrorists out of their Aberdares mountain range stronghold.

The burning of huts, the murder of a Seychelles Islands mechanic and his whole family on a farm in the white reserve, a series of murders of farm laborers and other incidents appear to show that the fanatics who are fighting white domination, are beginning to come down and are spreading out. This phase of increased danger in settled areas was expected. Precautions are being taken in the areas nearer Nairobi.

Previously, the hard core of the Mau Mau group had taken refuge in the almost impenetrable undergrowth on the edge of the Aberdares range. Driven out of their refuge, the Mau Mau bands are expected to be much more of a danger to the population. However, the Kikuyu home guard now has some 18,000 men and settled ares are dotted with emergency police posts and home guard posts are covered by patrols.

Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Democrat of New York, urged yesterday that United States aid to Kenya be cut off and that the United Nations take up the African problem in the wake of what he termed "massacres" of the African Negroes by the British Government. Mr. Powell spoke at a meeting in the St. James Presbyterian Church, 141st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

Government sources in Washington said Kenya receives "a comparatively small" amount of aid, channeled through the general program of assistance to the United Kingdom.

Mau Maus Open New Attack On Guardsmen

NAIROBI, Kenya — Mau Mau raiders, idle for several weeks, came out in force last weekend and overwhelmed a Kikuyu home guard post on the Aberdare mountain, burned it down and released Mau Mau prisoners there.

The anti-white secret society also attacked two other posts, looted 80 shops and killed seven Kikuyu tribal guards during the attack. A bridge was destroyed and roadblocks were thrown across roads leading to the area in the reserve where the attack occurred.

The purpose of the offensive of the Mau Mau evidently was to throw the security forces onto the defensive again and probably to rekindle the flagging zeal of the Mau Mau partisans.

Attacking the first post, Mau Mau raiders carried away 166 hostages and cattle after routing the home guard. At the second post attacked, the Mau Mau were beaten off by the defenders but they burned down 20 adjoining huts and killed a man, two women and two children. Again they took hostages and cattle. At the third post, four hostages were seized and a large number of cattle stolen before the gang was beaten off.

Kenya Court Voids Conviction Of Mau Mau Chief, 5 Others

NAIROBI, Kenya, July 15 (AP) Kenya's Supreme Court today quashed the conviction and sentences of the Moscow-educated tribal leader Jomo "Burning Spear" Kenyatta and five others—because the Governor of Kenya apparently did not know his geography.

The six men were convicted early this year, after a long trial in Kapenguria, in the Rift Valley Province, of managing the anti-white Mau Mau terrorist organization. All were sentenced to seven years' hard labor.

The two Supreme Court judges upheld the plea of the defense counsel that the magistrate who presided did not have jurisdiction in the Rift Valley Province. They ordered a new trial.

The crown counsel said the governor assigned the magistrate to a northern provinc thinking Kapenguria was situated there. They contended this was merely an error, and gave notice of appeal.

The six men were held, after the Supreme Court ruling, under Kenya's emergency regulations.

Kenyatta, 59-year-old former president of the Kenya African Union, is married to an Englishwoman who lives in England with their child.

Mau Mau Chief Gets New Trial On Technicality

NAIROBI, Kenya, July 15 (AP) — Kenya's Supreme Court today quashed the conviction and sentences of the Moscow-educated tribal leader Jomo "Burning Spear" Kenyatta and five others –because the governor of Kenya apparently did not know his geography.

The six men were convicted early this year, after a long trial in Kapenguria, in the Rift Valley Province, of managing the anti-white Mau Mau terrorist organization. All were sentenced to seven years' hard labor.

The two Supreme Court judges upheld the plea of the defense counsel, D. N. Pritt of London, that the magistrate who presided over the trial did not have jurisdiction in the Rift Valley Province. They ordered a new trial.

The crown counsel said the governor assigned the magistrate, Ransley S. Thacker, to a northern province, thinking that Kapenguria was situated there. They contended this was merely an error, and gave notice of intention to appeal.

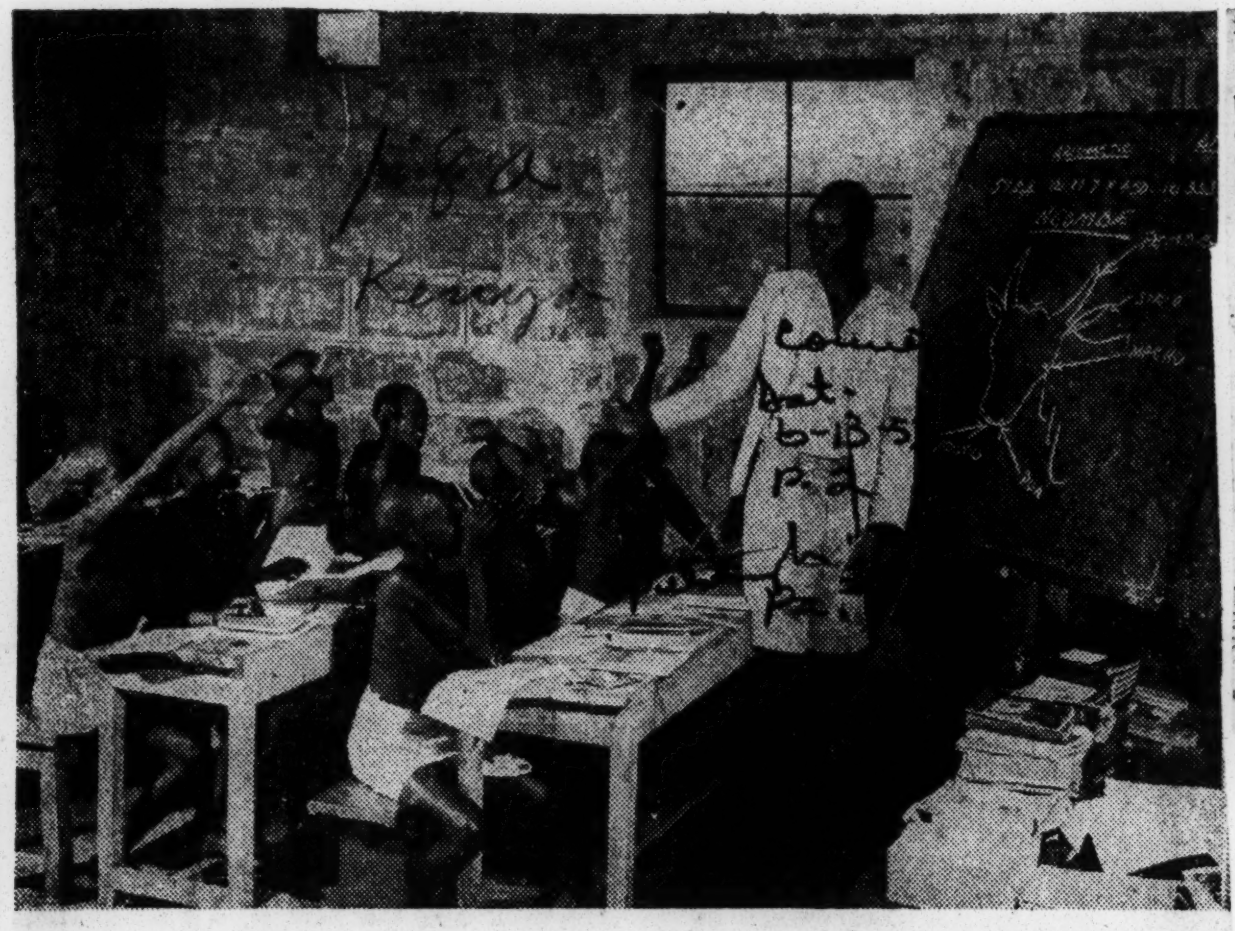
The hearing was held in the heavily fortified District Council Hall at Kitale, near Kapenguria. Armed guards patrolled the roof of the building today as the judges read their findings.

Pritt said a new trial would be "terribly vexatious and oppressive" to the appellants, he claimed.

He said the governor and not the defense were to blame for the "appalling" waste of time. "I am only one of hundreds who travelled thousands of miles over bad roads for the trial," he added.

The judges made no order as to the custody of the six men, who were held, after the Supreme Court rose, under Kenya's emergency regulations.

Kenyatta, 59-year-old bearded ex-president of the Kenya African Union, is married to an Englishwoman who lives in England with their child. He was arrested early in the government's anti-Mau Mau campaign.



Classroom Fun—Young Kikuyu children show enthusiasm for their studies in a class dealing with the nomenclature of a cow's head. Many of these schools have been shut down by government order since the beginning of the Mau Mau war.

Mystery Surrounds Origin of Term

The Word Mau Mau Has Taken Its Place in World Speech

By BANKOLE TIMOTHY
(Special to the Courier)

ACCRA, Gold Coast—Kenya and Mau Mau have now become synonymous! But what is Mau Mau? What is its origin? When was it first used? These are the questions which people are asking anxiously all over the world today.

Mau Mau! A fantastic word? Maybe, but its meaning puts a lie to the democratic concept of equality. There is no doubt about what Mau Mau means, in spite of the fact that the origin of the word is still as obscure and inscrutable as the Egyptian Sphinx. The fertile brains of political and religious quidnuncs have hazarded several guesses regarding the meaning of Mau Mau.

Mr. Timothy

But no one seems to know how this word came into use and the mystery surrounding it deepens rapidly.

IN A PAMPHLET published by the Church Missionary Society in Britain, it was suggested that the word "Mau" is made up of the initials of Mumbi African Union.

Mumbi was, according to legend, the wife of Kikuyu, the founder of the Kikuyu tribe of East Africa. Kikuyu was the Adam and Mumbi the Eve.

This explanation is interesting for the Mau Mau oath which has such devastating binding force on the lives of those to whom it has been administered, is known as the "great oath of Mumbi."

Mark this carefully. There is no such Union as the Mumbi African Union. There never has been. So this ingenious explanation must be rejected as the figment of ecclesiastical imagination.

AGAIN, IT HAS been suggested that Mau Mau is derived from Mau-Summit, a mountain in the Masai country of Kenya. The meaning of Mau there is equally obscure.

It should be noted that the enmity between the agricultural Kikuyu and the pastoral Masai is almost proverbial and Mau Mau is essentially a Kikuyu uprising against the predatory and avaricious white settlers.

It is therefore, very difficult to imagine for a moment, that temperamentally so indigenous a people like the Kikuyus would look for name or inspiration from their enemies.

The word Mau Mau first appeared in the Kenya newspaper, The East African Standard (owned and controlled by whites) in the summer of 1950, when a young Englishman, presiding as magistrate at Naivasha, sentenced a group of Kikuyus (among whom was a Masai) to various terms of imprisonment for arson.

* * *

THE GENERAL pattern of the great resistance to white imperialism, now known as Mau Mau, had not then clearly unfolded itself.

But the magistrate was impressed with the vandalistic nature of the acts of the offenders who appeared to be out to roast alive, alleged "imperialist stooges."

He could find no better term to describe them than "Mau Mau terrorists."

It is said that the word Mau Mau appears in an Australian poem and that it signifies vandalism or sadistic cruelty.

* * *

WHATEVER THE ORIGIN of Mau Mau, it is fascinating and apt and it has come to take its place in the vocabulary of nations.

Since the Naivasha trial, the inimitable Sir Winston Churchill has spotted some "Mau Mau element" in the ranks of the British Labor Party and political parties in Europe have accused each other of Mau Mau outlook.

But what is Mau Mau? **It is the association of land-hungry Africans in Kenya, who have suffered repression of the worst type and who have taken an oath to drive the white settlers from Kenya. They are armed with nothing but cutlasses—known in Kenya as "panga"—and a kind of sword known as "simi." But they have the heart "to do or die."**

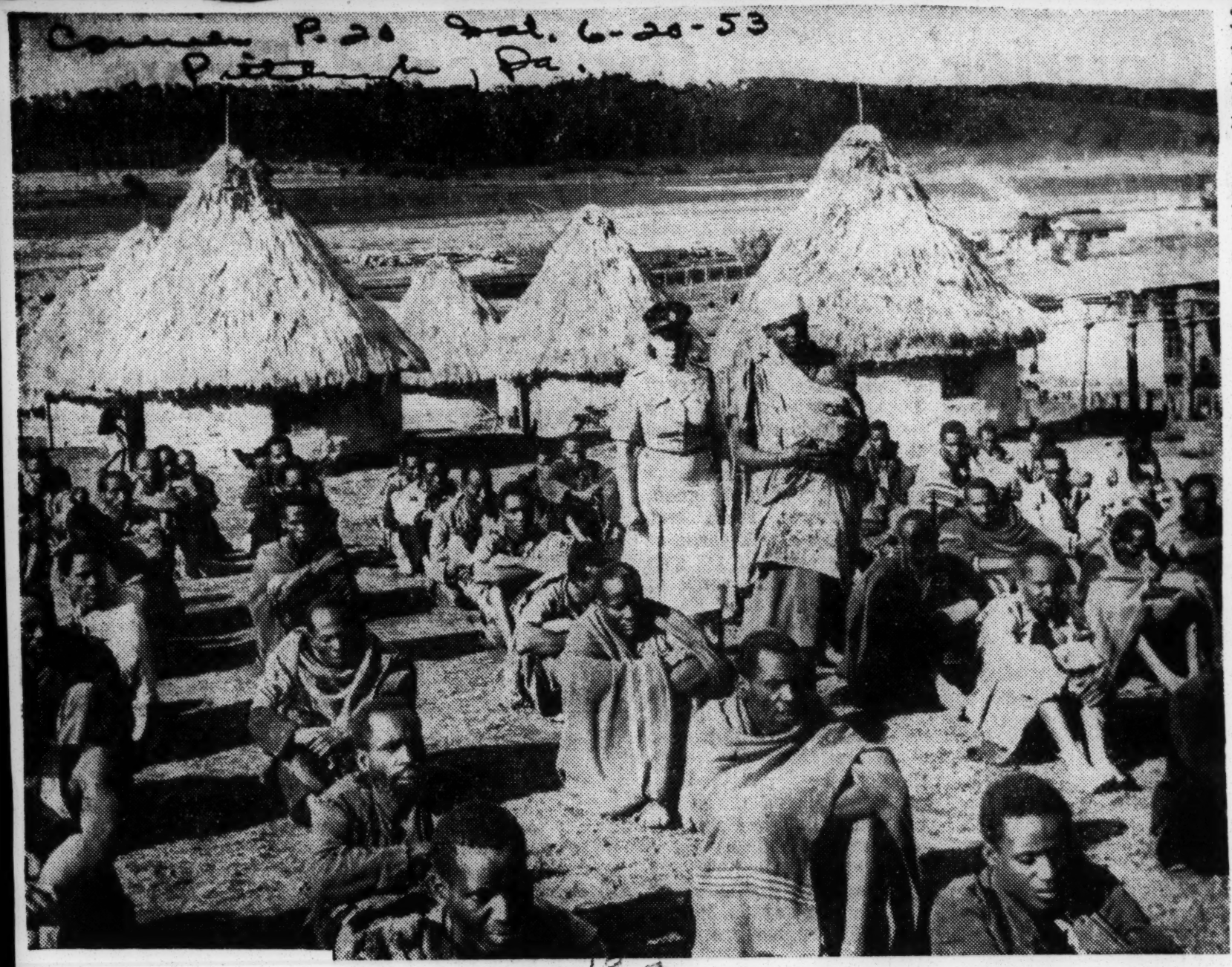
In the comparative luxury of the life of Africans in West Africa, where there are no white settlers—thanks to the mosquitoes—it is difficult to imagine the almost insurmountable problems which confront a community of white and black trying to live together.

* * *

VIOLENCE AS A MEANS of altering the structure of society is to be eschewed.

An end attained by means of violence is intrinsically different from the original objective and one must say that it is unethical and unrighteous to resort to violence under the greatest proocation.

But people with high moral code of behavior, when they have empty stomachs and their backs to the wall, tend to shed their scruples and to throw discretion to the wind.



Lineup a la Kenya—British sources say that the above photo depicts the widow of a "loyal" African walking with a British policewoman between rows of Mau Mau suspects in an effort to identify her husband's slayers. The British say that this woman and her baby were "among the few people who escaped alive" during a recent attack when over one hundred and forty "loyal" Africans were slain in one village.—European Photo.

Tougher Policy in Kenya

WITH the suppression last week of the famed Kenya Africa Union and the seizure of its funds, the British moved to a tougher policy in suppression of the Mau Mau society.

Membership in the Kenya Union has now been declared a criminal offense and its leaders arrested on the ground that it is a cover for the Mau Mau terrorist organization.

Of course nothing has been said about the just grievances of the Kikuyu people who number over a million and have been deprived of their fertile lands in favor of the white planters.

The Kenya Government is determined to exterminate by any means the native revolutionists and has not hesitated to make war upon defenseless men, women and children of the tribe who allegedly adhere to the Mau Mau doctrine of assassination to rid the country of its white exploiters.

As has been pointed out in articles in this newspaper, the Mau Mau terrorism is a normal and understandable reaction to white aggression which has deprived the Kenya natives of the choicest lands in the most desirable parts of the country such as the cool highlands regarded as fittest for white occupancy.

This lamentable conflict would never have taken place if there had been the slightest measure of justice accorded the native people who had occupied and cultivated the land for centuries but were systematically deprived of it over the past fifty years.

In addition to this major injustice, the Kenya natives have been subjected to the worst features of South Africa's apartheid policy.

The British Government has pretended interest in justice to the natives but has now shown its hand by suppressing the one organization and its leaders which have fought for the natives' interests; and it has done so in order to favor the Negrophobic element of Britishers who control the country.

With all the British armed forces aligned against them, it is likely that the Mau Mau forces will be defeated and exterminated, but the repercussions of this action will be reflected in uprisings all over the continent.

Void Terms For Inciters Of Mau Mau

NAIROBI, Kenya, July 15 (AP) — Keyna's Supreme Court today quashed the conviction and sentences of the Moscow-educated tribal leader Jomo "Burning Spear" Kenyatta and [illegible] others—because the governor of Kenya apparently did not know his geography.

The six men were convicted early this year, after a long trial in Kapenguria, in the Rift Valley Province, of managing the anti-white Mau Mau terrorist organization. All were sentenced to seven years' hard labor.

The two Supreme Court judges upheld the plea of the defense counsel, D. N. Pritt of London, that the magistrate who presided over the trial did not have jurisdiction in the Rift Valley Province. They ordered a new trial.

The crown counsel said the governor assigned the magistrate, Ransley S. Thacker, to a northern province, thinking that Kapenguria was situated there. They contended this was merely an error, and gave notice of intention to appeal.

The hearing was held in the heavily fortified District Council Hall at Kitale, near Kapenguria. Armed guards patrolled the roof of the building today as the judges read their findings.

Herald Tribune—United Press

Jomo Kenyatta, Kenya's "Burning Spear"

'Burning Spear' Guilty

Kenyatta Gets 10 Years As Mau Mau Organizer

KAPENGURIA, Kenya, April 8 (UP).—Jomo (Burning Spear) Kenyatta, Moscow-trained leader of the Mau Mau terrorist society, and five of his chief lieutenants were sentenced to prison terms of seven years today.

In an eight-hour summation, Judge Ransley S. Thacker said Kenyatta organized the Mau Mau to drive white men out of this British East African colony and, "if necessary, to kill them."

[The Associated Press said Kenyatta was sentenced to seven years at hard labor for organizing the Mau Mau and an additional three years for being a member, but that the sentences are to run concurrently.]

The bearded African nationalist leader vehemently denied the charge, saying that his trial was a scheme to "strangle the Kenya African Union," a political organization to which all six defendants belong.

Kenyatta, who wore a belted leather jacket, brown corduroys and suede shoes, sat slumped in his seat with half-open eyes during most of today's session, but he jerked edect when Judge Thacker addressed him.

A political agitator for thirty-one of his fifty years, Kenyatta was President of the Kenya African Union at the time of his arrest last November.

Security precautions throughout Kenya were redoubled in anticipation of retaliatory attacks by members of the secret society of African assassins.

25 Mau Mau Killed

Twenty-five Mau Maus were killed yesterday and today by British and loyal African troops, but the authorities were taking no chances.

Especially stringent measures were ordered to protect Judge Thacker's life and to prevent a Mau Mau attack on the converted school here that served as a courthouse. The building was surrounded by a barbed-wire barrier patrolled by African troops and white police, and a white policeman with a sub-machine gun stood guard in the courtroom.

Unofficial spectators were compelled to deposit their weapons in a guarded "checkroom" before entering the court.

Native scouts, armed with spears or bows and arrows, patrolled the forest surrounding Kapenguaria, and the roads leading here were blocked by armored cars.

The judge, who has been "sentenced to death" by the Mau Mau, rode to court today in an armored car.

The 5-months trial began in Nairobi, the Kenya capital, but was transferred here after its first week as a security measure.

Calls Sentences 'Inadequate'

The sentences imposed by Judge Thacker were the maximum possible under the law, but he told an audience composed largely of white women tha tthey are "inadequate."

The five men convicted with Kenyatta are Richard A. Oneko, general secretary o tthe K.A.U., and Paul Ngei, his assistant; Fred Kubai and Bildad Kaggia, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the K.A.U.'s Nairobi branch, and Kungu Karumba, an executive committeeman of the K.A.U.

The sentences are subject to review by the Kenya Supreme Court. All six defendants announced that they will appeal.

Kenya Rages With Killings

Soldiers Slay 9, Mau Mau Kill 74

NAIROBI, Kenya (NNPA) — A patrol of the 23d Battalion of the King's African Rifles last Monday shot dead nine alleged Mau Mau terrorists in the Uplands area, 25 miles north of here. Terrorists bands were being hunted for their part in the massacre of several hundred other Africans.

The dead men were later said to have been identified by survivors of the massacre, in which at least 74 men, women and children, who were pro-British, were known to have been killed.

An attempt by alleged Mau Mau terrorists to attack a unit of pro-European Kikuyu home guards while they were attending church service was revealed March 30. While Christian members of the home guard at Karika in the south Nyeri area were in church Sunday, March 2, a group of alleged Mau Mau, wearing overcoats and masquerading as African police marched towards the church.

Child Sees Them

A child saw them approach, took fright and ran screaming into the church. The home guard ran out of the church and the group fled.

The first group of about 1,400 troop reinforcements from Great Britain arrived last Wednesday by air. The Royal Air Force and charter transport planes are to bring in the remainder of the reinforcements in eight days.

Latest atrocities of alleged Mau Mau bands include the wiping out of a home guard post at Mucharage Chinga in the South Nyeri Reserve. Ten pro-European Kikuyu volunteers were burned alive or hacked to death, and five were badly wounded. Men trying to escape were shot or slashed with pangas (heavy knives).

Kenya Terror 5 Months Old; No End in Sight

Britain Fails to Safeguard 'Loyal' Africans From Mau Mau's Vengeance

By A. T. Steele

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

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KANO, Nigeria, April 5.—It is a disquieting fact that five months after the pronouncement of a state of emergency in Kenya the Mau Mau problem is as serious as ever, despite a formidable expansion of security forces and special efforts to build up an effective intelligence service.

When the emergency was pronounced in Kenya in October it was hoped that the Mau Mau terrorists could be expeditiously dealt with. After all, the terrorists had virtually no firearms and a police roundup had landed most of their supposed leaders in jail.

Yet murder has followed murder since then. And with the white settlers harder to get at because of tightened protective measures the Mau Mau has taken out its spite on "loyal" Africans and informers. These unfortunate people have not been getting as much protection from the government as they deserve. In only exceptional cases have they been allowed to carry firearms.

The Mau Mau terrorists are recruited mainly from the Kikuyu tribe, which numbers 1,250,000 and represents about one quarter of Kenya's total African population. Though probably only a few thousand Kikuyu are actual terrorists, it is a certainty that a high percentage of the tribe—more than half—have at one time or another taken the Mau Mau oath, either voluntarily or under compulsion. In superstitious African minds this oath, with all its mumbo-jumbo, has terrible potency.

At the other extreme of the Kikuyu scale are those tribesmen who are openly loyal to the government of Kenya and have even organized home guards to assist in the fight against the Mau Mau. The savage massacre of last Thursday is an illustration of the risks these people run and why the growth of the anti-Mau Mau movement among the Kikuyu is so slow.

The great mass of the Kikuyu, including many of those who have taken the Mau Mau oath, wish only to keep out of trouble, but find it hard to do so. If they aid the Mau Mau or suppress vital information they are subject to arrest or collective punishment. If they help the government they are likely to become the hacked victims of Mau Mau vengeance.

This is one reason why the Mau Mau is so difficult to deal with. The problem will not be solved until the general mass of the Kikuyu people has turned against the Mau Mau. But so far the government has done very little in a positive way to win Kikuyu support. The Kikuyu have some real grievances, including land hunger and inadequate wages for those living outside the reserves.

To be sure, these questions are under study, one by a royal commission and the other by Kenya's Legislative Council, but it is likely to be a long wait for real relief.

Some of the anti-Mau Mau measures have boomeranged. For example, the transfer of large numbers of Kikuyu squatters from certain white farming areas back to Kikuyu reserves not only added to overcrowding and discontent in the reserves but also probably helped reinforce the terrorist gangs with disgruntled recruits from among the displaced persons. These transfers were held necessary, however, for the security of white farmers living in the affected regions.

The struggle in Kenya is rough and ruthless on both sides and a lot of innocent people have been hurt or worse.

New Mau Mau Raid Kills 12

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 28—(UP)—A gang of 100 Mau Mau terrorists, in their second bloody raid in as many nights, killed at least 12 pro-British natives on a government reservation Friday night, police said Saturday.

The police, investigating the massacre of 150 loyal Kikuyu natives only 10 miles from this city Thursday night, said the latest attack was made in the Chinga area of the South Nyeria Reserve.

The terrorists, who were reported to have been armed with pistols and rifles, swept down

last night from the Aberdare forest.

The Mau Mau is a secret native society that aims to drive the white man out of this British crown colony. It also attacks natives who co-operate with the British.

22 Mau Mau Die In Attempt At Massacre

NAIROBI, Kenya, April 6 (AP)—Police patrols have killed 22 of a gang of Mau Mau terrorists who attempted a massacre of women and children in a loyal Kikuyu village, officials announced tonight.

The rest of the gang, which on Sunday night hacked five women and children to pieces, were still being tracked through the forests of Kiambu reserve.

The shrieks of the victims summoned police to the village of Marige, 20 miles from Kiambu township. They found the Mau Mau some 30 strong, cutting down and mutilating their victims with swords and knives. The Kikuyu men were on home guard patrol away from the village. The terrorists fled when police opened fire.

A government spokesman said the police prevented a massacre similar to that last week when Mau Mau terrorists fired the huts of Lari village and cut down nearly 100 women, men and children as they sought to escape.

The terrorists this time did not fire the huts but stormed directly in, hacking right and left among the sleeping women and children. As in the Lari attack, officials said, the terrorists horribly mutilated their victims.

Four women and children who were wounded in the surprise raid managed to elude efforts to finish them off. They were reported hospitalized tonight in serious condition.

The Mau Mau massacre attempts are believed here to be part of the secret society's campaign to intimidate Kikuyu tribesmen who are working with the Kenya government. The Mau Mau is sworn to drive the white man from Africa.

Attempting massacre, 22 Mau Maus slain

NAIROBI, Kenya, April 7—(AP)—British officials reported last night that police killed 22 of some 30 Mau Mau terrorists who butchered five women and children in a massacre attempt on a village of pro-British natives of the Kikuyu tribes.

Police said they were still tracking the rest of the terrorist gang through the forests of the Kiambu Reserve.

The attack on the village of Marige, 20 miles from Kiambu Township, occurred Sunday night. Shrieks of the victims attracted police to the village, whose men were on home guard patrol away from the village.

Four women and children wounded in the surprise raid were taken to a hospital in a serious condition.

It was the second major Mau Mau attack in less than two weeks on a village of Kikuyu allied to the British. The terrorists, who are sworn to drive the white man from Africa, fired the huts of Lari Village near Nairobi on March 26 and cut down nearly 100 women, men and children as they tried to escape.

22 Mau Maus Slain In Raid on Village

Terrorists Also Attack a British Troop Post

NAIROBI, Kenya, April 6 (UP).—British authorities disclosed tonight that Mau Mau terrorists attacked a native village and British troop company headquarters during the Easter week end.

A Kenya police unit caught thirty terrorists in the native village of Marige last night. The police shot and killed twenty-two and chased the remainder into a forest. The terrorists had killed five women and children.

In the other action a gang tried to surprise a company headquarters of the Lancashire Fusiliers early Saturday at Naivasha and burn the tents in which the troops were sleeping. The attack, the first by the Mau Mau against an army headquarters, failed when a sentry opened fire. No Britons were hurt.

The Mau Mau Grows

The situation in Kenya is rapidly deteriorating into a full scale civil war.

Great Britain is sanctioning the very methods she condemns in other countries by permitting ruthless and promiscuous slaughtering of Africans without any evidence of guilt.

As a consequence the number of Mau Mau supporters increases at an unprecedented rate.

The British are killing Africans, not only by police and troop shootings and native auxiliary stabbings. They are herding them into inadequate reserves where thousands of women and children are dying.

There is not sufficient food and water for their sustenance. All hope is fading. Facing desperation, they are taking up arms in self defense.

S. V. Cooke, a member of the Kenya Legislative Assembly has condemned British methods in that unhappy territory.

"Africans," he said, "are beginning to doubt British justice."

Unquestionably Africans have been given little reason to have confidence in the British brand of colonial justice not only in Kenya, but in Central and West Africa as well.

COMBATING THE MAU MAU

The conviction of the leader of the Kenya African Union, Jomo Kenyatta, for his part in directing the brutal terrorism of the Mau Mau, is a significant legal step in the difficult process of suppressing the movement. The worst atrocities, however, were committed in the months that he has been in custody, showing that the conspiracy has deep roots among the Kikuyus, from whose tribe he comes.

In its small way—small in the geographical sense and in its effect on world affairs—the Mau Mau conflict in Kenya is one of the most terrifying manifestations of our times. One can only pray that it does not spread beyond the region, near Nairobi, where the Kikuyu tribes live.

A long series of horrible minor outrages reached a climax on the night of March 26, when at least 150 men, women and children of the Kikuyus were slaughtered by Mau Mau terrorists of their own tribe. The movement is primarily aimed at driving the white settler out of Kenya, but it so happens that even before this massacre the ratio of African to white victims was estimated at about twenty-five to one. This does not minimize the danger of the whites, who have been living for many months in an atmosphere of horror and tension certainly without parallel anywhere in the world. One can understand and sympathize with the bitterness and anger of these settlers. There is no calculation of right or wrong on a racial or national basis that can provide any excuse for the horrors now being perpetrated by the Mau Mau. There is no police or military measure that keeps within recognized bounds of civilized punishment that could be too strong to use against such terrorism.

Yet it now has to be recognized that the authorities are fighting an organized, as well as an elusive and passionately dedicated, enemy. Some elements among the Mau Mau are obviously well armed and well fed. Moreover, the terrorists are working on a profound and peculiarly African psychology, one that long antedates Christianity or the coming of the white man. The Kikuyu who takes the Mau Mau oath, even under the duress of torture, is as surely lost, so far as his free will is concerned, as the zombies of Haitian voodooism. All experts are agreed on this terrifying fact and on the untrustworthiness of the "cleansing" ceremonies.

The problem is therefore a grave one, but by no means insuperable so long as the Mau Mau are confined to the million or so members of the Kikuyu tribe.

Mau Mau Area Is Sealed Off; Travel Limited

New York Times News Service
Special to The Atlanta Constitution

NAIROBI, Kenya, May 29—Central Kenya, including three Kikuyu tribal reserves, and the Meru and Embu districts to the east were ordered sealed off today from the rest of the country except for through travel on certain main roads and railroads. No one may enter the area or leave it without special permission of the district commissioners.

At the same time, three areas on the west side of the great Rift Valley were declared "special areas," in which anyone moving about will be shot on sight. Previously, the only "special area" had been the Aberdare Mountains, rallying ground of the Mau Mau, a secret society of Kikuyu tribesmen sworn to curb white control.

Mamas Search for Mau Mau

White Women Frisk Black Women in War

By CECIL GREGORY
(Special to the Courier)

MOMBASA, Kenya—White women have been pressed into duty in the latest move in this bizarre war of the white man against the so-called "Mau Mau terror" in Kenya Colony.

Given the title of "police reservists" armed white women have been given the duty of "searching" African women for Mau Mau pamphlets or "hidden weapons."

This action followed an official "shoot if in doubt" order. The British Government has ordered troops to shoot down anyone "suspected" of being a Mau Mau member.

* * *

IF AN African is asked to halt by an ordinary white person, authorized to carry arms during this emergency, he may be shot according to the rules of the "game" and no questions will be asked.

Six thousand Africans were routed from their homes on the outskirts of Nairobi Friday by a battalion of troops and policemen who are still searching the area for "Mau Mau suspects."

Kariobangi village will be smashed by bulldozers, and the majority of its inhabitants are being herded into the Kiambu Reserve. Other residents of the ransacked village have fled into the black ghettoes of Nairobi, where the people are already living under indescribable and overcrowded conditions.

More than fifteen hundred Kikuyu and Embu farm workers were "screened" near Mount Kenya in the Nanyuki area, Saturday, and troops said that they "ferreted" out 249 Mau Mau "members" in this operation.

Near Fort Hall, a missionary society teacher, was shot through the mouth, and an African policeman was slain in the troublous Nyeri district. In Nairobi, seven men were sentenced to death over the murder of a family on Jan. 24.

KENYA CRISIS MIRRORS AFRICA'S CHANGING FACE

Mau Mau Terror Is Primitive Answer to a White Man's Civilization Which Has Ousted Ancient Tribal Customs

BLACK MAGIC AND RED MAGIC

By C. L. SULZBERGER

NAIROBI, Kenya, Dec. 27—The Mau Mau troubles festering with peculiar savagery in a particularly lovely portion of this crown colony are symptomatic of the deep undercurrent of change that rumbles beneath the surface of Africa.

Patterns of ancient tribal life, often disturbed in the past, are now being smashed. Intricate political, economic and psychological conflicts have emerged. In one way or another basically similar issues, often deeply atavistic and easily misunderstood, exist elsewhere upon this long dormant continent.

If they are not faced squarely and met other expressions of protest, craving and confusion may well explode as a huge and hitherto static population becomes caught up in the complexities of dynamic twentieth century life.

The emotional intensity and potential vitality of the African is immense. At all costs widespread social and racial eruptions must be prevented. The silent snow-girt equatorial peaks of Kilimanjaro and Kenya symbolize geologically the formidable volcanic forces latent within this continent.

Perhaps Nairobi itself best typifies the juxtaposed elements of the situation. This is a bustling boom town, in some emotional respects comparable to our own nineteenth century Western cities.

In its suburbs can be found either the most modern and comfortable Occidental manor life, replete with country club, or jerry-built shacks and thatched-hut villages of truculent blacks.

The movement expressed by Mau Mau is extremely difficult to describe. It affects only a portion of Kenya in terms either of geography or population: the Kikuyu tribe numbering perhaps one-fifth of the colony's inhabitants and occupying an upland agricultural area which starts at the capital itself.

The Kikuyu people have proved themselves capable and intelligent. On the surface, it seemed, they were beginning to adapt themselves to that changing civilization brought primarily by British enterprise and Indian trading ability.

Workers in Rebellion

Kikuyus worked in shops, factories and railways. They were apt herdsmen and good farmers. As household servants they appeared willing and amiable. Tens of thousands of their tribe adopted the Christian religion. Their children went to schools under colony administration.

But as the white ingress continued maladjustments began to occur. The most valuable farmlands of Kenya, where once the African grazed his herds or tended rudimentary crops, were taken over by the tiny (forty thousand) European population. Some hundred thousand acute and thrifty Indians swept gradually into the white-collar levels of society as merchants, traders and artisans.

Slowly the native population began to find itself hemmed in. Tribal life disintegrated. Councils of elders, selected on archaic democratic lines, tended to be replaced by chieftains chosen by the British administration for reasons of convenience and efficiency.

Tribal Troubles

The energetic pioneers who have done so much to develop Kenya in a mere half century have often proved kindly and paternalistic. Many among them constructed simple homes and schools for their native workers before they built their own mansions. But paternalism is still feudalism. It is difficult for more satisfactory forms of society to evolve from it.

The tribes, and especially the Kikuyu, were herded into reserves. They were specifically banned from growing such cash crops as coffee which would put them into competition with white farmers. Schooling facilities did not keep pace with requirements. And the relatively educated found that alert Asians had already pre-empted the vast majority of jobs available.

Politically and socially this pseudo-feudal system had other bounds. Although the British administration made gradual provision for African and Asian participation in the Government, the latter was and is controlled by white men. European, African and Asian, each dwells in his own community and is paid his own wage rate (even if doing the same job), with the white man getting the lion's share.

There has been unfortunately little progress in the exceedingly difficult problem of achieving mutual racial understanding. The Kikuyu has for decades mixed in and around the fringes of European society—mainly as domestic servants. But it is apparent even to a stranger that few British can pretend to comprehend the complexities of his mind—or vice versa.

Mysteries of Mau Mau

For centuries the African has taken refuge in witchcraft, the secret society and the sorcerer's rite, whenever he felt frustrated.

It is astonishing how little is known about Mau Mau itself. The name is meaningless. Its objectives appear to range from truculence and land hunger to the ultimate goal of expulsion of all non-Africans. Its methods are terrifying: incredibly brutal murders with heavy "panga" knives habitually borne by Kikuyu men; ritualistic oaths accompanied by mystic slashings, the impaling of goat's eyes on thorns and the horrifying use of blood and rotten human flesh.

Many Kenyans seem to agree both on the need to crush this deviltry and to correct its causes. Mau Mau must be put down. Then reforms must be instituted swiftly. Finally, a basic program of political development must be designed, aiming at the eventual establishment of a new African political society—based not upon race but upon a level of civilization and equal opportunity.

Resentment of Natives

This is essential not only in Kenya but throughout sub-Sahara Africa. Paradoxically it is Britain, whose slowness in comprehending tension here contributed to the present tragedy, which took the lead in encouraging the rapidly maturing West African Governments of Nigeria and the Gold Coast.

However, during the current evil in Kenya those sturdy British farmers who pioneered the uplands, travel this region only in the daytime. They are never without their guns. And in the hinterland thousands of Kikuyus desert their thin veneer of progress, quitting Christianity in droves, and disappearing into geographical and psychological jungles.

The resentment of native for pioneer can in a sense be compared to that of our own Indian against the white interloper who seized his land. And the fear and mistrust of the settler for the Kikuyu is, indeed, like that of our ancestors for the hated and misunderstood savage with tomahawk and pagan code.

The ulcer of Mau Mauism bears particular regional marks. But in its essence it typifies an African problem. Should it not be cured, as one wise observer remarks, "Those who are now being driven by frustration to the black magic of their past may at some future date be attracted to Red magic."

Kenya Police Kill Two Africans

NAIROBI, Kenya, Jan. 12 (AP)—The police said today that two Africans had tried to trap a Kenya regiment patrol after volunteering to lead the soldiers into Mau Mau country. Both were killed. The Africans were suspected of membership in the anti-white terror society. A European sergeant killed them after they had tried to grab the Sten gun of an African soldier while other members of the patrol were investigating conditions ahead.

White Settlers Demand More Action on Mau Mau Terror

NAIROBI, Kenya, Jan. 26 (AP)—Angry white settlers, 1500 strong, marched on Government House today with demands for stronger measures against the terroristic Mau Mau and attempted to storm the building.

Aroused by the quadruple murder Saturday night of a British farmer, his doctor wife, small son and a servant, irate planters who were all for breaking down the door were only restrained by their self-appointed leaders.

The demonstration almost got out of hand when the governor refused to come out and tell the settlers personally what measures he proposed for suppressing the secret society of tribesmen, called Mau Mau, which

The tension was only relieved when Michael Blundell, leader of the elected members of the Kenya Legislature, came out and announced that the governor had conceded the planters' two chief demands, an overall command to combat the terrorists and a closer association of the white settlers with executive decisions.

Mau Mau Kill Couple, Boy and Servant

NAIROBI, Kenya, Jan. 25 (AP)—A British woman physician, her husband, and their son, 6, were hacked to death on their farm last night by Mau Mau terrorists. A native servant also was killed.

The Mau Maus, who have sworn to drive out all white people, attacked Roger E. G. Ruck, 37, and his wife, Esme, 32, as they strolled in their garden in pajamas after supper. Their son, Michael, was killed in his bed.

Treated Hundreds

Mrs. Ruck had treated nundreds of Africans in the dispensary she set up as Dr. De Smidt, her maiden name.

The four were slashed to death by pangas, sharp hoes used by Kikuyu tribesmen for tilling the soil.

Today, a police reconnaissance plane directed ground patrols to a group of 30 Africans, who were taken into custody in connection with the quadruple slaying. Those arrested, including some women, were in a thickly wooded gorge five miles northeast of the Ruck farm, which is near the edge of Aberdare forest in the north Kinangop district. Another group nearby scattered, but the section was cordoned off.

Usually Armed

Neighbors said the Rucks usually carried firearms on their after-supper strolls.

Ruck, a police reserve officer, had been called to active duty after a state of emergency was declared in Kenya last year to stamp out the Mau Mau secret society.

Hospitalized Chief Slain by Warriors

NAIROBI, Kenya, Pan. 5 (AP).—Three African tribesmen in this British colony Sunday entered the ward of a government hospital at nearby Kiambu and shot their chief dead in his bed. Then they walked out.

The Africans reportedly belonged to the Kikuyu tribe, from which many members of the secret antiwhite terroristic Mau Mau society are said to be drawn. The victim was Chief Hinga.

Hinga had been in the hospital since December 27 when he was ambushed and wounded by Kikuyu gunmen in his home territory along a main road.

In that attack a bullet went through his hat, another hit his wrist, and a third pierced his cheek, knocking out two teeth.

Kenya Police Continue War Against Mau Maus

NAIROBI, Kenya (NNPA) — Kenya police last Monday continued violent action against African tribesmen last Monday as they killed nine Kikuyu when they opened fire on a group alleged to be armed members of the Mau Mau, secret society pledged to drive Europeans from East Africa. A tenth tribesman was wounded.

At the same time, police headquarters in Nairobi reported a fresh wave of so-called Mau Mau terrorism in which, during a 24-hour period, ten Africans in Kikuyu reserves had been slashed or burned to death. Attacks also were reported on British women, one of whom was said to have fought off the raiders.

The police, who shot the Africans dead, were a patrol from the Kahuro post in the Fort Hall area of Kenya. They fired when the men refused to halt, it was reported here.

No police casualties were reported. According to radio messages received here, post continued in pursuit of other members of the group.

In the Thomson's Falls area a British woman, Mrs. Julie Butler, 37, wife of C. W. L. Butler, a cattle farmer, was cooking in her kitchen when eighteen Kikuyu appeared outside the house.

According to reports, one had a rifle, the others spears, swords, and bows and arrows. Mrs. Butler was said to have run to the kitchen door and was met by a Kikuyu who aimed an arrow at her.

She reportedly slammed the door just before the arrow was discharged and ran to the opposite end of the farmhouse to get a rifle. Seeing a Kikuyu posted outside an open window, she fired at him and the group reportedly fled.

Her 17-year old son, Robert, heard about the incident from an African farm employee hurrying for help who met him on the roadside. Mrs. Butler's husband was away at the time, checking up on security at a neighboring farm, the owner of which was visiting in Nairobi.

Karen, a residential suburb of Nairobi, was alarmed by the first incident there since the emergency began about three months ago. Mrs. J. S. H. Hamilton, a British woman, whose husband was in his office at Nairobi, was having lunch with her children when reportedly twelve Africans, armed with clubs and pangas (heavy knives), rushed into the house.

One of the allegedly hit Mrs. Hamilton in the face with the side of a panga and another attacked a house boy with a club. The children were not molested. The African, who had cut the telephone wires, then searched the house for arms.

They were later traced by an African police inspector to a nearby, forest. One man fired at the inspector, who shot back, wounding one man. The wounded man and another were later arrested and the stolen property, including a revolver, was recovered.

Earlier three Africans were reported to have broken into a general store three miles from the center of the city and pushed an elderly woman to the floor. The Africans were said to have escaped with about $12 faken from the cash drawer.

Four of the Kikuyu who allegedly were set upon by "Mau Mau terrorists" were a sub-headman and three of his home guard. Twenty Africans set fire to the hut the men were occupying in the Fort Hall reserve and burned them to death.

In the same area a group of about thirty Africans, armed with staves and knives, allegedly broke into another sub-headman's hut. They dragged out the headman and two of his home guard and hacked them to pieces.

Mau Mau Using Arson As New Tactic; Sets Vast Forest, 12 Huts On Fire

Authorities Say They Were 'Expecting This' Incendiarism As Acres Of Cedar Trees Burn

By CHATWOOD HALL

NAIROBI, Kenya—Huge forest fires swept thousands of acres of highly-inflammable cedar trees near Thomson's Falls last week, as the Mau Mau turned to arson as a new weapon in its anti-European campaign. The sky was alight and the great blazes could be seen for miles around.

Hundreds of forest guards and African squatters feverishly worked to prevent the raging fires from spreading to adjacent areas. Quenching of the existing fires was out of the question, inasmuch as little could be done once the flames had reached and gained headway in the tops of the big and dry cedar trees.

Kenya Forest Conservator, R. M. Graham, declared that there is conclusive evidence "that they (Mau Mau) have resorted to incendiarism. We have been expecting this for some time."

Fire 12 Huts

Simultaneously, about 40 Kikuyu tribesmen raided and set fire to 12 huts a few miles from Thomson's Falls. One African woman was slashed to death in the raid. About 500 African suspects are under arrest.

Since Mau Mau began its terror campaign here, 180 persons have been killed. Of the victims, 134 were Kikuyu tribesmen, 37 Africans of other tribes, eight were Europeans, and two were Asians.

There was also a sharp crossing of swords between Jomo Kenyatta and Deputy Public Prosecutor A. G. Somerhough last week at Kapenguria at Kenyatta's trial as leader of the Mau-Mau.

"Do you know that the English abolished the slave trade in East Africa?" Mr. Somebaugh asked Mr. Kenyatta.

New Slavery Form

Mr. Kenyatta retorted: "Even if they abolished the Arab slave trade, we were put into worse slavery. Our land was taken away and we were put to forced labor. Where a man could walk and feel like a man he was changed to the humiliation of the color bar. We were made the underdog. A new form of slavery was introduced."

"I am hanging on your lips," Prosecutor Somerbough interjected.

"I hope you won't fall off," Mr. Kenyatta countered.

KENYA ARRESTS 7,000 IN EASTER PRECAUTION

NAIROBI, Kenya, April 3 (UP)—British troops and native police fearing a mass Easter Sunday attack by Mau Mau killers, rounded up 7,000 natives in pre-dawn raids today.

All were released after questioning except for about 300, who were held for intense screening.

The raiders rushed into the Racecourse road district after reports had been received that the secret terrorist society might try to massacre Europeans assembling here tomorrow for Easter services.

Reports also received from the central province of this British East African colony said numerous Mau Mau suspects had been seen bearing Sten guns and wearing police uniforms.

A company of the King's African Rifles shot five more Mau Mau to death yesterday in a running battle after flushing them from dense undergrowth in the forests on the Kiambui Reserve.

Most of Nairobi's white settlers, including women, are carrying guns over the week-end.

Women Help Mau Mau In Massacre of Nine

NAIROBI, Kenya, Oct. 6 (AP).—Women Mau Mau terrorists participated in a bloody night raid on a camp of loyal Kiuyu tribesmen and helped kill nine persons, five of them children, it was disclosed today.

Authorities said the gang attacked the natives at Fort Hall Reserve and that the women terorists strangled a woman victim with thongs as she watched male Mau Mau lash four of her six children to death.

COURT REAFFIRMS GUILT OF KENYATTA

His Appeal in Mau Mau Case May Be Taken to London—Surrender Leaflets Set

NAIROBI, Kenya, Aug. 22 (Reuters)—The East African Appeals Court upheld today the seven-year prison term awarded to Jomo (Burning Spear) Kenyatta and five other natives for managing the Mau Mau, anti-white terrorist cult of Kikuyu tribesmen.

D. N. Pritt, British left-wing attorney, who has handled Kenyatta's case, said immediately that he would apply for permission to appeal against to the Privy Council in London, the highest court in the British Commonwealth.

The sentence on the bearded Kenyatta, whom thousands of natives revere, was handed down by District Magistrate Ransley Thacker at Kapenguria last April. Last month it was ruled invalid by the Kenya Supreme Court. The colony then appealed to the East African Appeals Court.

Millions of surrender leaflets, turned out by Government printing presses, were bundled off to police and army posts today, ready to be scattered over Mau Mau territory. The distribution, brought on by feelers from the jungle headquarters of the terrorists, will begin tomorrow. Planes and trucks wil spread the leaflets over thousands of miles of jungle and forest where the terrorist gangs have been hiding out.

The terrorists will have the opportunity of surrendering without prosecution, unless they prove to be murderers or to have committed atrocities.

British and African soldiers, policemen and Kikuyu militiamen have been told that any terrorist merging from the forest waving green branches is to be considered as surrendering and to be taken immediately to special surrender "cages."

The final decision on whether a terrorist should be prosecuted will be taken by the Attorney General, it was reported. The police hope some who surrender will cooperate with the intelligence branch and lead security forces to the headquarters of top leaders and to the underground Mau Mau cells believed to be active in the African locations of Nairobi.

Offers by the terrorist leader Dedan Kimathi—self-styled "General Russia"—and others to surrender and disband their gangs if given suitable terms are understood to have been received by Gen. Sir George Erskine, Britain's commander in East Africa, during the last month. Many members are believed to be willing to surrender after recent intensive bombing and strafing and increased ground offensives.

Fear of Reprisals

They are thought to have been stopped only by the threat of reprisals by Mau Mau leaders and the fear that the Government might hang them for "adhering" to Mau Mau even if they could prove they had committed no major crimes.

Today's decision on Kenyatta was the result of a Government error in appointing Mr. Thacker as Resident Magistrate for the northern province. The fact that his auhority did not apply in the Rift Valley Province—where Kapenguri is located — was not discovered until after the trial.

Two judges of the Kenya Supreme Court ruled last month that Mr. Thacker was without jurisdiction, quashed the convictions and ordered a retrial. The three Appeals Court judges stated, however, that they had found for the Crown on the arguments advanced by the Attorney General that the provisions of the colony's legal code relating to this point were merely "directory" and not "imperative."

The decision also reopens the case before the Supreme Court, which, since it denied the legality of the first trial, did not make a ruling on other grounds of appeal advanced by Mr. Pritt.

ing and burning to death 150 natives, loyal to the British.

The specific charge was the murder of a one-year-old child who was among the Lari victims. Similiar trials have been going on throughout this worried British colony since last May, and Friday's action increased the total number of convicted persons to 150.

In delivering the verdicts in the town of Githunguri, the presiding judge said:

"I do not know whether to look for a human motive in this crime or to describe it as an animal urge. The raiders were possessed of a spirit of atavistic reversion to Kikuyu tribal custom. The whole massacre was just a blank, uninteresting barbarism."

An official description of the killings said that about 50 men, disguised in long black coats to resemble tribal policemen, crept up on the village, then miles from Nairobi and killed native sentries before they could give an alarm.

The raiders then ran from hut to hut, setting fires. As the men, women, and children dashed out of the burning structures, they were killed with knives, short swords and axes.

Since the Mau Mau began its campaign to drive the white man out of Kenya, more than 1,100 persons, mostly natives, have lost their lives.

44 Mau Mau Must Die For Baby Killed In Raid

NAIROBI, Kenya—The Kenya Supreme court ruled last week that 44 Kikuyu tribesmen must die for the killing of a year-old infant in a night raid on the village of Lari March 26.

Members of the Mau Mau anti-white society allegedly hacked and burned to death 150 natives, loyal to the British, in the raid.

Four others charged with participating in the murder were given prison terms. A 49th defendant was acquitted.

Men, women and children were cut down with knives, short swords and axes as they dashed from their huts. About 50 men, dressed in black coats to resemble tribal policemen led the raid, setting huts afire.

The British threw some 12,000 troops and police into a drive this summer to break the back of the society. More than 1,100 persons have been killed in the long struggle. Most of the victims have been natives.

The Mau Mau launched a drive in 1952 to drive white men from Kenya. Jomo "Burning Spear" Kenyatta was arrested and convicted on charges of leading the anti-white society.

tries before they could give the alarm.

Then the raiders ran from hut to hut, setting fires. As the men, women and children dashed out to escape the flames, they were cut down with knives, short swords and axes.

More than 1,100 persons — mostly natives— have been killed in the long struggle. The British threw about 12,000 troops and police into a drive this summer to suppress the society, then instituted a "green branch" campaign for surrender of the outlaws.

The surrender offer stipulated that tribesmen carrying tree branches as they laid down their arms would not be fired on. Six Mau Maus gave up in this way today. Thirty-two others had surrendered previously.

Court orders death for 44

Lay massacre to alleged Mau Maus

NAIROBI, Kenya—Further action to stamp out the dreaded Mau Mau was taken Friday, when 44 Kikuyu tribesmen were sentenced to death, and prison terms were ordered for four others, by the Kenyan Supreme Court.

All of the Kikuyus were suspected members of a group of Mau Maus who raided the village of Lari on March 26, hack-

British Sentence 44 To Die For Mau Mau Lari Massacre

NAIROBI, Kenya, Sept. 18 (AP)—Forty-four Kikuyu tribesmen were sentenced to death and four others to prison terms by this British colony's Supreme Court today for the Mau Mau's Lari massacre.

The 48 were charged specifically with killing a 1-year-old child who was among 150 natives, loyal to the British, hacked and burned to death by the anti-white Mau Mau secret society in a night raid on the village of Lari March 26. A 49th defendant was acquitted.

Similar trials have been going on since last May. The verdicts today, delivered while the court was sitting at the town of Githunguri, increased the total convicted to 105.

"I do not know whether to look for a human motive in this crime or to describe it as an animal urge," the presiding judge said. "The raiders were possessed of a spirit of atavistic reversion to Kikuyu tribal custom. The whole massacre was just a blank, uninteresting barbarism."

Most of the victims of the mass killing, the greatest single terroristic outburst since the nationalist-minded society launched a campaign in 1952 to drive white men from Kenya, were Kikuyu home guardsmen or government officials and their families.

About 50 men disguised in long black coats to resemble tribal policemen led the raid. They crept up on the village of huts, 10 miles from Nairobi, and slew native sen-

4 Mau Mau's Appeal Convictions, 5 Others Must Hang For Killings

NAIROBI, Kenya (NNPA)—The appeals of four out of nine Africans convicted of murder in the alleged Mau Mau massacre at Lari last March were allowed last Tuesday by the Court of Appeal of Eastern Africa on the ground that there was insufficient evidence to show that they had shared the common intent to murder.

Death sentences on the other five were upheld.

An emergency regulation; which became effective last Monday makes it a capitol offense to administer the so-called Mau Mau oath or to be present during its administration.

GROUP UNDER PLEDGE

The so-called Mau Mau is a native society pledged to drive Europeans from East Africa.

A Somali was sentenced to death last Monday for possessing a firearm.

A charge of murder against Sgt. Jeremy B. S. Allen, 23, of the Kenya Regiment, has been dismissed the East African Command headquarters announced last Monday.

Allen was accused of murder after three months' investigation into the deaths while in custody of two Mau Mau suspects.

The investigation was started after Peter Evans, a London lawyer, had filed complaints with Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya. Mr. Evans was later deported as a prohibited immigrant.

The East African Command said Sgt. Allen was doing his duty in killing the two Africans.

An Army spokesman said General Sir George Erskines, Commander-in-Chief in East Africa, had also decided that there was no case against two Africans of the King's African Rifles, who had been accused of being involved in the killings.

Trial began in the Supreme Court here last Monday of Jack Ruben, a sergeant in the Kenya Regiment, and Geoffrey Keates, an officer of the Kenya police reserve, who are charged with unlawfully killing an African. The trial was recessed because of the illness of the Crown counsel.

Mau Mau Women Kill 9 In Raid

NAIROBI —(INS)— Police said that Mau Mau women terrorists struck inside the Fort Hall reserve in Kenya colony last night and murdered three men, five children and a woman.

The women members of the secret Mau Mau Society, which is trying to oust white colonists from Kenya, killed the men inside a hut and hacked a 14-year-old boy to pieces.

Police said the murderesses also strangled a woman while she watched four of her six children brutally cut to pieces.

Men And Women Attack In New Mau Mau Riots

NAIROBI, Kenya — (ANP) — British boasts of having checkmated the Mau Mau were a bit premature as members of the nationalistic society, designed to rid Kenya of the white man, struck again last week.

20 MAN HUNT

In one of these attacks near Nyeri, some 50 miles north of Nairobi, Mau Mau raiders supposedly killed five Africans in an ambush. Some 20 Mau Mau opened fire at close range on a truck, killing an agricultural officer, two agricultural instructors a chief's messenger and a tribal policeman.

In retaliation, a police patrol chased the gang, killed five of the Mau Mau and wounded six.

In another attack; Mau Mau women took part in a raid which left five children, a woman and three men butchered in a Kikuyu tribal reserve at Fort Hall, north of Nairobi.

NO SURPRISE

Peter O'Dwyer, Fort Hall assistant police superintendent, said the appearance of women in the ranks of the Mau Mau was no surprise. Among other things, he said:

"We have known for some time that there are women terrorists just as bad as the men operating with some gangs.

"They are the real fanatics. But this is the first time that we can definitely state they have committed murder."

The female Mau Mau raid came at the same time police announced capture of a leading Mau Mau on information they received from Harrison Njerge, reputed chairman of Mau Mau's Nairobi Central Committee. Mjerge was the prize captive among some 539 Africans detained by police and troops during a round up in Nairobi.

Force Kills 45 Mau Mau

NAIROBI, Kenya — (AP)— Forty-five Mau Mau terrorists were killed and 20 captured Thursday in one of the biggest strikes since the emergency started.

A force of Kikuyu guard, police and troops attacked parts of a big anti-White terrorist gang south of Nyeri and killed seven. The Kikuyu guards operating on their own ten killed 31 and captured 20. The combined forces later killed seven more terrorists.

Mau Mau Blamed In Fatal Stabbing Of Italian Nun

Nairobi, Kenya, Oct. 12 — Hungry Mau Maus were blamed last week for the fatal stabbing of an Italian nun at an isolated Roman Catholic mission at Imenti, on the eastern slopes of Mount Kenya.

Police said Sister Eugenia, second in charge of the nuns at the mission, was killed when the Mau Maus reportedly made a vain attempt to steal food from the mission. The sister was stabbed by a jungle knife as she ran from the kitchen at the rear of the building.

Mission priests exchanged shots with the raiders in an effort to halt them.

In the melee, one priest suffered a wound on the head by a knife blow. Police said the attack, the third against the mission since the emergency began, last October, was not a determined one.

Meanwhile, one supposedly Mau Mau was killed and four others captured in three attacks in the streets here. Another native escaped with $420 from a payroll at a medical research laboratory.

Kenya Governor Has Plan To Prevent Mau Mau Outbreaks

Nairobi, Kenya, Oct. 12.—Hoping to prevent a repetition of Mau Mau activity, the British government of Kenya last week suggested giving more and better employment and housing to the natives.

Gov. Sir Evelyn Baring addressed the annual session of the East African Association of Chambers of Commerce. Among other things, he said: "We must both suppress its violence and produce conditions that make unlikely a repetition of the sad events of the past year."

He had reference to the Mau Mau secret society pledged to drive the white man from Kenya.

Baring said there must be more African apprentices and more employment given on good terms to Africans on all levels, and called for the government, local authorities and employers to contribute to providing better housing for native Africans.

The first anniversary of Mau Mau activity will be this month. It was in October, 1952, that a state of emergency was declared in Kenya.

Challenge Issued In Broadcast

S. Davidson Wounded In Riots Calls Dedan Kimathi Bad Leader

NAIROBI, Kenya

NNPA

A challenge to Dedan Kimathi, one of the most feared leaders of the Mau Mau, native society pledged to drive whites from East Africa, was broadcast last Friday by Stanley Davidson, 41-year-old special police officer and Australian soldier of fortune.

Mr. Davidson, who was wounded in an encounter with anti-European Africans in July, is sworn to get Kimathi.

* * *

IN HIS BROADCAST, Mr. Davidson said: "Jamobo (greetings), Dedan Kimathi. I know you listen to the radio every day. I have known you a long time and you used to be a very good man and a clean one.

"But today you are a bad man. You have turned the heads of good Kikuyu people against each other and today your job is to kill other people without sense or reason.

* * *

"THIS IS YOUR work—to kill children, women and old and good people. But I want you to know I have now left the hospital and I am going for a short holiday. When this is over I am returning to the Aberdares (mountains) to capture or kill you."

A force of police and Kikuyu guards were reported to have have wiped out an alleged Mau Mau group in the Fort Hall area, killing 36 and capturing nine.

* * *

AFTER RECEIVING information that there was a big group in the area, 50 police and 600 Kikuyu guards moved into the district. They closed three sides of a two-mile square, while a sweep was made from the fourth side.

THEY WERE The first Mau Mau scouts were contacted and wiped out Kikuyu guards and split up into Mau in the Then the main band of about 30 small groups. Four groups hid far. was seen breaking through in the bush and fired on the sewoods, trying to escape from curity forces until they were

The operation is regarded as overcome. The biggest success against Mau the Fort Hall area so

18a 1953

Like Chicago in the '20s

The Mau Mau is a City Slicker

By ROBERT C. RUARK

PEOPLE keep asking me questions about the Mau Mau operation in Kenya, and if people keep asking the same questions long enough a lazy man like me usually twists a column out of it. This is it.

RUARK

The killing is still going on. And it will continue until either the Whites give up and get out, or the Mau Mau members of the Kikuyu tribe weary of being killed right back for their senseless slaughter of many of their own people and a few Whites.

There is no other solution save the one the Kenya settlers have invoked, just as we fought against the Apaches. Except the Apaches had a point, and the Mau Mau have none. The battle for Kenya is absolutely unnecessary, unwarranted, and cynical in the extreme.

It is not a battle for land, for civil rights, for anything that makes sense. It is in no sense a revolution, and has nothing to do with Black versus White.

It is still confined to rabid members of the Kikuyu tribe. All the other Blacks of Kenya are bitterly anti-Mau Mau. So is more than one-half of the Kikuyu tribe, who are being killed senselessly by their own people.

★ ★ ★

THE KILLING is ritualistic and brutal in the extreme. The ritual was seized as a disturbance gimmick by the Russians who sent their own man on a mission to stir up strife and create turmoil. The organization is pure Communist, and Jomo Kenyatta, was specially trained in Moscow for this purpose. He started the cells and touched off the violence.

The situation in Kenya today is roughly that of Chicago in the '20s. If you haunt the areas where the strife is in progress, one gang or the other is apt to shoot you. But everybody in Chicago was not necessarily a gangster.

The trouble area in Kenya is a narrow strip of Kikuyu-inhabited land, a narrow, winding corridor of less than 300 miles long by about 50 wide. Outside this corridor the danger from Mau Mau is nil because there never was a Kikuyu with guts enough to mingle with other tribes in the south or the north. The Kyuke is a city boy and a suburbanite.

★ ★ ★

JACK BLOCK, a friend of mine in Nairobi writes that the hysteria about Mau Mau has so mounted abroad that he has had five safari cancellations in one week. This is sort of needless hysteria because a safari is conducted far from Mau Mau operation.

Early this year, at the height of the Mau Mau murders, I had no hesitancy in asking my wife to join me in Kenya.

I habitually left her in camp, figuring that if the cot didn't collapse and kill her, nothing else would happen.

The most peculiar thing about this Mau Mau business is its confinement to suburban areas. I never wore a pistol with a bushjacket. But when I put on a tie to go to one of the tiny, violent towns, I always wore the gun.

Africa, the real, big, savage, lion-elephant-rhino Africa, is still safe and still wonderful, so far as the people are concerned. I intend to go back again next year, and mama will go with me. Mau Mau or no Mau Mau, I just can't shake that dame.

KENYA

Judicial Blunder

In a makeshift courtroom, surrounded by barbed wire and police with Sten guns, sat the two bewigged and red-robed justices of the Kenya supreme court. Spectators in the courtroom were searched for guns. Hundreds of armed police and settlers strolled the streets of the remote little town of Kitale. The court was met to hear the appeal of Moscow-trained Jomo ("Burning Spear") Kenyatta and five of his loyal followers, sentenced to seven years' hard labor last April for being the brains behind the Mau Mau terrorist movement.

Alfred Eisenstaedt—LIFE

JOMO KENYATTA
Another chance.

Defense Attorney D. N. Pritt, a Londoner who makes a specialty of defending Communist causes, ticked off 60 grounds of appeal for Kenyatta, at least 10 for each of his associates. When he finished, the two judges threw out the convictions on one of the technicalities raised by Barrister Pritt: Chief Judge Ransley Thacker, the trial magistrate, had no jurisdiction in the isolated village of Kapenguria, where the trial took place, because his appointment was to a different province of the colony. The government had blundered, the court held, but Kenyatta and his cronies must stand trial again. Up jumped Defense Attorney Pritt to protest that "a new trial . . . would be vexatious and oppressive . . . The government is unfortunately to blame for this appalling waste of time . . . for a trial which did not in fact exist." The defendants, he said, could not afford another trial.

Calmly, the two Supreme Court judges replied. "The nature of the charges . . . is particularly grave. If they are guilty, they ought not to escape the consequences of their acts."

Outside the courtroom, in the hot Kenya sun, bearded, burly Kenyatta and his five followers were taken into custody once more. In South Nyeri, Mau Mau terrorists had just killed 13 loyal Kikuyu. In London British Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttelton told Laborite critics in the House of Commons that, in Britain's relentless and increasingly successful counter-efforts, 1,300 suspected Mau Maus have been killed.

241 MAU MAU MEET DEATH IN MONTH OF WAR

NAIROBI, Kenya, July 7 [Reuters]. Gen. George Erskine reported today that his forces have killed 241 Mau Mau cultists and captured 193 since he took command of the campaign against the anti-white organization a month ago. Twenty-eight of the security forces were killed.

The east African commander in chief said his offensive was heading for success but there are "still plenty" of natives to be won over to his cause.

Gen. Erskine said that his forces were not "conducting a competition in casualties." More important, he said, is the increasing number of confessions from Africans who took the Mau Mau anti-white oath.

Mau Leader Uses British Army Dress With Badges Of Colonel

NAIROBI, June 2 (R). — Armed Europeans and African police yesterday raided an African location of Shauri Moyo in Nairobi.

They seized arms and made a number of arrests.

They also found identity cards believed to have belonged to Mau Mau victims.

A Mau Mau patrol of about 20 attacked two home guard posts in southern Kenya Reserve last week-end killing one guard.

Police reinforcements tracked the patrol and killed one.

In Fort Hall Reserve, the King's African Rifles patrol killed three Mau Mau anti-white oath and wore a colonel's badges.

In other Kenya trouble areas, 14 nationalists have been killed and 40 captured in the past 48 hours.

British Troops Kill 13 of Mau Mau in 24 Hours

NAIROBI, Kenya, July 8 [Reuters]. British troops killed 13 Africans in operations against anti-white Mau Mau cult in the last 24 hours.

A Mau Mau leader, "brigadier" of Nairobi, has been shot dead by the security forces.

They surprised his patrol returning from an attack on a European farm in the northwest of Nanyuki.

Simba and his patrol had beheaded a Somali and wounded four Africans, two of them women, in a raid on a cattle compound.

The patrol was traced to caves near the scene of the raid and Simba and another nationalist and a woman were shot dead.

Simba was dressed in a British

Kenyatta's Conviction Upset by Kenya Court

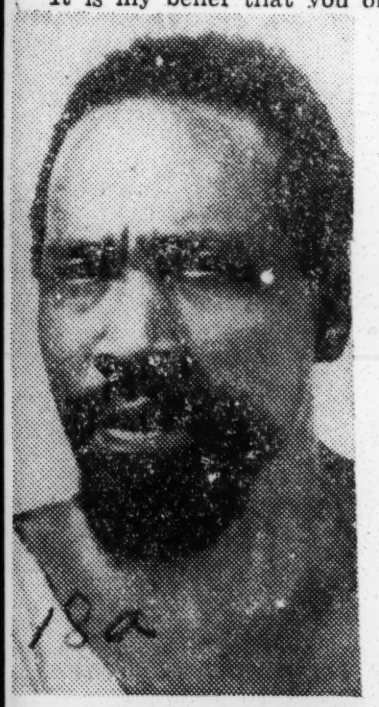
NAIROBI, Kenya, July 15 (U.P.) —The Kenya Supreme Court today reversed the conviction and seven-year term of Jomo ("Burning Spear") Kenyatta on charges of fomenting the Mau Mau uprising in this British East African colony.

The court ordered a retrial for Kenyatta and five other alleged Mau Maus convicted with him and given the same maximum term of seven years at hard labor. The Crown will appeal the reversal.

Kenyatta was sentenced by Magistrate R. S. Thacker in April after he was convicted of instigating and leading the terrorism of the Mau Mau, a native secret society.

The reversal came after D. N. Pritt, defense counsel, argued that the trial was illegal and Magistrate Thacker had no jurisdiction to try the case in the absence of specific instructions from the Governor of Kenya.

"It is my belief that you or-



Associated Press

Jomo Kenyatta

ganized the Mau Mau with the object of driving all Europeans (whites) from Kenya and to kill them if necessary," the magistrate told Kenyatta during the four-month trial.

He also said, "Your Mau Mau have slaughtered women and children, and you have let loose a flood of misery affecting all races. You have much to answer for, and you will be punished."

Kenyatta maintained that he was not motivated in any actions by hatred of Europeans, but by an attempt to right injustices.

"We are not asking for mercy," Kenyatta said at the trial. "We are asking for justice. We stand for peace and for the rights of the African people."

The high court based its reversal on the fact that the government had not formally appointed Magistrate Thacker to the district in which the trial was held. He left Kenya after the trial and now is in Great Britain.

MAU MAU GANG ATTACKS HOTEL IN BIG FIG TREE

NAIROBI, Kenya, July 6 [Reuters]—Mau Mau cultists fought a 15-minute battle with African policemen here last night at the Sagana royal lodge in the Nyeri area, Kenya colony's $700,000 wedding gift to Queen Elibabeth II.

Cultists also raided the Treetops hotel on the fringe of the Aberdare Royal National park where the queen, then princess Elizabeth, heard of her father's death in February, 1952.

At least 12 Mau Mau raiders swooped on the lodge thru undergrowth and fought against the African policemen who form a permanent guard. None of the policemen was injured.

One shot went thru the window of an apartment occupied by Cmdr. R. Richardson, keeper of the lodge, which is 20 miles from the Treetops hotel.

Hotel in Fig Tree

The hotel is built in a giant fig tree. During the tourist season, visitors from over all the world stay there to watch animals come out of the jungle to a pool to drink.

Raiders stole blankets, food, binoculars and a gun case from the hotel. African employes are believed to have left with the gang.

Royal Visit Ends

BULAWAYO, Southern Rhodesia, July 6 [Reuters]—Queen Mother Elizabeth and Princess Margaret today ended their four-day visit to Bulawayo's Cecil Rhodes centenary celebration by seeing a pageant based on the empire builder's life.

The highlight of a visit to the village of Luveve was a concert by an African timbale band. Watched by thousands, the players squatted on the ground and hammered their five-foot-long giant African xylophones. Made of hollowed gourds covered with strips of wood. This was followed by an African mixed choir singing native songs.

The queen mother and the princess met the leading villagers in the flag-bedecked village hall. Red-robed African chiefs bowed low in greeting.

Queen Elizabeth and her daughter left on an overnight journey to Gwelo on the next stage of their 1,500-mile tour.

A lion was reported roaming along the route the royal train will take tomorrow night on its way from Gwelo to Umtali. It has killed two cattle on ranches.

CHASE MAU MAU 24 HOURS AND KILL BAND OF 20

NAIROBI, Kenya, July 28 [Reuters] — Security forces today wiped out a Mau Mau gang of 20 after a 24 hour chase thru bush and forest.

Army headquarters reported that the gang, entrenched in a hillside rock redoubt in the Fort Hall reserve, had attacked and burned down the boma [compound] of the Kikuyu headman, Chira. It was tracked by a patrol of five European police officers, a Kenya regiment lieutenant, and five African Askaris.

Machine guns and hand grenades wiped out the anti-white cultists in a 30 minute battle.

British Offer Peace Terms To Mau Mau

NAIROBI, Kenya—British forces here last week revealed the surrender terms being offered to members of the Mau Mau in an effort to end the reign of anti white terror.

Alternative to surrender is increased pressure on the cult's already tight food supply, an increased warfare.

Gen. Sir George Erskine, Britain's East African commander-in-chief, said surrender pamphlets are being dropped over Kikuyu territory by the millions. They are written in the Kikuyu dialect, he said.

The Mau Mau have been drawing most of their recruits from the Kikuyu reserves.

'NO GUARANTEE'

General Erskine said a man who surrenders may save his life, but there is no guarantee about his freedom. They will be subject to the full penalty of the law for murders and other Mau Mau offenses, but will not be prosecuted for carrying arms or being members of the Mau Mau, he explained.

The new surrender policy is not expected to bring in large numbers of the cult. General Erskine is to bring in those members who may be wavering.

He said the past month has seen an increase in the number of voluntary surrenders. He said there has even been an offer "to end the fighting" from Dedan Kimathi, described as the number one terrorist.

GENERAL RUSSIA

General Erskine said Kimathi, also known as "General Russia," wished to stop the fighting on his own terms.

Kimathi was said to have written pressing his desire to end the fighting and have security forces removed from Kikuyu reserves, "so that he can come out of the bush and get some food."

The indication of short food supplies has brought about intensified pressure on the Mau Mau supply line, General Erskine said.

The surrender pamphlets are emphasizing this in asking cultists to come out of the jungle waving green branches to "insure that you will not be shot at." Those wishing to surrender are asked to report to police or military posts where they will be placed under military control and "properly fed" and "justly treated."

Appeals Are Granted For Mau Maus

NAIROBI, Kenya—(NNPA)—The appeals of four out of nine Africans convicted of murder in the alleged Mau Mau massacre at Lari last March were allowed last Tuesday by the Court of Appeal of Eastern Africa on the ground that there was insufficient evidence to show that they had shared the common intent to murder.

Death sentences on the other five were upheld.

An emergency regulation, which became effective last Monday, makes it a capital offense to administer the so called Mau Mau oath or to be present during its administration.

SENTENCED TO DEATH

The so-called Mau Mau is a native society pledged to drive Europeans from East Africa.

A Somali was executed to death last Monday for possessing a firearm.

A charge of murder against Sgt. Jeremy B. S. Allen, 23, of the Kenya Regiment, has been dismissed the East African Command headquarters announced last Monday.

Allen was accused of murder after three months' investigation into the deaths while in custody of two Mau Mau suspects.

The investigation was started after Peter Evans, London lawyer, had filed complains with Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya. Mr. Evans was lated deported as a prohibited immigrant.

The East African Command said Sgt. Allen was doing his duty in killing the two Africans.

An Army spokesman said General Sir George Erskines, Commander-in-Chief in East Africa, had also decided that there was no case against two Africans of the King's African Rifles, who had been accused of being involved in the killings.

Trial began in the Supreme Court here last Monday of Jack Ruban, a sergeant in the Kenya Regiment and Geoffrey Keates, an officer of the Kenya police reserve, who are charged with unlawfully killing an African. The trial was recessed because of the illness of the Crown counsel.

Mau Mau Women Join In Attacks on Whites

NAIROBI, Kenya — (ANP) — British boasts of having checkmated the Mau Mau were a bit premature as members of the nationalistic society, designed to rid Kenya of the white man, struck again last week.

The supposedly starving and ready to surrender Mau Mau came out of the hills and threw an area surrounding this city in panic as a result of a series of attacks. For the first time Mau Mau women reportedly joined their men in the battle against white rulers.

In one of these attacks near Nyeri some 50 miles north of Nairobi, Mau Mau raiders supposedly killed five Africans in an ambush. Some 20 Mau Mau opened fire at close range on a truck killing an agricultural officer, two agricultural instructors a chief's messenger and a tribal policeman.

In retaliation, a police patrol chased the gang and killed five of the Mau Mau and wounded six.

In another attack Mau Mau women took part in a raid which left five children, a woman and three men butchered in a Kikuyu tribal reserve at Fort Hall, north of Nairobi.

The women then went on to the home of one of the guards they had killed and strangled the man's wife with skin tongs. Four of the couple's six children were hacked to death.

Peter O'Dwyer, Fort Hall assistant police superintendent, said the appearance of women in the ranks of the Mau Mau was no surprise. Among other things, he said :

'We have known for some time that there are women terrorists just as bad as the men operating with some gangs.

"They are the real fanatics. But this is the first time that we can definitely state they have committed murder."

The female Mau Mau raid came at the same time police announced capture of a leading Mau Mau on information they received from Harrison Njerge, reputed chairman of Mau Mau's Nairobi Central Committee. Nyerge was the prize captive among some 539 Africans detained by police and troops during a round-up in Nairobi.

The latest outbreak of Mau Mau activity started about two weeks ago. A British battalion arrived here recently to help the civil authorities fight amounting attacks.

A British spokesman admitted last week that small groups of armed Africans are roving the streets of this modern city threatening widespread disorder.

Besides open attacks, Mau Mau has planted fear into the minds of about 115,000 Africans—most of the Kikuyus—populating the city.

In line with its program of opposition to the white man, Mau Mau members have ordered Africans to boycott public transportation threatening death to anyone found using a bus. The boycott is being observed and still is in force.

Another Mau Mau order to Africans in the city has been: "Stop Smoking European Cigarettes—They are Poisoned."

Unwittingly helping the Mau Mau in its new campaign are government security precautions. Kikuyus now must travel alone in cars and trucks. Taxis must be painted with a broad yellow band. Kikuyus must have their name painted on their bicycles.

About 30,000 Mau Maus are estimated to be in the forest of West Central Kenya. Reports here say they are short of food and ready to surrender. The government dropped thousands of leaflets over the area offering surrender terms. But to date not one active Mau Mau has accepted.

This month marks the first anniversary of Mau Mau uprising against white rulers in Kenya. The toll of lives for the first year's activity showed 2,000 Africans killed and 500 others, mainly Africans who served the interest of the British.

Meanwhile, British officials have ordered troops and police to clear out an estimated 20,000 illegal Africans in Nairobi and send them back to their reserves. Authorities want to rid the city of these persons as a prelude to an all-out attack on the Mau Mau.

13 Mau Mau Executed For Role In Massacre

Nairobi, Kenya, Oct. 22 (AP)— Thirteen Mau Mau terrorists were hanged today at Githuncuri, Kenya, for their part in the Lari massacre last March.

The executions were the second to be carried out. Twelve Kikuyu tribesmen were hanged last Thursday. More than 100 death sentences have been ordered.

Mau Mau terrorists massacred at least 150 Kikuyu men, women, and children in the Lari location of the Kiambu reserve outside Nairobi.

Kenyatta denied right to appeal

LONDON — Jomo (Burning Spear) Kenyatta, African tribal leader, was refused permission last week to appeal against a seven-year sentence given him on charges of managing Mau Mau terrorism in Kenya.

The judicial committee of the Privy Council, highest court in the British commonwealth, summarily dismissed an application by Mr. Kenyatta and seven others asking for a new trial.

The committee ruled that the original conviction by local magistrate in the British East African colony was in order and, therefore, there were no grounds for setting it aside.

Police kill 13 in Kenya attack

NAIROBI, Kenya (NNPA) — Thirteen Africans, alleged to have been members of the Mau Mau group who ambushed and killed Chief Kimburi and his African driver Oct. 15, have been killed by police and Kikuyu Home Guard, it was learned last Monday.

The rest of the group of alleged Mau Maus, pledged to drive Europeans from East Africa, were being trailed, it was reported.

Another large group was reported to have attacked the Roman Catholic Church mission at Baricha, in the Embu area, and seriously wounded three African nuns. Two other women attached to the mission are missing.

Thirty chiefs and headmen and 200 tribal and special police are being brought into Nairobi, (capital of Kenya) to help build up the pro-resistance groups. These are being formed from pro-European Africans.

Africans Stage Uprisings Against Federation, Land Shortages

NAIROBI, Kenya.—(ANP)— Uprisings staged in protest against the establishment of the Central African Federation and an acute land shortage have British officials in a dither.

The uprisings are so well planned that officials in Nyasaland are not aware of the next move of the natives until it occurs.

Lt. Gen. Alexander Cameron, Britain's deputy commander in East Africa, last week completed a tour of central African territory. He predicts that unless the government acts firmly the outbreaks in Nyasaland will lead to major trouble.

The natives began demonstrating against the Central African Federation, which Nyasaland is expected to become a part, last August. Gen. Cameron said he believed the main grievances in Nyasaland were the federation and land shortages in certain areas.

In showing their disapproval, the natives last week tossed spears and set up road blocks protesting the arrest of a headman. The disturbance spread north to Domasi. Cameron said he encountered some 30 roadblocks over a five mile stretch of road over which he traveled.

The road blocks are in line with a policy adopted by some 100 chiefs in Nyasaland before Britain approved the federation. The chief resigned and allied with the Nyasaland African National Congress, a strong 2,000-member organization.

Members of the congress plan to take certain measures after federation. The chiefs have agreed to chop down trees in defiance of government rules designed to protect the forests, to block roads, and harass police.

Many of these tactics already have been put into action. Some of 2,500,000 Negroes in Nyasaland have armed themselves with spears, bows and arrows and knives. In many respects, they have acquired the tactics of the feared Mau Mau, secret society designed to drive the white man from Kenya.

The recent uprising of natives has caused most white settlers to evacuate their wives and children to other areas.

One of the reasons given for opposition of Negro leaders to federation of Nyasaland and Northern and Southern Rhodesia is fear that after federation European interests would become paramount. Some went on to say that the British government was selling the African people down the river with the federation. The federation has been officially approved, but as yet has not gone into full operation.

Converts for Mau Mau

Having failed in their efforts to wipe out the Mau Mau with bullets, the British have now turned to the Bible.

The new battle to win over African minds to accept without protest the exploitation of their country by a handful of white men has some curious and un-Christlike twists.

Under "emergency" regulations, a gigantic concentration camp complete with barbed wire enclosures has been constructed.

Into this compound, a total of 1,200 men and 24 women belonging to the Kikuyu tribes has been herded.

None of the camp's inmates has been identified with the Mau Mau. None has been convicted of any crime.

The only thing that led to their arrest and detention was the fact that they were Africans who it was feared might at some future date embrace the Mau Mau philosophy.

Called upon to teach them "Christianity" are a Church of England clergyman and a Catholic priest. A selected group of "trusted" African instructors lends a helping hand.

But the Bible lessons consume only a small portion of the instruction time. Ten hours a day must be spent by the "students" tilling soil under the burning African sun.

They are not paid for their work and are not allowed to loiter or talk to each other while the back-breaking task for the benefit of white land owners is being performed.

"My idea," said Col. S. H. LaFontaine, who is in charge of the program, "is to infuse Christianity into these detainees." He adds that he is sure of eventual success.

We think the colonel is in for a rude surprise.

Strange things, including human torture and slavery, have been done in the name of Jesus Christ, but this Kenya scheme just about tops them all.

If we are any judges of human behavior, we predict that these 1,224 Africans will emerge from their training period, not ardent followers of Christianity, but embittered, militant and determined new recruits for the Mau Mau.

MAU MAU WOMEN SWEEP OUT OF KENYA HILLS TO SPREAD TERROR AND DEATH AMONG WHITES

Police Patrol Kills Five and Wound Six of The Invading Liberty Forces During Attack

FIVE AFRICANS DIE IN AMBUSH

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In one of these attacks near Nyeri, some 50 miles north of Nairobi, Mau Mau raiders supposedly killed five Africans in an ambush. Some 20 Mau Mau opened fire at close range on a truck, killing an agricultural officer, two agricultural instructors, a chief's messenger and a tribal policeman.

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In another attack, Mau Mau women took part in a raid which left five children, a woman and three men butchered in a Kikuyu reserve at Fort Hall, north of Nairobi.

The women then went on to the home of one of the guards they had killed and killed the man's wife with skin tongs. Four of the couple's six children were hacked to death.

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This month marks the first anniversary of Mau Mau uprisings against white rulers in Kenya. The toll of lives for the first year' sactivity showed 2,000 Africans killed and 500 others, mainly Africans who served the interest of the British.

Meanwhile, British officials have ordered troops and police to clear out an estimated 20,000 illegal Africans in Nairobi and send them back to their reserved. Authorities want to rid the city of these persons as a prelude to an all-out attack on the Mau Mau.

British slay 100 Mau Maus

NAIROBI, Kenya (NNPA) — A British East Africa General Headquarters report says that a hundred alleged Mau Mau were killed last week and 108 captured.

One European and ten pro-European Africans in the security forces were killed and one African [illegible] alleged terrorists surrendered.

Two Kikuyu, Kiru, son of Gitumu, and Mandu, son of Gatama, went on trial in the supreme court here charged with conspiring to assist the Mau Mau secret society pledged to drive Europeans from East Africa.

Prosecuting counsel said the defendants were members of Mau Mau central committee, who make operations in the forest possible.

12 Are Hanged In Mau Mau Killing

NAIROBI, Kenya, Oct. 15 (AP). —Twelve Kikuyu tribesmen were hanged today for their part in the Mau Mau massacre at Lari last March 26. They were convicted of murdering the wife of a headman.

The executions were the first carried out although 119 death sentences have been pronounced for the massacre in which at least 150 loyal Kikuyu men, women and children lost their lives.

Challenge Is Pledged To Mau Mau Head In Kenya

NAIROBI, (Kenya)—(NNPA)— A challenge to Dedan Kimathi, one of the most feared leaders of the Mau Mau, native society pledged to drive whites from East Africa, was broadcast last Friday by Stanley Davidson, 41-year-old special police officer and Australian "soldier of fortune."

Davidson, who was wounded in an encounter with anti-European Africans in July, is sworn to get Kimathi.

TURNED THE HEADS

In his broadcast, Davidson said: "Jambo (greetings) Dedan Kimathi. I know you listen to the radio every night. I have known you a long time and you used to be a very good man and a clean one.

"But today you are a bad man. You have turned the heads of good Kikuyu people against each other and today your job is to kill other people without sense or reason.

LEFT HOSPITAL

"This is your work—to kill children, women and old and good people. But I want you to know I have now left the hospital and am going for a short holiday. When this is over I am returning to the Aberdares (mountains) to capture or kill you."

A force of police and Kikuyu Guards were reported to have wiped out an alleged Mau Mau group in the Fort Hall area, killing 36 and capturing nine.

After receiving information that there was a big group in the area, fifty police and 600 Kikuyu Guards moved into the district. They closed three sides of a two-mile square, while a sweep was made from the fourth side.

The first Mau Mau scouts were contacted and wiped out. Then the main band of about fifty was seen breaking through woods, trying to escape from the trap.

They were turned back by Kikuku Guards and split up into small groups. Four groups hid in the bush and fired on the security forces until they were overcome.

The operation is regarded as the biggest success against Mau Mau in the Fort Hall area so far.

101 Mau Maus Killed

NAIROBI, (Kenya), Nov. 17 (AP)— A communique said today British security forces killed 101 Mau Mau terrorists in this British East African colony last week. The Mau Mau is made up mostly of Kikuyu tribesmen who have vowed to drive the white men out of Kenya.

UN body hits Malan regime

Condemns lack of S.A. cooperation

By SAMUEL R. PERRY, JR.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. (ANP) — Although the Malan Administration probably will carefully ignore it, the United Nations commission on the racial-situation in the Union of South Africa has filed a scathing report on the policies of apartheid.

However the commission told UN General Assembly that the report was not as full or as finished as it would have wished and as the assembly was entitled to expect.

The UN commission commented that if the report were imperfect, one of the reasons was the lack of cooperation from the government of the Union of South Africa.

In keeping with its desire for objectivity, the Commission could do no more than try to reconstitute, "on the basis of statements and important speeches by members of both the government and the opposition, the doctrine underlying the policy of apartheid in the South Africa."

Based On Analysis

The report is essentially based on an analysis of the legislative and administrative provisions in force in the Union, on the study of books, documents and statements by witnesses and on information communicated by member states in the UN.

Apartheid is carefully defined so that members of the General Assembly can have a clear-cut idea of the basic objectives of the malan Administration.

Kenyatta, Mau Mau Chief, Wins Fight For New Trial

KITALE, Kenya — A seven-year hard labor sentence imposed on Jomo "Burning Spear" Kenyatta and five other alleged leaders of the threaded Mau Mau cult has been wiped out by the Kenya Supreme court.

But the court, in a ruling last Wednesday, ordered Kenyatta and the others held in custody for retrial on the original charges of organizing the anti-white society.

All were sentenced April 8 by Judge Ransley Thacker at Kapenburia, Rift Valley province.

The supreme court upheld the contention of D. N. Pritt, bespectacled London defense counsel, that Judge Thacker had no jurisdiction in the Rift valley. No date has been set for the new trial.

London-educated Kenyatta, 59, and the others were arrested last Oct. 21, the day Kenya declared a state of emergency in face of increased Mau Mau activity.

Kenyatta, Fred Jubai, Richard Achieng Oneka, Bildad Gaggia, Paul Ngoi and Kunga Karumba, were all sentenced to the maximum term of seven years hard labor for "managing or helping to manage and being members of the Mau Mau society."

All were executive members of the Kenya African Union, once the largest native political organization in the colony, but now outlawed by British authorities.

They were formally charged Nov. 17 and appeared in court Nov. 25, when Judge Thacker agreed to recess to allow Pritt to get here from Britain.

The trial began at Kapenburia Dec. 3 and lasted, with frequent adjournment until April 8, when Judge Thacker sentenced the men to the maximum terms.

Kenyatta, a member of the Kikuyu tribe, has spent a number of years in Britain, where he has a white wife and son.

Court Orders Retrial For Accused Mau Mau Leader

BALTIMORE

NAIROBI, Kenya — A retrial for Jomo (Burning Spear) Kenyatta and five other alleged members of the Mau Mau, has been ordered by the Kenya Supreme Court.

Kenyatta was convicted in April of instigating and leading the Mau Mau, a secret society whose campaign is to drive the white man from this British East African colony.

JOMO KENYATTA

The maximum term of seven years at hard labor was imposed on Mr. Kenyatta and the five other men, by Magistrate Ransley Thacker, a retired judge of the East African Colonial service.

Not Formally Appointed

In reversing the conviction and the sentence, the high court ruled on Wednesday, that the government had not formally appointed Magistrate Thacker to the district in which the lengthy trial was held.

The ruling came after D. N. Pritt, defense counsel, argued that the trial was illegal and the magistrate had no jurisdiction to try the case in the absence of specific instructions from the Governor of Kenya.

Following the original conviction of Mr. Kenyatta, which came after a bitter trial that lasted 58 days and turned this colony into a seething cauldron of tension, the white residents breathed uneasy sighs of relief.

Still Operating

Their hope that the terror of the Mau Mau had come to an end however, appears to have been misplaced, since the society is still operating despite a large number of arrests.

The Mau Mau campaign has been going onf or almost a year It is regarded in London as the most alarming of many signs of African discontent at the rule of white oficials.

KENYA

MAU MAU SENTENCE IS RULED ILLEGAL

Kenya Court Finds Judge Had No Jurisdiction—Kenyatta and 5 Others Face Retrial

KITALE, Kenya, July 15 (Reuters)—Kenya's Supreme Court today wiped out a seven-year hard labor sentence imposed on Jomo (Burning Spear) Kenyatta and five other alleged Mau Mau terrorist leaders but ordered them held in custody for retrial on the original charges.

The crown announced tonight that it would appeal the court's decision.

Quashing of the sentences against the six alleged organizers of the anti-white terrorist cult marked another court triumph for D. N. Pritt, their bespectacled London defense attorney — who obtained freedom for Gerhart Eisler, German Communist, in 1949.

Mr. Pritt, 66-year-old chairman of the British Society for Cultural Relations with Russia, won today's case on a legal technicality. The court upheld his contention that Judge Ransley Thacker who passed the original sentence at Kapenguria, Rift Valley Province, had no jurisdiction in the area. No date was set for a new trial of the six defendants.

The court said all Government records showed that Judge Thacker had been assigned to the northern province, and that there was nothing in the records to show the judge ever had or claimed to have jurisdiction in the Rift Valley Province.

During the appeal, Mr. Pritt, a Briton, tried to get the case thrown out entirely, but the court overruled him.

The six men were detained today under emergency regulations, and held to face trial again. The courthouse was heavily guarded by police against any possible trouble by Mau Mau terrorists.

London-educated Kenyatta, 59, and the others were arrested last Oct. 21, the day Kenya declared a state of emergency in face of increased Mau Mau activity.

Laborites Attack Methods

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 15 The Government's methods of suppressing the Mau Mau terrorist society in Kenya were attacked today in the House of Commons by members of the Labor Opposition following the Kenya Supreme Court's ruling that the convictions of Jomo Kenyatta and five other African leaders as Mau Mau leaders were invalid.

Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Laborite, criticized the Colonial Secretary, Oliver Lyttelton, for having said in June that the Kenya African Union, of which Kenyatta was president, had been proscribed because it was a cover for the Mau Mau.

Mr. Benn asked the Speaker of the House to rule that Mr. Lyttelton's remark had been improper because the relation between the Union and Mau Mau was a major issue in the trial and the conviction had been appealed.

The Speaker said he would make no retrospective ruling.

Fenner Brockway, another Labor member presented a petition signed or thumbprinted by 158,642 citizens of Kenya protesting against the "alienation of 16,700 square miles of their most fertile land" and "the consequent overcrowding of native reserves."

Kenya settlers want IC schools continued

NAIROBI, Kenya (ANP) — Some 30,000 white settlers in Kenya, last week, called for the continuation of racially segregated schools and for the status quo in regard to land in a manifesto prepared by 14 elected white members of the legislative council.

The manifesto came as Britain studied constitutional changes which may lead to self-government of this African colony. The settlers called for continued British control over Kenya, declaring the country is not ready for a national parliament with soverign authority.

Kenya Revolt Not Communist Atlanta U. Professor States

"If the Mau Mau unrest should be taken over by an ideological force like communism, it will be only because western powers like Britain, France and the United States do not assert the moral leadership that is necessary to capture the attention of the black man."

This statement, made by Dr. Mozell C. Hill, chairman of the department of sociology at Atlanta University, who recently returned to the United States from a ten months' stay in Europe, was followed by an explanation of the term Mau Mau which the speaker said is not an organized political movement but a spontaneous revolt of a declassed section of the Kikuyu rural population which has been uprooted from its tribal lands and driven into urban slums. Even the very term itself was invented by the white settler press, according to Dr. Hill, to discredit the Africans and justify the white man's legalized terror.

Dr. Hill was appearing at the regular assembly-forum of the Summer School in a discussion of the topic, "Subject Peoples and Their Quest for Freedom." He told the audience that the Kenya African Union has sought to unite all Kenya Africans into one united front for freedom despite the fact that the British apparently intend to pursue their traditional policy of "divide and rule" by encouraging the pro-British chiefs to form separate tribal societies which the white settlers can play off against one another and thereby prevent Africans from presenting a united front.

In the speaker's opinion, these are dangerous tactics, for African leadership is well aware of what is going on and it may force them to look to the East for aid and comfort rather than go along with the West that believes in and supports white supremacy.

The audience was told that Africans have so long been denied their elementary rights that they have become completely frustrated and have lost all hope of getting their wrongs righted through constitutional means. They feel they would rather face death and extermination than continue to live as slaves in their own country, the speaker brought out.

Dr. Hill told the audience that whatever democracy is found to exist in Kenya is reserved for a small white minority with color discrimination operating in every sphere of public and social life. In his conclusion, he stated that the struggle for freedom in Egypt, the Sudan, the Gold Coast and other parts of Africa is but an expression of the DuBois prediction at the turn of the century, that "the 20th century will be the century of the black man."

Kenya Closes Mau District

NAIROBI, Kenya—(NNPA)— All territory occupied by the Kikuyu, the tribe from which most members of the so-called Mau Mau come, has been declared a "closed area" in an effort to bring the guerrilla warfare zones under a modified form of martial law.

The proclamation, signed by Sir Evelyn Baring, the Governor of Kenya, covers all three Kikuyu reserves—Kiambu, Fort Hall and Nyeri. It aims at sealing Kikuyu territory from the rest of the colony.

BRIDGES DESTROYED

Bridges were reported destroyed and a number of roads blocked with felled trees near Fort Hall.

The sealing of the reserves will enable the security forces to supply a much tighter check on the movements of Africans suspected of engaging in the anti-European campaign. The main roads and railway routes through the area are exempt from the order so that through traffic will not be interrupted.

About 6,000 square miles are effected by the decree. The area also includes districts inhabited by the Mau Mau and Embu tribes, which are closely related to the Kikuyu and have joined the Kikuyu campaign to drive Europeans from Kenya.

Mau Mau foe wounded; claims 33 terrorists

NAIROBI, Kenya (ANP) —The husky, bearded Sidney Davidson, a government official who claims to have killed 33 Mau Maus, was wounded recently while leading a jungle raid against the anti-white cult.

Davidson, 41, found with four bullets in him, was shot at point-blank range by a terroist armed with a sub-machine gun. He was leading African troops in an attack on one of the biggest Mau Mau camps in the Aberdare forest, one of the worst trouble spots in the colony.

Mau Maus Burn Kenya Police Plane

NAIROBI, Kenya, July 25—(AP)—A 20-strong anti-white Mau Mau gang attacked an air strip on a white farm in the Naivasha area Saturday setting fire to a two-seater plane used by the Kenya police reserve.

The aircraft was used as a spotter plane, and as a pathfinder for bombers attacking Mau Mau forest hide-outs. It was wrecked.

The gang also fired a tent used by African police and seized clothing and some ammunition.

In Nairobi today three Kikuyu tribesmen were sentenced to death for murdering an African last March.

Mau Mau unrest tied to settlers

ATLANTA — 'If th eMau Mau unrest should be taken over by an ideological force like communism, it will be only because western powers like Britain, France and the United States do not assert the moral leadership that is necessary to capture the attention of the black man."

This statement was made recently by Dr. Mozell C. Hill chairman of the department of sociology at Atlanta university, as he discussed "Subject Peoples and their Quest for Freedom," at the assembly forum of the summer school.

Dr. Hill, who recently returned to the United States from a ten months' stay in Europe, said the Mau Mau unrest is not an organized political movement but a spontaneous revolt of a declassed section of the Kikuyu rural population which has been uprooted from its tribal lands and driven into urban slums.

Kenyatta Sentence Reversed

BY ACTION of the Kenya Supreme Court last week, the seven-year sentence at hard labor given the president of the Kenya African Union, Jomo Kenyatta, and five alleged Mau Mau leaders, has been reversed, and they are to be retried.

This is a victory not only for D. N. Pritt, the brilliant left-wing defense lawyer, but for British justice, and is in sharp contrast to customary legal practice behind the Iron Curtain.

The Kenya Supreme Court reversed the sentences on the ground that Judge Ransley Thacker, who passed the original sentence at Kapenguria, Rift Valley Province, had no jurisdiction in that area.

What the outcome of the second trial will be is highly problematical since the whole atmosphere in Kenya has undergone considerable change since Kenyatta was arrested last October; and the original hysteria has subsided with the containment of the Mau Mau insurrectionists by the colony's armed forces augmented by British troops.

Reforms in Kenya are definitely on the way (although no miracles of justice and fairplay are to be expected), as it has been brought home to the small white minority of landowners that there must be a New Deal for the Kikuyus if its position is to ever be secure again.

It is a hopeful sign that both in South Africa and Kenya the highest courts have acted promptly to blunt the force of the terror against the black people, and the British Government has served notice that it will take more positive action not only in defending the natives' rights in law but in promoting their social and economic welfare.

Jomo Kenyatta and his associates may well go free after their second trial. In any event these courageous men have focused the attention of the entire world on the terroristic system which led to the uprisings in Kenya.

Woman Lawyer To Lead Fight Cn 83 Kikuyu

NAIROBI, Kenya (INS) — A woman lawyer, Katherine Patricia Hurst, was named Tuesday to present the Crown's case at the forthcoming murder trial of 83 Kikuyu tribesmen—the biggest trial in the history of the British colony.

Miss Hurst is the first woman to practice law in Kenya.

The defendants are accused of the murder of a tribal chief in the tribal massacre at Lari.

(Agence France Presse reported close to 50 Kikuyu tribesmen have been sentenced to death for participation in the Lari murders.)

The Kikuyu tribe is the chief supplier of members of the dread anti-white Mau Mau terrorist society, which the British are trying to liquidate.

An African being questioned about tribal activities in Nairobi shot and seriously wounded a policeman today, and a second gunman shot down a pro-British native.

In Kenya! Murder

By J. A. ROGERS

(Courier Columnist and Noted Historian on African Affairs)

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(First of a Series)

Murder in Kenya! What's happening is far worse! It's massacre and terrorism, such as the twentieth century has not seen.

The Royal Air Force . . . which immortalized itself in World War II against Hitler, and of which Churchill said that never before had so many owed so much to so few . . . is bombing East Africans, their women and their children, from the air.

In 1903, when Spain did that to North Africans in Morocco, the civilized world cried out in horror. It protested even more when Mussolini, in 1911, bombed desert tribesmen of Libya, North Africa, from the air, killing thousands in a day.

It was the same when Mussolini bombed Ethiopia, but the Ethiopians had at least a few anti-aircraft guns. The Kikuyus of Kenya have only the crudest weapons. Very few have even rifles. Ground troops are also engaged in the butchery. Lancashire Fusiliers from the Suez Canal were rushed in with armored cars, incendiary bombs, and all the latest fighting equipment. The Kenya Government, Oct. 20, 1952, declared a state of siege, and the union and other leaders for freedom were arrested, without charge or trial, 5,000 of them, and placed in concentration camps of barbed wire.

Mr. Rogers

TO CRUSH the cry for freedom and independence, crops of the Africans were destroyed, their cows, sheep, and goats were seized, leaving them without food, and armed settlers with police dogs were given the right to shoot at sight any African against whom they had the slightest suspicion.

The schools, founded by the Africans themselves, were ordered closed as an "evil influence" because they taught human rights. Bulldozers were sent against the villages, wrecking everything and forcing women who were even then giving birth, to flee, carrying their partly born child into the wilds where they were open to attack by lions and other wild beasts.

But in spite of this savagery, as bad as any in all history, the civilized world is almost silent. The Christian Church makes almost no protest. Only a few radical trade unions in England and a few uninfluential groups in America have made protests.

* * *

WHY? BECAUSE following World War II, European and American money has been pouring into Africa to exploit its immense natural resources. In fact, public opinion seems to be rather against the Africans, some of whose secret societies, as the Mau Mau, have been replying to white terror with black terror.

This reprisal on their part comes as the accumulation of years of oppression, and of an awakening Africa. How did the whole thing start?

In the 1860's the whites came in, chiefly as traders and explorers. The blacks received them with a mixture of pity and aversion. Unused to the primitive land, the whites were so ignorant of everything that the Africans called them "Muzunga," meaning "stupid" or "crazy." Some shuddered at the paleness of their skins. The Africans said to one another: "What kind of disease do the Muzungas have which has so peeled them and left them without a spot of natural skin? Poor creatures! They must suffer terribly."

* * *

IN THE interior, the blacks took to the woods, fearing the white skin as belonging to an evil spirit. Explorers such as Livingstone, Stanley and Du Chaillu have described graphically the state of mind of these blacks. Said Du Chaillu: "The women and children run for their lives and seem to be afraid that mere sight of a white man will kill them." Livingstone tells how mothers would grab their children and run from "the fearful apparition," and how even "the dogs would turn tail and scurry off in dismay."

But as the Africans saw that a mere white skin did no harm, they grew accustomed to it as most human beings to any novelty. Again, the whites, with their guns, could with almost no effort bring down even elephants and supply them with meat they formerly had to work hard to get. Moreover, the whites, being few, and so dependent, courted the Africans, and in time won their love.

* * *

NEXT TO come were the missionaries who preached to them love of Christ and equality of all mankind. These missionaries, who were English, told them that their flag, the Union Jack, was a symbol of peace, justice, and freedom; also of the Great White Mother, Queen Victoria, who had millions of people of their color, under her rule, and who were treated with the greatest benevolence.

Treaties of friendship were made with the chiefs, who were assured of the most honorable treatment. They were promised prosperity and happiness under a ruler so mighty that the sun never set on her dominions. Of course, these chiefs, utterly ignorant of the English language, hadn't the slightest idea of what they had given away on the mere cross of a pen.

But most of them were to see that they had surrendered their finest land! They were to learn, as one African later said, that the European works against his people with three "M's."

"First, the missionary, next the merchant, and then the marines."

* * *

NOW, NEXT to air, land is the most important thing to the African. He is agricultural. He must have it for his crops and to graze his cattle and sheep. Much of his food came from hunting, too.

This brings us to the coming of the white settlers and to the reason why the Mau Mau, who get their name from a mountain region, and who, once so friendly to white people, now have a blood oath of ruthless extermination, not only against them, but all Africans who are friendly to them.

(Continued Next Week)

KENYA ZONE CLOSED TO CHECK MAU MAU

British Seal Off the Colony's Central Area as Anti-White Terrorist Drive Spreads

By ALBION ROSS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NAIROBI, Kenya, May 29—Central Kenya, including all three Kikuyu tribal reserves, and the Meru and Embu districts to the east, were ordered sealed off today from the rest of the country, except for through traffic on certain main roads and railroads. No one may enter the area or leave it without special permission of the district commissioners.

At the same time, three areas on the west side of the Great Rift Valley were declared "special areas," in which anyone moving about will be shot on sight. Previously, the only "special area" had been the Aberdare Mountains, rallying ground of the Mau Mau, a secret society of Kikuyu tribesmen sworn to curb white control.

The Mau Mau fighting is taking on increasingly the character of regular guerrilla warfare. Virtually all forested mountain areas are now being used by the Mau Mau guerrilla forces as hide-outs and centers of forest and bush warfare similar to the type of fighting found in Malaya.

The extension of the "special areas" meant that the Mau Mau has spread across the Rift Valley from its original territory in and near the Kikuyu reserves to the mountains bordering the western Kenya highlands. It was announced officially that the Mau Mau were in fact operating in this mountain area known as the Mau Mountains.

Extension of Mau Mau

The fact that the Meru and Embu districts east and southeast of Mount Kenya were included in the areas sealed off was also an indication that the Mau Mau movement has spread east as well as west. The districts are not Kikuyu districts, but are inhabited by related tribes. The orders indicated that the greater part of the Kenya highlands is now infested by the Mau Mau.

The guerrillas have also started to destroy bridges in the Kanyanyeni and Tuso regions. Patrols moving up have also discovered road blocks. It was reported previously that explosives had been found in at least one raid.

Three Kikuyu guard posts have been attacked by the Mau Mau in the last forty-eight hours. In the attack on the post at Ngunjiri village, two Kikuyu home guards were killed, one shop was burned and another sacked. The attacking Mau Mau were dressed as native police.

The Kiruri guard post was burned down in a successful Mau Mau attack on Wednesday night. Two Kikuyu home guards were killed. The attack on the Ichichi guard post was beaten off.

The Mau Mau forces are carrying off their dead into the bush and patrols have found evidence that they kill their seriously wounded. Bodies are constantly being found.

The destruction of bridges, the building of road blocks, the cattle raids, widespread terror raids of small units, larger attacks on guard posts, and the spreading guerrilla warfare would indicate that the au Mau were still strong.

The Government hesitated a long time before declaring so large a section of the country as a forbidden zone. Now it has acknowledged in effect that the zone is a battle area in which there is no

Regular Cattle Raids

The guerrillas are now apparently making regular cattle raids, driving off the cattle to their hide-outs. In the latest cattle raid 400 head of cattle were rounded up during which the Mau Mau were apparently reorganizing or resting. Now their campaign of terror in the reserves has apparently been resumed. Smaller groups are evidently moving about fairly freely and attacking at will while larger units attack guard posts.

The reports are rather discouraging as it had been hoped that the Mau Mau were being driven into the forests and that there is a wholesale terror in reserves was

place for non-combatants. On the edges of the forests a scorched-earth policy has been adopted in the fields to deprive the Mau Mau of food.

The New York Times May 30, 1953

MAU MAU HEMMED IN: Central Kenya (approximate area shown by diagonal shading) was sealed off.

Murder Attempts By Mau Mau Fails To Daunt Irish Priest In Kenya

NYERI, Kenya, British East Africa — (NC) — As night descends, the long maize stalks, swaying eerily in the wind, fill the air with ghostly sounds. Are there men moving about in the darkness outside, men armed with knives and spears and ready to strike and kill?

The place is the Mission of Our Lady of Fatima at Kiriku. The one who asks himself the question is Irish-born Father Patrick J. McGill, who has worked the Kikuyu tribe for 25 years and now lives under the constant threat of death at the hands of the Mau Mau.

The Mau Mau, the anti-European, anti Christian society which has terrorized this colony for years, have sworn to kill Kather McGill because of his repeated denunciations of their movement. Already the Mau Mau have tried three times to destroy him, but the indomitable priest refuses to abandon his mission.

Speaking of the Kikuyu Christians, and of his determination to stand by them, Father McGill declares: "Although outnumbered by many thousands to one, they will lay down their lives rather than succumb to the evils of Mau Mau. If I am killed, I know that my work will go on, and that I shall leave behind a faith in the way of Christ which transcends all evil and which will eventually prevail."

* * *

THE MAU MAU "put the finger" on Father McGill as far back as 1951. The priest had returned from his first holiday in Ireland only to discover that members of his flock were being coerced into joining the Mau Mau. Immediately he began to preach against the movement, heedless of the fact that he was inviting quick retaliation.

The Mau Mau sword still hangs over Father McGill's head, like a constant shadow. Each hour of the day and night, he must be on the alert. But he is still carrying on his work with calmness and courage. He is confident, he says, that Our Lady of Fatima will not only protect the mission, but somehow provide funds for a church. All the buildings of the mission—the school, the dormitories, the dispensary—are just plain mud-walled structures.

One of the unusual features of the mission is the all-night prayer vigil on the eve of the First Saturday of each month. The faithful Kikuyu Christians come from all over the parish to intercede with Our Lady for peace in their unhappy land. They travel on foot from places as far away as 20 miles, many of them fasting in order to receive Holy Communion. During the night, the Rosary is recited 25 times.

10 TERRORISTS KILLED IN DRIVE ON MAU MAU

NAIROBI, Kenya, May 30 (Reuters) — Ten terrorists were killed today as Kenya warmed up for its tough new commander's all-out campaign against the anti-white Mau Mau.

The biggest clash occurred on the outskirts of the South Nyeri reserve—long a terrorist stronghold—where Mau Mau men set fire to a forest and charged home guard posts under cover of darkness. One terrorist was killed and five wounded before British troops arrived and drove the raiders off. They captured four more in a mop-up operation.

Meanwhile preparations for Gen. Sir George Erskine's campaign move ahead quietly. More than 6,000 square miles in the heart of the Mau Mau trouble area have been sealed off and are being put on a battle footing.

Terrorists inside the zone responded by wrecking four bridges and throwing blocks across a dozen roads used to supply security forces.

In other fighting today, troops and police smashed a Mau Mau gang entrenched on a European farm in North Nyeri, killing two. A few miles away, a Kikuyu headman and a tribal police officer hunted down and killed a wanted terrorist hiding in a forest hut.

NAIROBI REQUIRING SERVANT QUARTERS

City Council Ruling on Homes for Whites Reflects View One 'Simply Must' Have Help

By ALBION ROSS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NAIROBI, Kenya, June 3—The Nairobi City Council has forbidden the construction of houses for white occupants without servants' quarters. The decision has aroused considerable interest here because it is the sort of thing that holds up to society a mirror in which it can see itself.

The construction of houses for white occupants without servants' quarters has been forbidden, it is explained, not because the City Council has adopted the attitude that whites must have servants but because its records proved that there is no such thing as a white family in Kenya without Negro help.

Accordingly, when a license was sought to build sixteen low-priced houses for white clerks and the like, the city authorities noted that no quarters were provided for Negro servants. The builder was proceeding on the theoretical basis that such families would not have servants, but the city fathers told him to stick to the facts of life in this little city. Nairobi is a "you simply must have servants" community.

Possibly a majority of the present white inhabitants of Nairobi—there are 15,000—never had servants before. Houses and apartments are fairly small, at least in the case of about half of the white population, who are employes of government or busines. Since the town is young, houses and apartments are quite modern, being fitted with connections for electric appliances. All the household aids that the average United States housewife uses can be bought here.

Where the Nairobi housewife has it over most American housewives, however, is that the climate is never too hot or too cold. The white-occupied highlands of Kenya have, as advertised, a so-called California climate.

Asked why one must have servants in Nairobi, the immediate past president and present public relations representative of the Kenya Women's League explained that social life—luncheons, sundowners, dinners and whatnot—normally is intense and on a large scale. She added also that a good many women sought employment because the cost of living is high here. The cost of living, it was conceded, consist to a considerable extent of the expensive social whirl and the liquor bill.

A woman member of the City Council suggested that as long as women could earn enough by working to afford servants, there would be "very few women in Nairobi prepared to go back to the sink."

The issue of no white without servants, or, at least, servants' servants' quarters, is indicative of the psychology of the Kenya white settler and even of the more or less temporary resident who has found a job.

The white settler is a person with a "don't fence me in" complex. His great fear is to find himself once more hemmed in and living the rationed, restricted life of Britain.

1,000 Killed

Rain Bombs On Natives

NAIROBI, Kenya — (ANP) — Equipped with machine guns and bombs, British planes last week swept over the jungle-covered slopes of the Aberdare Mountains in a two-day bombing and strafing of Mau Mau dens. It was the biggest offensive launched against the group since the beginning of the war."

All troops and Kikuyu resistance groups have been withdrawn from the area for the duration of the offensive.

Meanwhile, security forces, including Kikuyu home guardsmen led by Chief Muhoya, who has just returned from attending the British Coronation, killed thirteen members of a Mau Mau gang in a forest area west of Nyeri. The gang was surprised in the middle of a meal.

Every available soldier of the Thirty-ninth Brigade, including 2,000 Kikuyu home guards and hundreds of Kenya

NAIROBI, Kenya—The government of this war-torn British colony announced here last week that the Mau Mau has suffered nearly 1,000 deaths in the current campaign. The figures listed 848 Mau Mau dead and 404 wounded, as of June 3. "Loyalist" losses include 411 Africans, four Asians and seventeen European dead. The wounded on the British side included 270 Africans, four Asians and fourteen Europeans.

nge, two top Mau Mau leaders, are believed to be in the area, British troops are pleted encircling the forest in which to be evacuated later this week to have been their home for many years, two. past eight months. As they left the jungle in search of the police reservists, have also concentrated on operations in the reported Dedan Kimathi and Stanley Mathenge, half com- ers, are

Murder In Kenya!

By J. A. ROGERS

(Courier Columnist and Noted Historian on African Affairs)

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(Fourth and Last of a Series)

WHO ARE the Mau Mau? They're said to be chiefly Kikuyus, who number about a million and a half of the 5,500,000 natives of Kenya. Their goal as in Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, the Gold Coast (Ghana) is a free nation. They are anti-European, and have taken a blood-oath to drive out the white man. Mau Mau means "Get Out."

Driven to desperation by the seizure of their lands and cattle, by forced labor, incredibly low wages, and contempt for their color, they started in the rural areas and gradually spread to the town, where unbelievably wretched housing and other injustices brought them followers.

The oath is administered not only voluntarily, but many are forced to take under penalty of death by slow torture. It is chiefly on African "magic." Those who do not live up to the oath are told they will be stricken in some supernatural way, precisely as whites in Europe were once told that if they swore falsely on the Bible their belly would swell until it burst.

The oath says in part: "Obey! If you are told to kill a white person and you fail to obey, the oath will kill you." Less than 1 per cent of Kenya natives can read or write.

THE MAU MAU, who are said to number anywhere from a quarter of a million to a million, are organized in cells, and may be anywhere, even in the homes of the whites. In the wholesale massacre of a village near Nairobi last March, it was the resident Mau Maus there, who led in the killing.

The great secrecy in which it operates has inspired such fear in the heart of natives friendly to whites, that many have been flocking to the towns. In vain the whites have been hiring witch dorctors to "purge" out the Mau Mau oath.

Other minor secret societies have been going into the Mau Mau, like the Wanta wa Wamungu, or "Men of God" (African) whose motto is: "Let us wash in the blood of the white man. What are you waiting for? The time is past." Their leader, caught some years ago, was deported.

REPUTED HEAD of the Mau Mau is Jomo Kenyatta, author of "Facing Mount Kenya," and other works, who was recently sentenced to seven years hard labor on mere suspicion. He had long been regarded as Public Enemy No. 1 for his labor activities. He is president of the Kenya African Union, a non-Communist organization, and president and founder of the Kenya Teachers College with 700 students and other schools with 8,000 pupils.

JOMO KENYATTA

... he was shocked

I first met him at the home of George Padmore in 1937. As I recall now, he is slightly below average height, heavily built, and of pleasing, but guarded manner. He was in his thirties then.

He first came to England in the 1920's to present a petition to Parliament against the seizure of his people's lands. He went to Cambridge and later to the London School of Economics where he studied under the famous anthropologist, Malinowski.

He taught Kikuyu at London University and counted among his close friends such prominent Socialists as Ramsay McDonald, then Prime Minister, and the Webbs (Lord and Lady Passfield). He was also a friend of Paul Robeson and taught him African songs when Robeson was preparing for the movie, "Sanders of the River."

* * *

HE NEXT STUDIED in Paris and Berlin and thence to Moscow where he lived in the Hotel Lux, specially reserved for foreign students. He imbibed there much Marxian doctrine, but was too much of an African nationalist to be a Communist, which charge has helped to alienate much sympathy for him in America. At the time I talked with him, I found him deeply interested in the American Negro.

After seventeen years in Europe, he returned to Kenya more shocked than ever to see how his people were being treated. He found that only $1.40 a year was spent on the education of the black child, while $308 was spent on the white one. "The desire of the African for education," he said is touching. What they get is even more pathetic."

He started a program of education which brought great hostility from the whites with their desire for a vast reserve of cheap labor and a hysterical fear that education will make the African seek independence. But at the same time they complain that the natives are so inefficient, they can't pay them higher wages.

* * *

AN IMPORTANT FACT: There are very few middle-class whites in Kenya; only aristocrats who have brought to Africa the spirit that the Normans brought to England in 1066 when they conquered England, reduced the whites to slavery and took all their lands. The robbery thus is not color question. But the whites in Africa have made it one.

Their arrogance is appalling. Negley Farson, white, attacks it vigoorusly. He tells of a white woman who "kicked" the young ruler of Uganda out of her way when the king was about to board the same train she was taking. "Get out of my way, boy," she cried. Yet, says Farson, the dynasty of the young king was older than that of any in Europe.

This unbearable rudeness, this belief that you cannot be too rude to a man with a dark skin, has aroused in the once friendly African, great hate and a general distrust of white people. One writer recently reported that the Mau Mau are using bhang, a narcotic, to drive them into a frenzy. They don't need it. The indignities and the injustices they suffer are enough to drive them on.

* * *

AND SO IT is: The whites are reaping what they have've soon. The operation against the Mau Mau is costing them $700,000 a day. And Kenya, once a paradise for the white man, is no longer so. My correspondent from there tells me of the number of whites who are abandoning their farms and flocking to the capital for safety. Numbers have returned to Britain.

Albion Ross, New York Times correspondent on the spot, confirms this. He says, "Now, the progress of the colony in that white man's Africa in a sense has been halted. Kenya no longer is the promised land for the European seeking a new home. White immigration has ceased. The world has learned to think of Kenya not as a strangely beautiful far-off land of possible opportunity, but as a land of terror, witchcraft and violence.

"As a propaganda campaign to halt immigration from Europe, the Mau Mau rebellion has been a major success."

My correspondent in Kenya said in his last letter, "We do not hate white people as white people. They are no more responsible for their color than we are. Some of us have lived in Europe, were kindly treated there and have many friends there. But white people here who want justice for us must either keep silent or be deported. Peter Evans of the English bar, who came here to defend our beloved leader, Jomo Kenyatta, was given eight days to get out of the colony by the Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, because he dug up evidence and presented pictures showing up the extreme cruelty of white terrorists and their black troops against those suspected of loyalty to the Mau Mau.

"Had the white settlers in coming to our country to live only helped to advance us, too, instead of trying to grab everything, they would not now be forced to eat with guns on the table.

"Again is proved the old saying, 'Want all, lose all'."

Mau Mau Spree

Courier

73 Natives Mowed Down

Pittsburgh Pa.

Sat. 7-4-53

NAIROBI, Kenya—In spite of British reports that Kenya's security forces killed seventy-three Mau Mau during two days of fighting, the secret society continues its reign of terrorism.

The Government announced that in two of the heaviest blows against the Mau, thirty-one were killed in one attack and forty-two in another.

At the same time members of the Mau Mau overwhelmed Kikiyu home guard post, burned it down and released prisoners. Two other posts were attacked and seven Kikuyu guards were killed.

In the Nyeri district during a skirmish, five Mau Mau suspects were slain.

Nobody Notices African Children

Good May Come In Kenya With Lyttelton—But

By BANKOLE TIMOTHY
(Special to the Courier)

ACCRA—A new phase in the Mau Mau situation in East Africa is about to begin with the arrival of Oliver Lyttleton, Britain's Secretary of State for the Colonies, in Nairobi.

The purpose of Mr. Lyttleton's visit is to gain a better understanding of the causes of Mau Mau terrorism.

Furthermore, Mr. Lyttleton will discuss with Britain's General Hinde, who is in charge of anti-Mau Mau operations in East Africa, what further steps could be taken to subdue the Kikuyus who are engaged in Mau Mau activities.

If Mr. Lyttelton chooses to examine impartially the many problems which have culminated in Mau Mau and to deal with them from their roots, then, there is hope that some good might come as a result of his visit.

If, however, he displays his usual trait of making wrong decisions and acting rashly, then there is no end to racial strife in Kenya.

Mr. Timothy

* * *

WHAT THEN, are some of problems? In Nairobi, white children could be seen in their clean and attractive uniforms attending school. Throughout Nairobi education for white children is compulsory.

Do the African children in Nairobi go to school? They are clad in rags and tatters so much so that hardly anyone notices them. Educational facilities for African children are poor.

If you ask why, you are bound to be told that funds and teachers are unavailable. But there are enough funds to provide for the white children, three Government Secondary Schools and a Government grant of $750,000 is spent annually on the education of the white children.

OUT OF 25,000 Africans who enter the primary schools several of them have to drop out by the wayside because of poverty, long distances between the schools and the locations or "shambas" and others become frustrated because of the lack of prospects.

What sort of educational system exists for the African in Kenya?

To put it mildly, it is a pyramid of despair, for Kenya is a multi-racial society in which everyone sits heavily on top of the African. In other words, the African, to whom Kenya belongs by right, is the poor relation who has to make do with the recurrent excuse there is no money for education.

Yet, the African with pain in his heart, wistfuly observes the care and comfort lavished on the European children in Kenya. It was a situation like this which recently led an elderly member of the Kikuyu tribe to exclaim recently with his eyes fixed on far horizons:

"When will Thou save Thy people, O God of mercy, when?"

* *

IN SPITE of these restrictions, the Kikuyus did not sit still. Through contributions by Kikuyus age groups, the Kikuyu Central Association was able to establish the Independent and Karenga Schools in 1930.

Today, such schools number 300 and children from the various tribes receive primary education there.

It should be mentioned that Jomo Kenyatta is the inspiration behind all these schools. The Central Government gives no grant to these schols. When the State of Emergency was declared in Kenya, the Government closed all these schools by suggesting that the scholars were being indoctrinated with Mau-Mau ideas.

But it is only natural that children trained in these schools should cultivate the nationalist outlook.

* * *

CAN THE Africans survive if they are not taught to have faith in themeslves, their cause and their destiny?

But there is a difference between that and Mau Mau. The emergency was only used as a pretext to brand the age groups, in the same way the white settlers are using Mau-Mau in order to get more political power assigned to them by the British Colonial Office in London.

Today, these schools have been proscribed and labelled as the incubators of Mau Mau and rapidly the problem of a multi-racial society is entering a phase of suicida embarrassment to the African in his own home.

Power and wealth are all on the side of the white settlers and the poor and helpless African in Kenya is now convinced that the white settlers are using their weatlh and power to keep the defenseless Africans in the mire.

Hit Mau Mau

Hang 4 Natives

NAIROBI, Kenya (ANP)—Four Africans were hanged last week for Mau Mau murders.

They had been sentenced to death in April and had lost their appeals.

Two were executed for the murder of Ian Meiklepohn, a white settler, and two for the assassination of a senior Kikuyu chief, Warithu wa Kunga.

* * *

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (ANP) — Serious fighting broke out between white policemen and Negroes at Ludoritz in former German Southwest Africa last week. The trouble started when police entered Negro quarters at a fish canning factory to arrest the ringleaders of striking Negroes.

A police sergeant who attempted to arrest one man was surrounded by approximately two hundred Negroes and struck on the head with an iron bar. Other policemen fired at the Negroes. About sixty-nine were arrested when reinforcements arrived.

After the brief skirmish the Negroes were still on strike. One African died from bullet wounds and four were placed in the hospital. Seven policemen were injured. One white policeman was flown to Capetown for emergency treatment.

* * *

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (ANP)—At least sixteen Africans were killed and 300 huts burned in a tribal clash in Natal Province between two sections of the Culu tribe.

Strong police detachments sent to the area, an African reserve in mountainous country, found sixteen mutilated bodies and a trail of death and destruction. Everywhere were dead cattle, poultry, dogs and cats.

The trouble started when the two factions began burning each other's huts.

MAU MAU STAGES FEROCIOUS RAID ON LOYAL KIKUKU VILLAGE

Chief Svefano Is Killed Following Burning Of Village by Attacking Party

GOVERNMENT UNABLE TO PROTECT ITS DEFENDERS

NAIROBI, Kenya — (ANP) — An armed force of 200 to 300 members of the Mau Mau society wiped out one of the strongholds of the home guard last week. At least 19 loyal Kikuyu tribesmen were killed.

It was also reported that Chief Svefano, one of the most prominent "loyal" Kikuyu leaders, who had charge of the stronghold, was killed. It was believed without confirmation that he was burned to death.

The stronghold, Getumbiro camp, in the north Teta district, had been established near a forest area in which it was known the anti-white Mau Mau band was operating. An attack in such force, however, was not expected.

The village that had been transformed into a stronghold was surrounded by a stout barbed-wire baricade and pitched battle took place. The home guards ran out of ammunition and the Mau Mau gang, which seemed fairly well armed with rifles and automatic weapons broke through the barricade.

Eight of the nine guardsmen who attempted to escape were hacked to death. The gang then surrounded the huts inside the barricade and set them afire. Eleven guardsmen, including Chief Stafano, apparently were burned to death.

The defeat and probable death of Chief Stafeno are a heavy blow to the movement to build up the Kikuyu's confidence in the Kenya government's power to protect them. It caused a good deal of acid comment in Nairobi.

To date the government has been notoriously incapable of protecting its influential supporters among the Kikuyu population. The Mau Mau has concentrated on striking down Kikuyus who had showed a tendency to support the forces of law and order.

Murder In Kenya!

By J. A. ROGERS

(Courier Columnist and Noted Historian on African Affairs)

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(Second in a Series)

The whites of Kenya have been even more voracious than the Boers of South Africa in grabbing the land and the labor of the native Africans.

They spare nothing or no one. Their motto is that of Col. E. S. Grogan, an early settler who said, "Get what you can; to the devil with the hindmost," meaning the native.

England took over the colony in 1895 as "The East African Protectorate." Lord Delamere brought in the first large group of settlers in 1903.

He acquired 100,000 acres at a cent an acre, which he parceled out at huge profit. Delamere had the spirit of the feudal aristocrat who regarded an Englishman of the lower-class as a serf, born to obey and to serve. This was a type out of fashion at home so he transferred his despotism to Africa.

A rush of speculators followed him. The East African Syndicate got 300,000 acres; the Uplands Syndicate, 320,000, and Grogan, 200,000. All this land together with that of other grabbers was sold at a great profit.

Mr. Rogers

The Kikuyus, whose secret society is the Mau Mau, were the most unfortunate. Their land was the most fertile, the best watered, and the railroad ran through it.

In almost no time 494,000 acres of their choicest property were gone and they found themselves squatters, that is, sharecroppers, who dared not, unless they wished to be punished for theft, sell even a potato without permission of the white who had taken his land.

* * *

THESE SETTLERS came chiefly from the English and Scotch upper crust—the younger sons of peers and retired Army officers, as well as idle rich who tired of Europe found a paradise in the superlatively beautiful uplands with towering snow-clad mountains, its sunny days and its cold nights when a log fire is necessary. And they hadn't to move a finger except in sports.

An immense African labor force ministered to their slightest need at the magnificent salary of eight cents a day, which began at 6:30 A. M. and ended at 5:30 P. M.

Negley Farson (white) says in "Behind God's Back," of these invaders, "Kenya has the greatest proportion of ex-soldiers, generals, colonels, majors of any country in the world.

"It contains a goodly number of names that are in Burke's Peerage—and some quite terrific specimens in the flesh. And it's probably the only country in the world without a public opinion on the question of unmarried love."

* * *

THESE WHITES are a law unto tehmselves. They don't give a damn for the home government. In 1923 when London ruled that "the interest of the natives must be paramount" to that of the immigrants, meaning whites and Indians, they threatended to kidnap the Governor and London had to back down.

In 1950, when John Dugdale, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, went on an official visit there, he was received so badly he quit in disgust. He had refused to attend affairs from which Africans were barred.

They told him, "If you would eat with Africans, we'd sooner eat with pigs." On his return to London, he said, "The settlers of Kenya have views diametrically opposed to his Majesty's Government."

"Kenya's leading settlers," says Farson, "come from a social stratum which is not awed by British politicians; they are artsticrats themselves . . . they can be dangerous men if put to it. The Elizabethan breed."

That era, you'll recall, was one of great pirates, one of which was Sir John Hawkins, first great stealer of Africans.

THE ABOVE picture is necessary only because by it will what is to follow be believed.

American slavery, at its worst, was mild to what Kenya Africans now suffer. Being property, the American slave did have some protection. But the five and a half million Kenya blacks are open game for the 30,000 whites. Except for the Mau Mau action.

Here are some of the laws they must endure. First, all natives over sixteen must carry a kimpande, or pass. Any white person can demand it. Penalty for not having it is a heavy fine or three months. And today, with the blacks in revolt a white man may shoot down a native on the merest suspicion.

They must pay a poll tax, a hut tax, and until recently, a wife tax, for all of which they get little or no return. In 1946 they paid $1,527,822 taxes and in 1947 a third more. Crushing!

Wages for a skilled worker are $3.52 a month, thirty days to the month, and nine hours to the day. Unskilled workers which are more common get $1.78 a month.

In 1947, a tax commission said, "The present rate of taxation in conjunction with the contributions made to revenue through customs duties bears heavily on the African community."

One purpose of this tax is to force them to work for the whites.

* * *

THEY MUST grow coffee on their lands—that's for whites; they may not hunt as their ancestors did; nor can they own farms outside native reserves which have the poorest soil.

Minerals found on their reserves do not belong to them. In 1932 when there was a temporary gold rush at Kakamega, the Kavirondos to whom the reserves had been assigned were brushed aside like flies and laws passed dispossessing them.

In 1939, a law was passed reserving the uplands entirely for whites. It read: "No African, Indian or any colored person may buy or lease land in the privileged area." This land had been owned for hundreds of generations by the blacks.

Breaking a labor contract, however oppressive the employer, is a crime punishable with a fine of $420 or six months.

Even if the parents of a man who has left his employer harbor him, they are liable to fine and imprisonment.

The employer's words are a command, not to be disobeyed. Piece-work for each day is set and if not finished that day must be on the next. There is no pay for this extra work. Protest of any kind is sedition.

A squatter, that is, sharecropper, is bound for a year, sometimes five. And as was said, he can't sell even a potato without the master's consent. And, according to a law passed April, 1945, he " . . . shall not keep cattle, pigs or goats or more than fifteen sheep and two donkeys."

The whites want a monopoly of pork, milk, butter and pastures for their own herds.

* * *

THE ABOVE are not even half of the oppressive laws. As one writer says, "Step by step the European settlers with the consent of the administration have copied the repressive legislation of South Africa where racial discrimination reaches heights of pathological violence." That was written over twenty years ago.

In 1953, the whites of Kenya are making the nationalists of South Africa look almost like Negrophiles.

As bad as the laws are some of the restrictions imposed by individual settlers, the housing, the seizure of crops and cattle and the like, are worse. Some of these will be given in the next as well as some of the leaders and other secret societies, beside the Mau Mau, as the Wantu wa Wamunga, whose slogan is "Let us wash in the blood of the white man."

Incidentally, Mau Mau means "Get Out."

Mau Mau Is Continuing to Spread In Kenya Despite 100 Dead in Week

Special to The Courier

NAIROBI, Kenya, June 5—Government forces killed 100 Mau Mau terrorists and captured fifty-four during the last seven days, it was announced today, the killings of six terrorists was listed in tonight's report.

Despite this apparent success of the campaign against the Mau Mau, most of the movement have been able to gain new adherents.

The Mau Mau organization still exists and has been mobilizing heads are calling in reserves and setting up areas of action that have been, during the first months of the struggle, free of terrorism. Agents of the Mau Mau now are trying the oath throughout the reserve east of Mount Kenya, in the Embu district southeast of Mount Kenya and have created a state of emergency on the west side of the Rift Valley.

This spreading movement has created new problem in crushing of the Mau Mau. It had seemed up to two weeks ago that the Mau was being driven back into the Aberdares Mountains and immediately adjacent areas and bottled up. Success of its agents in spreading the movement to other regions at this point in the campaign is puzzling.

Natives of the Meru and Embu districts are tribes related to the Kikuyu but are defined as separate groups depending on the system of classification, groups already encouraged and aided by the Government. It had been thought that they were doing reasonably well satisfied with Kikuyu tribe who have no chamba

Settlers Furious at Critics

Representatives of the British Colonial Service who have, in fact, a strong conviction that the

Mau Mau movement is at base an agrarian revolutionary movement also have closed their mouths in view of the red-faced fury of the white settlers who insist that anyone who mentions such a thing is a Communist and virtually seditious.

The statement in London of a member of the Royal Commission on Land that there must be equality of races here has been bitterly resented by the white settlers. Among the Colonial Service people who have been dealing with the natives professionally the fact nevertheless is considered significant that now, when Mau Mau followers are being tracked down and are dying in the forests of the Aberdares and are known to be half starving, that new areas should be turning to the Mau Mau, that young natives still are ready to leave their towns and villages to join them.

Despite the bestial savagery of the Mau Mau, there is evident at this stage an element of a desperate spirit of heroism which chooses to die rather than to live on the terms offered.

There is an increasing tendency among those here who are not white settlers but who by profession are more immediately concerned with the future of British Africa to feel that it is time for the British Government to take a long look at Kenya and decide whether continued existence of 3,000 white-owned plantations in the Kenya highlands are worth the price. It is no secret that all plans for an East African federation and the like have been stalemated by detestation of the Kenya white settlers in Tanganyika and Uganda.

The report of the week's success against the Mau Mau followed clashes all up and down the Central Kikuyu Reserve as the Mau Mau organization tried to bring in reinforcements to its main forces in the Aberdare Mountains and raided desperately for food in the reserves. As for today's record, in addition to the six terrorists killed, the Mau Mau killed two Kikuyu Home Guards.

NAIROBI, June 5 (AP)—Mau Mau terrtorists wrecked and desecrated the Roman Catholic mission of the Consolata Fathers at Tuso, authorities reported today.

They said Mau Mau gangs swept down on the mission shortly after the Government had evacuated the two priests, one brother and four nuns who lived there. After violating the church the terrorists wrecked a near-by school.

"Full-Scale War"

1,000 Reported Dead In Mau Mau Campaign

NAIROBI, Kenya — The British government says that about 950 or 1,000 Mau Mau terrorists have been slain since the beginning of their anti-white drive.

However, government officials had to admit that many of this total were actually killed by the Mau Mau themselves who have been fighting with guerilla tactics. Wounded are often reportedly killed during a retreat because they are a hinderance to the Mau Mau.

The reported total of 1,078 persons killed by the Mau Mau includes 411 Africans (loyal to the white-controlled government"), 17 Europeans and four Asians.

TERROR SOCIETY

The terror society has wounded 201 Africans, including many now in hospitals, 14 Europeans and four Asians. About 100 Mau Mau were killed this week in stepped up operation in which a British general has been given orders to wage full scale war against the natives who are fighting to preserve their native lands.

The British have admitted, however, that despite heavy losses, more recruits continually swell the Mau Mau ranks.

The greater portion of the fighting to date against the Mau Mau has been by the Kings African Rifles, Askaris and Kikuyu Home Guards. This fight has been mainly between natives loyal to the crown and the Mau Mau which desires to be rid of white influence in Africa. However, in the near future, Europeans and Asians are expected to join the fight in a reported full scale war.

Kikuyus Sealed Off From Rest Of Kenya

NAIROBI, Kenya (NNPA) — All territory occupied by the Kikuyu, the tribe from which most members of the so-called Mau Mau come, was declared a "closed area" Friday, May 29, in an effort to bring the guerrilla warfare zones under a modified form of martial law.

The proclamation, signed by Sir Evelyn Baring, the Governor of Kenya, covers all three Kikuyu reserves —Kiambu, Fort Hall and Nyeri. It aims at sealing off Kikuyu territory from the rest of the colony.

Travelers of all races must obtain passes to enter the areas. The move coincided with an official statement that there had been increased activity in most parts of the Kikuyu Reserve during the two previous days by Africans pledged to rid East Africa of Europeans.

Bridges were reported destroyed and a number of roads blocked with felled trees near Fort Hall.

The sealing of the reserves will enable the security forces to apply a much tighter check on the movements of Africans suspected of engaging in the anti-European campaign. The main roads and railway routes through the areas are exempt from the order so that through traffic will not be interrupted.

About 6,000 square miles are affected by the decree. The area also included districts inhabited by the Meru and Embu tribes, which are closely related to the Kikuyu and have joined the Kikuyu campaign to drive Europeans from Kenya.

Anti-European Africans have attacked three Kikuyu Home Guard posts within a 48-hour period, killing five pro-European Kikuyu. Six of the anti-European forces were reported killed by security forces.

DISGUISED AS COPS

Mau Mau men were allegedly disguised as African police when they attacked a guard post at Ngunjiri, in the South Nyeri district.

A police patrol surprised a group harvesting crops in a forest clearing on the slopes of the Aberdare Mountains in the South Nyeri district. One anti-European African was reported killed and others fled into the forest.

Sir Hugh Dow, chairman of the Royal Commission on East Africa left Nairobi for London on Sunday, May 31, with Chief Kidaha and Frank Sykes, two other members of the commission. The remaining members are returning to England shortly.

For over three months members of the commission have traveled thousands of miles through Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. The commission was set up in September, 1952, to study land, industrial and social problems of East Africa.

MAU MAU RENEWS ATTACKS ON TRIBE

Seven Home Guardsmen Killed as Terrorists Burn Posts—Many Hostages Seized

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NAIROBI, Kenya, June 21—For the first time in several weeks the Mau Mau came back over the week-end in force, overwhelmed a Kikuyu home guard post, burned it down and released Mau Mau prisoners held there. Two other posts were attacked, eighty native huts were burned, native shops were looted and seven Kikuyu tribal guards were reported killed and three wounded.

A bridge was destroyed and roadblocks were thrown across roads leading to the area in the Kikuyu reserve in which the attack occurred.

The indications were that there must be a combined Mau Mau command working somewhere. The attack was launched in force into a section of the Aberdare mountains.

The purpose of the offensive of the Mau Mau, a secret society of Kikuyu tribesmen sworn to curb white control in Kenya, evidently was to throw the security forces onto the defensive again and probably to rekindle the flagging zeal of the Mau Mau partisans.

At the first post attacked, the home guards escaped, but three were wounded, and the Mau Mau carried away sixteen hostages and cattle. At the second post attacked, the Mau Mau were beaten off by the defenders, but they burned down twenty adjoining huts and killed a man, two women and two children. Here again they took hostages and cattle. At the third post, four hostages were seized and a large number of cattle stolen before the gang was beaten off.

Meantime, the police discovered that in the Embu district, a headman and his family had been murdered by the Mau Mau, which has been active in the region, forcing the people to take the Mau Mau blood oath and spreading their movement in Meru and Embu to the East of the Kikuyu reserve. How many other murders have been committed in the region is not known, but it seems that a new reign of terror has been launched there.

In the Nyeri area a patrol caught a small gang of Mau Mau and killed five.

Hostages had been taken before, but this systematic seizing of hostages seems to be a new departure in Mau Mau technique for reducing the Kikuyu population to obedience. Evidently, it is an effort to intimidate and break up the Kikuyu home guard. The ferocity of the Mau Mau is such that the fate of hostages whose relatives are recalcitrant is easy to imagine.

MAU MAU GANG AMBUSHED

Terrorist Slain in Search for Leader's Hideout

NAIROBI, Kenya, June 22 (Reuters)—British infantrymen today ambushed a Mau Mau terror gang in a hideout 11,000 feet up in the Aberdare mountains, killing one terrorist and wounding another.

Police believe Dedan Kimathi, Kenya's No. 1 terrorist, led weekend attacks from this hideout against three home guard outposts in the Fort Hall area.

Those raids, biggest carried out by the terrorists in more than two months, led to the deaths of at least four loyal natives. Police are searching the charred remains of eighty huts for more victims.

Kimathi's raiders carried off a number of Kikuyu guards and women and children.

British troops and African security units plowed through forest and bush today on the trail of the raiders.

MAU MAU STILL ACTIVE

NAIROBI

(From Our Own Correspondent)

A European Farm Manager was stabbed to death, the wife of the owner of the farm and a native servant were wounded and another European's home was raided by Mau Mau terrorists in Kenya during the last week end.

Police with dogs and African trackers were out all last Sunday hunting the murders of Mr. Anthony Gibson a European farm manager, whose body was found in the lounge of the farm house belonging to Capt B.S. Morice.

The killing of Mr Gibson was the eighth murder of a European by the Mau Mau in Kenya since a state of emergency was proclaimed last autumn. The first victim was a European farmer, Eric Bowyer killed on his lonely farm near Kinangop in October. Coun. J. H. Meiklejohn died after a savage knife attack near Thomson's Falls in the following month, and his wife, a doctor, was gravely wounded.

Mr. C.H. Ferguson and Mr. Richard Bingley, both farmers, were slashed to death near Gilgil, north west of Nairobi on New year's Day and an entire family, Mr. Roger Ruck, his wife and their six-year old son, were found murdered on their farm north of Kinangop on January 25.

Eight Kikuyu raided the home of Mr. D.E. Resaye, 10 miles west of Nairobi last Sunday while the owner and his wife were away. An African cookboy, employed on the farm for 27 years, said he was forced to tell the Kikuyu where they could find arms. The gang broke open a wardrobe and escaped with parts of a shortgun.

Three Kikuyu were shot dead by troops in cleaning up operations.

Mau Maus Slay White Official In Gun Duel

NAIROBI, Kenya, May 11—Two white officials of the Nairobi City Council came face to face with Mau Mau terrorists in separate gun battles last week.

One was slain and the other killed his attacker.

Parks official Geoffrey Lavers was shot to death at point blank range in full view of 20 African laborers on the Kiwanja tribal reserve two miles from the city center. The gunman backed away as Lavers called to the laborers to instruct them on cutting grass.

Police said the gunman fled without being identified.

At the same time, Council official E. L. Motimer was shot at in the Pumwani reserve. The bullet missed him and the Mau Mau attacker's gun jammed.

Mortimer pulled out his own pistol and shot the terrorist dead.

Race Barriers "Diabolical," Kenyatta says.

NAIROBI. (The Courier)

JOMO KENYATTA on Monday January 26' told the court trying him for managing the Mau Mau society: "1 have no room in my heart for violence." The bearded leader of more than 100,000 Africans denounced racial barriers as "diabolical."

Earlier, the magistrate, Mr. Ransly Thacker, rejected a defence submission that Kenyatta had no case to answer.

Kenyatta gave a detailed explanation of the constitution and aims of the Kenya African Union, of which he is president. The Crown has alleged that the Mau Mau is a militant wing of the Union, but Kenyatta declared the union was a democratic body which did not believe in violence.

"CONSTITUTIONAL."

"We believe in negotiation by constitutional means through discussion and represantation to convince other people and the Government if there is justice," he said.

"I maintain that with education we could take some of the European and Indian customs which are good and build up a decent society.

We were ready to take other people's customs provided they were good for our mode of life and, of course, improved our own bad customs."

Kenyatta, who was to continue his evidence on that day, was expected to be in the witness box for a week.

—SAPA

Face British

Mau Maus In Battle

MOMBASA, Kenya — Great Britain's getting scared.

The British flew in more white troops last week to combat the growing danger from nationalist-minded African subjects in this terror-ridden colony amid reliable reports that the Mau Mau was recruiting new members in droves.

In fact, government sources said that the Mau Mau's attacks are more "organized" and seemed to be "better planned."

The "mopping up operations" which have been going on in the Nyeri District since October, 1952, claimed nine more Mau Mau lives last week with one wounded and one suspect captured. No mention has been made of British losses in the operation.

* * *

IN NAIROBI, this colony's trembling capital, the Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, ordered the imprisonment of Fanuel Odede a nominated member of the Kenya Legislative Council and acting president of the Kenya African Union following Jomo Kenyatta's arrest.

Mr. Odede, considered a "moderate," was accused with "inspiring" and "directing" Mau Mau activity. Kenya Colony officials say that Mr. Odede was arrested on information supplied by paid police informers, from "absolutely trustworthy and reliable sources."

Mr. Odede, though not a member of the suspected Kikuyu people, has been an opponent of the British policy of divide and rule by using one group of Africans against the other for the benefit of white settlers.

CHIEF OPPOSITION to Mr. Odede has come from the British-sponsored Nyanza People's Delegates. His support has come from Luo political organizations here and in Nairobi.

Wycliffe Awori, current head of the KAU, pleaded for the peace-loving people in Kenya to fight violence, but warned, in his Friday statement, that anyone sitting on the fence is as "bad as the Mau Mau gangsters."

Awori told a press conference in Nairobi that the biggest step toward a solution of this colony's problems would be made if British troops were withdrawn. He also called for the abolishing of African and white home guards and he said that if the proposals are carried through "terrorism would then disappear."

PERHAPS THE government's answer will be found in the guns carried by the First Battalion of the Devonshire Regiment and the First Battalion of the Buffs, newest addition to the anti-Mau Mau forces.

In the overcrowded reserves at Kiambu, and Fort Hall, Kikuyu men warn openly, "big trouble is coming soon."

Kenya Troops Report Slaying Of 31 Terrorists

NAIROBI, Kenya, June 25 (AP)—Kenya's security forces reported tonight the killing of 31 more Mau Mau terrorists.

Yesterday the government announced the deaths of 42 Mau Mau in one of the heaviest blows yet against the secret society. Tonight's announcement added that 14 terrorists surrendered near Embu and said their leader was killed by a military patrol last week.

Gen. Sir George Erskine, who is putting new vigor into the fight against the anti-white terrorists, will retain an extra battalion of troops, it was disclosed today.

Mau Maus Massacre 150 In Africa Tribe

Kill Government Servants, Families Loyal to Whites In Kenya Village

Nairobi, Kenya, March 27 (AP)—Mau Mau knifemen struck the village of Lari early today and massacred about 150 Kikuyu tribesmen in the greatest single outburst of vengeance since the dread secret society started its campaign against the white man.

Government servants and their families who had remained loyal to the whites in this British colony were the victims.

Set Huts on Fire

About 50 Kikuyu Mau Maus disguised in long black coats to resemble policemen crept up on the collection of huts 10 miles outside Nairobi and killed native sentries before they could give the alarm.

Then, knowing that the doors were locked and barred against Mau Mau terrorists, the raiders ran from hut to hut setting fires.

When the inhabitants dashed out to escape the flames, the fanatic attackers cut them down with knives, short swords, and axes. They disemboweled pregnant women before the eyes of their children and then murdered the children.

Many Burn to Death

Many victims were burned to death and some bodies were still believed to be in the hot ashes late today.

The raiders escaped in trucks with 30 rifles and 15 machine guns that they had seized.

British soldiers, sent here several months ago to give protection, heard the sound of shooting, but arrived after the massacre was over.

One of the victims was Chief Luka, who was slashed to death along with three of his wives. But another headman, Chief Makeni, fought off the Mau Mau group attacking his hut and shot one of them dead.

Raid Police Station

A second attack was made by about 100 men on the Police Station at Naivasha, in the Rift Valley 40 miles north of Narobi.

They drove up to the station in trucks and shot dead the African policeman on duty in the office, a member of the Kenya Police Reserve, and two prisoners. Another native, believed to have been one of the terrorists, also was killed.

Then the attackers escaped with 35 rifles and other arms after freeing all the prisoners in the jail. Some of the prisoners later returned voluntarily.

British Kill 42 Mau Mau

Nairobi, Kenya, June 24 (AP)—British colonial troops and Kenya security forces killed 42 Mau Mau terrorists in a pitched battle in the Fort Hall area 45 miles northeast of Nairobi, yesterday.

An announcement today said the Mau Mau—pledged to drive the white man from this British colony—killed six Home Guards and one tribal policeman. The terrorists were believed to be part of a gang that attacked Kikuyu guard posts last week.

Seven white settlers in one family were killed last night when 15 terrorists attacked and burned their farmhouse 10 miles from Nanyuki. Four African farm hands were killed.

The Fort Hall gun fight came as the British forces in Kenya stepped up their drive to stamp out the Mau Mau. Officials in London disclosed yesterday that 12,000 white and black troops are massing here for an all-out offensive.

Group Is "Getting Bolder"

Mau Maus Expand Campaign

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Malcolm Johnson, Author of the following article suggesting what may lie behind the latest murderous uprising of the feared Mau Mau native secret society, wrote the recent series "Africa in Turmoil," during an extended visit to Africa for International News Service. Johnson studied the Mau Mau situation on the scene in Kenya Colony.)

BY MALCOLM JOHNSON

NEW YORK — (INS) — With the wholesale murder of some 200 to 300 natives, as reported from Kenya Friday, the Mau Mau anti-white terrorists are obviously expanding and intensifying their campaign to force all Kikuyu tribesmen into their dread secret society.

The latest Mau Mau raids constitute the greatest, most horrifying attacks yet staged by the society sworn to drive out or kill all the whites in the British crown colony of Kenya.

Yet in many ways the murder rampage is typical of the Mau Mau strategy since the terror campaign began more than a year ago.

Based on first-hand information I obtained while in Kenya recently for I. N. S., it may mean that the Mau Mau murder organization is gaining in strength, despite all the efforts of the white settlers to crush it during the state of emergency that has existed since last October.

Another possible interpretation is that the British are, as they claim, making progress in persuading loyal tribesmen to oppose the Mau Mau, and that the terrorists are taking frightful, desperate measures to keep the government from getting the upper hand.

While some of the Mau Mau murder victims have been white settlers, the Mau Maus from the beginning have first concentrated on their own tribesmen, killing those who resist, to build an atmosphere of complete terror.

By intimidation, enforced by murder, the Mau Maus are trying to win over the entire Kikuyu tribe of about 1,250,000 to the pledged war against the white settlers.

Preying on primitive fears and superstitions, the natives are encouraged to believe that violation of the barbaric Mau Mau Oath, which they are compelled to take, will be fatal to them — as indeed it has been in many cases.

Borrowing from the tactics of American style gangsters, the Mau Maus, in addition to murder and May hem, also have exerted economic pressure to force Kikuyu tribesmen into the society.

The bold new Mau Mau murders, with the most frightful toll to date, also bear out pessimistic predictions made by some of the embattled white settlers in Kenya, who for many months have been heavily armed.

"The situation is getting worse, not better, no matter what the government says," one of them told me in Nairobi. "The Mau Maus are getting bolder, and soon they will be making wholesale raids — first on their own tribesmen, and then in open warfare against us, with ambush attacks."

Most conservative estimates have placed the Mau Mau strength at 500,000, but one government official told me that a more realistic figure would be closer 1,000,000 — approaching the total strength of the Kikuyus the largest tribe in East Africa.

Mau Mau Raid Kills 150 in Native Village

By The Associated Press

NAIROBI, Kenya — Mau Mau knifemen struck the village of Lari outside Nairobi early Friday and massacred 150 Kikuyu tribesmen in the greatest single outburst of vengeance since the dread secret society started its campaign against the White man.

Government servants and their families who had remained loyal to the Whites in this British colony were the victims.

About 50 Kikuyu Mau Maus disguised in long black coats to resemble policemen crept up on the collection of huts 10 miles outside Nairobi and killed native sentries before they could give the alarm.

Then, knowing that the doors were locked and barred against terroristic intrusion, the raiders ran from hut to hut setting fires.

When the inhabitants dashed out to escape the flames, the fanatic attackers cut them down with knives, short swords and axes. They disemboweled pregnant women before the eyes of their children and then murdered the children.

The raiders escaped in trucks with rifles and machineguns that they had seized.

British soldiers, sent here several months ago to give protection, heard the shooting, but arrived after the massacre was over.

A second attack was made by about 100 men on the police station at Naivasha, in the Rift valley 40 miles north of Nairobi.

2,500 Natives Arrested In Mau Mau Drive

NAIROBI, Kenya—Hundreds of troops and policemen in armored cars swooped down on the shanty town of Pumwani here and arrested 2,500 African tribesmen.

The operation, one of the biggest mass raids during the Mau Mau emergency, started just before dawn. Both Kikuyu and Embu tribesmen were arrested.

Troops and police sealed off the entire area which was cordoned off by armored cars. The troops, closely controlled by radio cars, spread through narrow streets and alleyways, where a number of Mau Mau terrorist and leaders were believed to be hiding.

All Kikuyu and Embus without passes permitting them to be out of their tribal reserves were detained. Wanted criminals were picked out by screening teams from the tribal reserves.

Police headquarters announced tonight that 2,487 Africans had been picked up by late this afternoon. Scores more were detained later.

Anyone without a satisfactory explanation of his presence in the area was immediately hauled out into the street by the raiders and marched to large enclosures in the neighborhood. These enclosures were emptied later as more and more Africans were brought in.

Tonight white volunteers in Nairobi suburbs joined in a mass check of Africans in the city, raiding the quarters of African servants in private households and detaining any found without proper papers.

Mau Mau On The Warpath

The outbreak of pitched battles in Britain's Kenya Colony is an indication that the Mau Mau (big terror) trouble is growing in dimensions. The British are faced with a grave situation. It has roots which are not so simple as they looked when Colonial Secretary Lyttleton went to Nairobi last year to find out the reason for the sudden eruption of the Mau Maus. He is back again to reexplore.

Mr. Lyttleton last year saw the explanation of the Mau Mau trouble as economic. He went on to blame the African moderates for allowing the dissension to develop. On both counts he came in for some heavy criticism, in the colony and elsewhere; and he deserved it. It was pointed out that the two million Kikuyu tribesmen, the dominant natives of the colony who produced the Mau Mau movement, have the best living standard of all the Kenya tribes. As for the African moderates, these have shown fortitude and courage in the presence of an unseen and bestial enemy. They will deserve praise instead of blame at the hands of Mr. Lyttleton when he talks to their leaders again. No, there is something about this hostile movement which appears to represent a sort of atavistic reaction from European contact.

It seems that the Kikuyus—barbarians not so long ago—have been uprooted from their mores by the Europeanization of Kenya. To be sure, there is a land problem, in the sense that the European settlers, as they come in, tend to drive out the tribesmen; but the Africans, contrasted with the people of Asia, are, in general, roving peoples, and dispossession is only part of the problem. What authorities in England are now looking into is, as Miss Margery Penham puts it, "the mental effects of the disintegration caused by European contact."

The contact is limited to an impact which has changed the Kikuyu way of life. When this is done, the Kikuyus after work hours are left pretty much to their own devices, and the problem becomes non-contact. There is no social relation. Even those who come back from school or college in Europe or America can find little to do which would help them realize their acquired talents. This was probably the case with the enigmatic but able man said to be the leader of the malcontents, Jomo Kenyatta, who is now in prison.

Thus, the root cause of the Mau Mau troubles is more psychological than economic. How the British can quell the rebellion and deal with the murderous hate which has been aroused among the Mau Maus and which is rapidly putting the African moderates and the European population in a state of siege—that is a baffling problem.

Kenya Hangs 39 Terrorists

NAIROBI, Kenya —(UP)— A Kenya government spokesman said Saturday that 39 natives have been hanged in this British colony for Mau Mau terrorist offenses.

Almost 400 other persons face death charges for terrorist activities, he said.

Kenya Terror Leader Chased In Cave, Slain

NAIROBI, Kenya, May 26 (AP) — British-led security forces have killed a dreaded Mau Mau terrorist leader known as Brigadier Simba (The Lion).

He was shot down in a cave where he and members of his gang had fled with the head of a Somali native they cut off in a raid on a European-owned farm. Two other Mau Mau raiders were killed in the same battle.

The Mau Mau is a secret native organization that has been waging a campaign of violence against white settlers and natives friendly to the whites in this British colony.

Ten additional killings were reported today.

The Kikuyu home guards clashed with another Mau Mau gang in the Fort Hall area, killing 7 men and capturing 31.

The King's African Rifles killed two Mau Mau men and captured two others south of the Nyeri reserve. A Kikuyu was shot dead in the market area of Nairobi when he attempted to snatch a policeman's rifle.

Terrorists Seen Still Formidable

Colonial Secretary Lyttleton Greeted By Pro-Europeans

NYARI, Kenya (NNPA) — Oliver Lyttelton, British Colonial Secretary, conferred last weekend (May 17 and 18) with pro-European Kikuyu chiefs and leaders of the Kikuyu guard.

He congratulated them on their courage and initiative and promised them help for their forces.

Among the chiefs he saw Sunday, May 17, were Muhoya and Eliud, two of the best known pro-European leaders in the Kikuyu Reserve. Both are high on the blacklist of the Mau Mau, native society pledged to drive the whites from East Africa, and several attempts have been made on their lives.

MR. LYTTELTON arrived in Nyeri with a strong police and military escort after flying to Mweiga, headquarters of the Kenya (Territorial) Regiment. The trip was made in a light six-seater plane which flew low across the hills of the Kikuyu Reserve.

With him were Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, and Major General Hinde, director of operations. At Nyeri he was told of the progress of operations against the Africans and conferred with Brig. Cornah, commander of the Northern Brigade, whose headquarters are in Nyeri.

* * *

ON SATURDAY, May 16, Mr. Lyttelton visited the scene of the Uplands massacre. With an escort of heavily armed European and African police, he drove to Lari Ridge, about twenty-five miles north of Nairobi, capital of Kenya, where on the night of March 26-27 the so-called Mau Mau terrorists burned alive or hacked to death more than 120 pro-European Kikuyu, and saw the charred remains of the burned hamlets.

At Uplands police station he talked with chiefs and headmen, some in their native dress, who lost members of their families in the massacre. The local unit of the Kikuyu guard, who have been fighting the Mau Mau, were present.

* * *

IN THE POLICE station he also saw scores of Mau Mau suspects squatting in sullen groups behind barbed wire, and watched them being questioned and charged.

General Sir Cameron Nicholson, commander-in-chief of the British Middle East land forces, before leaving Sunday, May 17, by air for Khartoum on his return trip to the Suez Canal Zone, said:

"The strength of the Mau Mau is still formidable. This is a very serious matter and may spread if it is not rapidly suppressed.

"There is a sound operational plan now in force to defeat Mau Mau, but it will demand high standards of leadership and a great sense of urgency at all levels. I feel there is inadequate sense of urgency at some levels."

* * *

ANOTHER BOLD attack by a large well-armed band was reported Sunday, May 17, from Fort Hall. Sounding a fanfare of Kikuyu war horns, the so-called terrorists during the night attacked a platoon of the King's African Rifles, which were on patrol. The alleged Mau Mau band was reported beaten off by small arms fire and hand grenades.

The attackers were followed by troops led by African trackers. Tracks of blood indicated that a number had been killed or wounded.

Mau Mau Leader Reported Killed

NAIROBI, Kenya (NNPA) — Simba, one of the Kikuyu leaders of the fight to drive Europeans from East Africa, dubbed by the whites as a "notorious" Mau Mau, was reported to have been killed in a guerrilla clash in the North Nyeri district last Tuesday. Definite identification was awaited from fingerprint tests.

The dead man was a member of a small band tracked down by a combined unit of police and a detachment from the King's African Rifles after they had raided a European farm. Two other members of the band were reported killed and one wounded and captured.

Led Successful Raid

Simba has been known as a ruthless character. He was believed to have carried out a successful Mau Mau raid on the Naivasha police station on the night of March 26.

In a running fight last Tuesday night with a band of 40 alleged terrorists in the Aberdare forest in the Nyeri district, a patrol of the Devonshire Regiment is reported to have killed one Mau Mau member and wounded four others. One of the Devons was wounded, the first combat casualty suffered by the British battalion since its arrival in March.

Raw Deal In Africa

Peter Evans, a London lawyer, who assisted in the defense of Jomo Kenyatta, the Mau Mau leader, has been advised that he is a prohibited immigrant and must leave Africa.

This is a characteristic British colonial gesture.

Evans was only a part-time member of the Kenyatta defense team. He accepted no fees for his legal work.

After the trial, Evans expressed the opinion that the British prosecution of Kenyatta was a trumped-up case.

The evidence, he said, proved a prima facie case of murder against the police themselves and a British officer.

The government's curious excuse for this breakdown of justice in the courts is that Evans is under Communist influence.

No wonder the Mau Mau has pledged its members to a fight to death.

Not only are the African natives in Kenya getting a raw deal, but any white person who dares to stand up for an orderly prosecution under the law is labeled subversive and ruled out of the country.

39 Africans Meet Death By Hanging

More Repressive Measures Announced By Government

NAIROBI, Kenya (NNPA) — Acceptance of the offer of the Asian community that the draft be extended to Asians was announced by the Kenya Government Friday, May 22. Asian combat units will be formed to fight Africans seeking to drive Europeans from East Africa.

Two repressive measures also were announced: (1) the death penalty for Africans who aid the so-called terrorists with supplies and heavier penalties for certain other offenses, and (2) the speeding up of trials.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF the Asian draft said the demand for men was not so great as to require registration of Asians between the ages of 18 and 45, as was done in the case of Europeans. There are about 28,000 Asians, mostly Indians, in this age group in Kenya.

There will be three or four combat units of Asians organized. They will be filled by volunteers from among those called up for service. The units will be under the supervision of the Commissioner of Police.

* * *

OTHER ASIANS CALLED for service will serve as non-combatants with the Army and police. They will be chiefly storemen, drivers, clerks, mechanics, draftsmen, fitters and armorers.

Other increased penalties include:

1. Death instead of a maximum of ten years' imprisonment for demanding, collecting, or receiving supplies for the so-called terrorists.

2. Life imprisonment instead of a maximum of ten years for consorting with an armed African about to commit or who has committed a crime.

3. Ten years imprisonment instead of seven for consorting with an armed African.

* * *

BECAUSE OF THE large number of cases involving membership in societies the Government has branded as unlawful, several defendants can not be joined in one charge and tried jointly, whether the alleged offenses were committed jointly or singly.

It also was disclosed that thirty-nine Africans have been hanged for alleged Mau Mau offenses. There were 268 appeals pending, and 389 prosecutions for alleged offenses carrying the death penalty have been started, while thirty-two Africans have been acquitted.

A government statement said that more than 14,000 Africans had confessed belonging to Mau Mau, secret native society pledged to drive the whites from East Africa. The confessions were reported from all parts of the Kikuyu tribal areas

JOSSA TULU Liberian Oil company, dealing exclusively in Liberian products, celebrates formal opening. Mrs. Nellie Hodge (center) founded the oil company in Liberia and Griggin Harris (left) is organizer of the Chicago branch. Snapped at the opening ceremonies are left to right, Harris, Mrs. Hodge, Thomas S. Ellis and Liberian Consul William H. Jones, Also present were Rev. and Mrs. Cicero Patterson, and others.

100 Slain; Mau Mau Still Grows

NAIROBI, Kenya — Government forces have reported the slaughter of 100 Mau Mau terrorists in a seven day period. Official sources also claim that the Kikuyu tribe, from whence the anti-white society draws its members, has been bottled up. Despite all this, Mau Mau terrorism is spreading throughout Kenya.

This spreading movement has created a new problem in the government's drive to crush the Mau Mau.

It appeared three weeks ago that the Mau Mau was being driven back into the Aberdares mountains and immediately adjacent areas and bottled up.

Agents of the Mau Mau now are giving the oath throughout the Meru reserve east of Mount Kenya, in the Embu district southeast of Mount Kenya and have created a state of emergency on the west side of the Rift valley.

Natives of the Meru and Embu districts are tribes related to the Kikuyu but are defined as Kikivus or as separate groups depending on the system of classification. They have been permitted to plant coffee, which is a big money earner in Kenya and have been encouraged and aided by the government. It had been thought that they were doing reasonably well and were fairly well satisfied with the degree of economic progress that had been made.

A statement in London of a member of the Royal Commission on Land that there must be equality of races in Kenya has been bitterly resented by the white settlers.

Despite the savagery of the Mau Mau, there is recognized an element of desperate spirit of heroism which chooses to die rather than to live on the terms offered.

Last week's action was marked by clashes all up and down the central Kikuyu reserve as the Mau Mau organization tried to bring in reinforcements to its main forces in the Aberdare mountains and raided desperately for food in the reserves.

Terrorists wrecked and desecrated the Roman Catholic Mission of the Consolata fathers at Tuso and demolished a nearby school.

Some sources here concerned with the future of British Africa feel it is time for the British government to take a long look at Kenya and decide whether continued existence of 3,000 white-owned plantations in the Kenya highlands are worth the price. All plans for an East Africa Federation and the like have been stalemated.

42 Mau Mau Die In Pitched Battle With British Force

NAIROBI, Kenya, June 24 (AP)—British colonial troops and Kenya security forces killed 42 Mau Mau terrorists in a pitched battle in the Fort Hall area, 45 miles northeast of Nairobi, yesterday.

An announcement today said the Mau Mau—pledged to drive the White man from this British colony—killed six home guards and one tribal policeman. The terrorists were believed to be part of a gang which attacked Kikuyu guard posts last week.

Seven White settlers in one family were killed last night when 15 terrorists attacked and burned their farm house 10 miles from Nanyuki. Four African farm hands were killed.

The Fort Hall gun fight came as the British forces in Kenya stepped up their drive to stamp out the Mau Mau. Officials in London disclosed yesterday that 2,000 white and black troops are massing here for an all-out offensive under Gen. Sir George Erskine, chief of Britain's East African forces.

Mau Mau Attacks On Tribe Renewed

NAIROBI, KENYA — (ANP) — For the first time in several weeks the Mau Mau attack with renewed vigor over the weekend and overwhelmed a Kikuyu home guard post, burned it down and released Mau Mau prisoners held there.

At least two other posts were attacked, 80 natives huts burned, native shops looted and seven Kikuyu tribal guards were reported killed and three wounded.

A bridge was destroyed and road blocks were thrown across roads leading to the area in the Kikuyu reserve in which the attacks occured.

The indications were that there must have been a combined Mau-Mau command working somethere. The attack launched in force into a section of the Aberdare mountians.

The purpose of the offensive of the Mau Mau, a society or Kikuyu tribesmen swore to drive the white settler out of Kenya, evidently was to throw the security force on to the defensive again and probably to rekindle the ebbing second post attacked, the Mau zeal of the Mau Mau partisans. Mau were beaten off by the defend-

At the first post attacked, the ers, but they burned down home guards escaped, but three 20 adjoining huts and killed a man, were wounded and the Mau Mau two women and two children. carried away 16 prisoners. At the Here again, they took hostages

At the third post, four were seized and a large cattle stolen before the beaten off.

Explosive Situation In Africa

Uneasy New Year In Kenya; More Slayings Feared

By MALCOLM JOHNSON
International News Service Staff Correspondent

NAIROBI, Kenya — The 30,000 white residents of Kenya, surroundede by an overwhelming majority of natives, are braced for a possible all-out New Year attack by the Mau Mau native terrorists.

There was a feeling that the Mau Mau secret society, which is sworn to drive out the whites from British East Africa, might well choose the holiday season for a show of strength.

OUTWARDLY, the atmosphere was one of grim, watchful waiting—for what, no one is sure—and even the women are armed as they go about their daily work.

Psychologically, the whites reasoned, the Christmas-New Year season is an ideal time for the Mau Mau to strike, for in addition to their fanatical hatred of the whites, these native terrorists also are violently anti-Christian.

THESE FEARS were partly substantiated when 10 Kikuyu natives were murdered in Christmas Eve strikes by the Mau Mau in various parts of Kenya.

According to British authorities, the murders were part of a planned operation against Kikuyus who had remained loyal to the government.

WHATEVER THE significance of the attacks, they prevented most Kenya settlers from enjoying their usual Christmas festivities. Most preferred to remain at home and guard their property rather than visit their friends and relatives as is their normal custom.

The tension felt by settlers throughout the colony was summed up this way by a young Englishman:

"As far as we are concerned, things have been quiet—maybe too quiet — for a long time. It's a sort of war of nerves while the Mau Mau concentrates on murdering natives who resist them, or refuse to take their oath to do us in."

ON THE isolated farms of Kenya, the white owners for some time have regarded the Mau Mau movement as an armed rebellion, an insurrection amounting to an open state of war.

They are governing themselves accordingly, and growing more restive over what they regard as the government's failure to deal drastically enough with the threat to their lives and homes.

Meanwhile, there are no signs of the emergency ending. British troops and Kenya policemen in increased strength fan out into the hills to continue hunting out the Mau Mau and screening the Kikuyu tribesmen by the thousands in an effort to weed out those who have taken the dread oath.

* * *

SECURITY regulations have tightened. Travel by night is prohibited without special government passes, and then the traveler proceeds at his own risk.

Roads are heavily patrolled and additional regulations are being put into force to govern the movements of the Kikuyu tribesmen, from whom the Mau Mau draws its strength.

Africans Are Slain At Nveri

Eleven Tribesmen Sentenced to Die; Keep Close Vigil

NAIROBI, Kenya — (NNPA) — Five more murders of Africans, found killed at Nyeri, were attributed to the Mau Mau, secret society composed mostly of Kikuyu tribesmen, who are carrying on guerrilla warfare against Europeans and all natives who are aiding the whites.

The five Africans, three men, a woman and a child, were murdered in the area of the residence of Chief Muhoyo, one of the foremost opponents of Mau Mau, whose own life has been the object of two attempts. Four of the murdered natives had been decapitated.

In other developments in the campaign of the Mau Mau against social and economic conditions were:

Eleven Sentenced to Die

Eleven Kikuyu tribesmen were sentenced to death Monday, Dec. 22, for the murder of Eric Bowyer, a British settler, whose body was cut to pieces in the bathroom of his farm in the Kinangop district.

The body of Joseph Morice, Roman Catholic mission school teacher, has been found in the Nyeri district. He is believed to have been murdered on his way to serve with an African Home Guard unit.

These developments came as Sir Evelyn Baring, governor of Kenya, moved to tighten up the collective punishment which has been resorted to in the battle against the anti-white Mau Mau society.

All police and military forces in Kenya were ordered to remain at their posts over the Christmas holidays. The Lancashire Fusiliers were assigned to patrol the areas where the Mau Mau have struck the hardest. A close watch was to be kept on lonely farms and communications centers.

As a part of the collective punishment aimed at the Kikuyus, the Kenya government has proposed a bill to impose a special tax of one pound (about $2.80) a year for two years on Kikuyu in certain areas to help pay for the anti-Mau Mau campaign. Kikuyu who have helped to fight the society would be exempt from the tax.

Seize Native Property

Provincial commissioners already have the power to seize cattle and other property of the tribesmen in an effort to put down the uprising, and police and British troops flown to the colony from the Suez Canal and 1,000 African troops brought from other East African colonies have killed an undetermined number of natives.

While the $2.80 a year levy may not seem much to Americans, it would be a heavy penalty on the impoverished natives, whose income is very low. A farm hand may get as little as a dollar and a half a month in cash wages, plus a hut, land for his garden and grass land for his cattle, and medical care. Ten dollars a month is about top farm wages.

Other natives employed in Nairobi may get board, room and up to $12 a month. A semi-skilled laborer working in a shop, office or factory gets wages of $7 to $20 a month.

One of the grievances of the Africans is the low wages they received in comparison with the wages paid Europeans and Indians performing the same work.

The chief grievance, however, is the land which the British settlers have taken from the natives, who say the white man has stolen all of the best land.

Must Carry Card

The "kipande" system, which requires every Kikuyu to carry an identification card, showing his employment, is to be reintroduced.

The government also has appointed Colonel Geoffrey Rimbault as chief of staff in East Africa to "coordinate" law enforcement activities. He will serve on the staff of Governor Baring.

Sir Evelyn said that during his recent visit to London he had discussed the possibility of the Kenya government's raising additional funds. Those would be used to help local authorities and individuals to finance African housing and tenant-purchase schemes.

According to another report, two women watched Friday, Dec. 19, while Africans with swords and spears killed an African forest guard, cut his head off and carried it off.

This murder was reported to have occurred a mile and a half from the Tree-Tops Hotel where Queen Elizabeth stayed earlier this year.

At Rumuruti, 121 miles north of Nairobi, nine Africans have been ordered to stand trial on a charge of murdering a Christian minister named Joseph Kibunja. He alleged refused to take the Mau Mau oath, which includes a pledge to kill European enemies of the society.

Fear Spread of Revolt

A government spokesman announced that a man, who alleged organized and led the Mau Mau movement in the Meru tribal reserve has been arrested. One of the fears of the Europeans that the revolt may spread to the other 4,000,000 tribesmen in the colony, who could make the same complaints as the Kikuyu with often more justification.

Africans were reported Thursday, Dec. 18, to have wounded a European youth on his father's farm in the Laikipia district, near Thomson's Fall, north of Nairobi. Lancashire Fusiliers and police began an intensive search for the attackers.

The youth, son of a Mr. Von Landsberg, said to have been loading firewood on a truck when he noticed suspicious footprints nearby. He was following the tracks when he was shot in the side. Police said his injury was not serious.

In a combined military and police raid on a sisal estate near Thika, twenty-five miles north of Nairobi, twenty-nine African families were held on suspicion of being members of the Mau Mau.

Top British Brass Aiding Kenya Fight

NAIROBI, Kenya—The arrival of high-ranking British officers here, including the Commander-in-Chief of Great Britain's Near East Ground Forces, plus the impending arrival of more British soldiers lent credence to rumors that the resistance from "rebels" in Kikiyuland is stiffening.

A terse communique from British headquarters announced that the new troops were going to be used to pursue "remnants" of Mau Mau groups still holding out in hilly terrain.

Meanwhile, history continued to turn toward the East in other sections of the continent.

Such a move would probably be opposed by the Union of South Africa which is against recognizing a predominantly Negro Government.

In Egypt, the Mahdi, legitimate ruler of the Sudan, was prominently mentioned as a possibility for the throne to succeed the deposed Farouk as King of United Egypt-and-the Sudan in a setup which would give Egypt full dominion status within the British Commonwealth.

Lawyers' Row Delays Kenya Mau Mau Trial

Natives' Counsel, Accused of Directing Terrorists, Clashes With Prosecutor

By A. T. Steele
By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

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KAPENGURIA, Kenya, Jan. 15. —The trial of Jomo (Burning Spear) Kenyatta and five fellow Africans on charges of involvement in the Mau Mau terrorist movement had its nineteenth session adjourned today when D. N. Pritt, chief counsel for the defense, became involved in a stormy verbal exchange with A. G. Somerhough, deputy public prosecutor.

Magistrate R. S. Thacker expressed displeasure with the courtroom scene and cut short the day's proceedings.

Kenyatta, an African nationalist leader, is charged with managing the Mau Mau. The five other defendants are accused of assisting him. All six are alleged to be Mau Mau members. The importance of the case is evidenced by the world-wide interest it has aroused.

Defense Battery

Counsel for the defense includes not only Mr. Pritt, who was brought here from London, but also Diwan Chamanlal, of New Delhi, who is a former Indian Ambassador to Turkey; H. O. Davies, an African lawyer from Lagos, Nigeria, and A. R. Kapila, an Indian attorney from Nairobi, Kenya's capital.

Kapenguria is an out-of-the-way place and the trial here has an out-of-this-world atmosphere. The courtroom is a converted schoolhouse in picturesque hills at an altitude of more than 7,000 feet. Two armored cars, a dozen or so African policemen and a number of native spearmen guard the courtroom. Since Kapenguria, a village, has no accommodations, the judge, lawyers, newspaper correspondents and most of the spectators drive in each day from Kitale, twenty-four miles distant.

Kenyatta, fifty-nine, heads the Kenya African Union, which is the leading African political organization in the colony. Kenya authorities believe and are trying to prove that there is a close connection between the Kenya African Union and the Mau Mau, the subversive movement that has thrown this British colony into a costly state of emergency.

Tribal Songs as Evidence

Kenyatta, a grizzle-bearded man, appeared at today's hearing in a plain shirt, a suede-colored jacket, a beaded belt and corduroy trousers—all but the belt a little the worse for wear. Passages from Kikuyu tribal songs glorifying his name were read into the evidence by the prosecution.

The trial, which began Dec. 3, has been featured by dramatic interruptions. The prosecution is expected to close its case tomorrow, after which the defense will open. Mr. Pritt has said he will ask for dismissal of the charges. If this fails, Kenyatta and other witnesses for the defense will be called upon to testify.

Today's courtroom rumpus developed after Mr. Pritt had strongly objected to prosecution efforts to introduce evidence which he considered irrelevant. Prosecutor Somerhough retorted that Mr. Pritt's statements were "all made for the gallery." Mr. Pritt subsided after a rebuke from the court.

Execute 4 In Kenya

NAIROBI, Kenya — Four African tribesmen were hanged at Thomson's Falls, the interior last Saturday, after being convicted of slaying loyal natives.

Police meanwhile were investigating two more murders said to have been the work of Mau Mau terrorists.

KENYA TERRORISTS KILL 10

Hack, Slash and Burn Kikuyus —Police Slay 12 Mau Mau

NAIROBI, Kenya, Feb. 16 (Reuters)—Mau Mau terrorists, in another wave of ferocity, hacked, slashed and burned to death ten more Africans in the Kikuyu reserves in the past twenty-four hours, the police announced here tonight.

At the same time, the police reported taking a toll of twelve terrorists in the same period.

The police opened fire on an armed gang of Africans in the Fort Hill area, one of the Mau Mau hotbeds today, killing nine and wounding one. Three other Mau Mau men were killed by police fire last night.

KENYA:

The Night Visitors

Under the African moon, Roger and Esmé Ruck went for a bedtime stroll in bathrobes and pajamas. They called their 700-acre farm Quantock Combe, in memory of Ruck's boyhood home in southwest England. Their rose garden and box hedges had the look of deepest Devon. But the Rucks habitually went armed for they were in the White Highlands of Kenya, the country of the Mau Mau terrorists.

Their guns, however, could not save the couple when a Mau Mau band struck with the long knives called pangas. Ruck was slashed to death as he sprawled grotesquely across his woodpile. His honey-blond wife—who had served the natives as a trained physician—fell face down at his side. A servant who came to their aid was scalped. Then the gang rushed through the rustic farmhouse, chopped and smashed furniture, beat down a locked bedroom door, and hacked 6-year-old Michael Ruck to death as he lay sleeping with his Teddy bear.

The murder of the Ruck family last week whipped white settlers in Kenya to deep anger. While police with dogs and spotter planes combed the dense Aberdare Forest for Mau Mau hide-outs, a crowd of 1,500 settlers broke through gates and police lines to storm Government House in Nairobi. Their demands for stronger action were at least partially met when the governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, granted settlers a larger voice in executive decisions and appointed Maj. Gen. William Hinde, the tough former British Military Governor in Berlin, as over-all commander of the campaign to stamp out the Mau Mau movement.

Terror Reign Growing

(By Courier Press Service)

MOMBASA, Kenya Colony —Mau Mau depredation continued to rock this blood drenched and terrified colony this week as the death toll passed the 300 mark and worried whites, fearful for their lives, held tighter grips on their weapons.

Over fifty persons were killed throughout Kenya last week, including some nineteen "pro-British" Africans, as the Mau Mau ignoring a "stepped-up" drive against them by Kenya police and troops, continued their forays.

Already, the increased tempo of Mau Mau activity has strained British commitments in Malaya where she has been waging a war against "guerillas" with the aid of the King's African Rifles, crack black troops conscripted from this colony.

ALTHOUGH WHITE settlers in Kenya have been given permission to "shoot first and ask questions later," the death toll among them is continuing to rise in alarming proportions.

Most of the Mau Mau assassinations have been carried out with the aid of the panga, a sixteen-inch long knife, which is normally used in harvesting grain.

Once a symbol of peace and prosperity, the blade now has assumed the proportions of an ominous symbol of death to white setlers and its possession by a Negro is almost tantamount to the death sentence.

* * *

EVIDENCE OF WHAT effect **the panga is** having upon whites **on this continent was illustrated in the Union** of South Africa by **the Nationalist** newspaper, Die **Transvaler's** concern, last week, **over the sale** of the panga at Grotfontein in Southwest Africa, a UN "trust territory."

Over six thousand of the long knives were sold in that area, according to the paper, and the matter is "being investigated." Significantly, Negroes in Southwest Africa have been protesting that white settlers are being given their lands.

In addition, the Negroes in the territory are subjected to the most stringent of white supremacy laws and segregation legislation. Thus, the Mau Mau terror is beginning to make itself felt thousands of miles to the south and even further away to the east.

Kenya Killings Reported Rising

NAIROBI, KENYA (ANP)— Fifty persons were killed in Kenya last week as colonial forces and Mau Mau terrorists alike stepped up their activity.

Mau Mau raiders, in a new wave of terror, killed 20 pro-government Africans and wounded four others in widespread forays. Kenya police and troops killed 30 Africans and wounded six in their rejuvenated drive to stamp out the secret Mau Mau cult which has vowed to drive the white man from the territory.

Another [illegible] Africans last week owed their lives to the large bundles they were carrying when police opened fire on them. A police patrol ambushed the Africans in the Nyeri area firing machine guns at them. When they captured them they found that the provision packs on their backs were riddled with bullet holes.

The 50 deaths in the past week are nearly one-sixth of the total killed since the emergency began last October.

Kill 10 Mau Maus In Ambush, Raids

NAIROBI, Kenya, May 14 (UP).— Ten anti-white Mau Mau terrorists have been killed in the past twenty-four hours by British and native police patrols, and large stores of stolen ammunition, grenades and other supplies recovered, police said today.

Police adopted the Mau Mau's strategy of ambushes and raids. The patrols killed one terrorist and wounded twenty others in a raid at terrorist headquarters at North Kinangop, the police said. Ammunition and police uniforms were confiscated.

In another raid police killed three terrorists in a skirmish on the Zuit River. Six more were killed in an attack near the Nanyuki River bridge. Quantities of rifles, hand grenades and ammunition were captured in a Mau Mau hideout near Nyeri.

Mau Mau Massacres 150 Natives In Night Raid Near Kenya Capital

Dispatch of The Times, London.

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 27—At least 150 men, women and children of the Kikuyu tribe are known to have been killed by their Mau Mau fellow tribesmen in a three-and-a-half-hour massacre at Uplands, near Nairobi, last night. The massacre was skilfully organized and was directed against all loyal Kikuyu in the district, mainly Government employes and Home Guards.

Simultaneously, a police station at Naivasha, sixty miles from Nairobi, was overwhelmed by another Mau Mau gang. A large quantity of arms and ammunition were seized, and about 150 suspects freed.

Kenya was shocked by the massacre of the loyal Kikuyu in the Lari location, which is near Uplands, a town about twenty miles northwest of Nairobi. The latest official statement said the dead included a large proportion of children.

The police believed three Mau Mau gangs, each numbering thirty to forty persons, struck simultaneously at the same place. About 500 arrests have been made. Most of the terrorists belonged to Lari and were joined by Kikuyu who were repatriated recently from farms owned by Europeans in Rift Valley Province. The Mau Mau is a secret terrorist cult, mainly among the Kikiyu, whose aim is to drive the whites from Kenya.

A large party of the police is operating in the areas, and another company of the King's African Rifles has been moved in.

Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, said today:

"I am horrified by the loss of life among the loyal Kikuyu. The Uplands episode is an example of the lengths to which Mau Mau adherents go in terrorizing and killing innocent Africans who, throughout the whole story of the Mau Mau movement, have been the main sufferers. I wish to express my deep sympathy with the relatives of those killed and injured. Every possible step will be taken to both follow up the criminals and prevent a recurrence."

The Lari location is an outlying part of the Kiambu district. It is windswept, rolling country dotted with groups of round, mud-walled and grass-roofed Kikuyu huts. A ridge about seven miles long, partly covered by a forest, is the home of a large part of the population. The location attacked is that of Chief Makimei, one of the loyal Kikuyu chiefs. The location has an active Home Guard.

The massacre began at 9:30 o'clock yesterday evening. The Home Guard was away patrolling the forest, and bright moonlight flooded the quiet little villages as the Mau Mau terrorists made their murderous attack.

The official view is that the attack was directed against all loyal Kikuyu in the district, mainly the African employes of the Government in the area and the Home Guard. There is little doubt this was the motive.

For three and a half hours there was the wildest scene of terror. The gangs, which are believe to have had the assistance of outside direction and advice, probably from leading Mau Mau terrorists, in organizing the attack, were savagely ruthless.

One group fastened the doors of huts belonging to members of the Home Guard and Government employes. Another group, carrying torches, fired the grass roofs. The third group, armed with swords and hatchets, struck down the men, women and children as they made desperate attempts to escape from the blazing huts.

All Are Mutilated

All victims were mutilated, and some, who were unable to get out of their burning homes, perished in the flames.

Chief Makemei, one of the intended victims, fought off the attackers with the aid of his bodyguard, and shot and killed one terrorist. But elderly Chief Luka, who had escaped Mau Mau attacks on several occasions, was hacked to death, all limbs being severed and his skull smashed. Every member of his family, including eight wives, was killed.

Most Home Guard men found their families murdered and their homes destroyed when they returned from the patrol.

This morning, the survivors, many hideosuly injured, struggled to the nearest police post. Others bled to death, as all were afraid to move until dawn. Convoys of trucks took the injured to country hospitals, and some far as Nairobi. During the morning, eight children died from wounds.

The survivors told stories of terror. One woman was forced to watch a terrorist cut off her child's head slowly, by repeated blows. Another woman held by the terrorists saw her son's throat cut and the murderers drink the blood. Then they hurled the body at her face and slashed her. One child who reported to the district commissioner said he was the only survivor of a family of twelve.

Vultures and storks wheeled all day over the scene of massacre. Men searched the wreckage and the forest for their families, and women sobbed over the remains of their children.

May Seek Harsher Methods

The primitive savagery of the massacre had a profound effect throughout the colony, and undoubtedly will increase criticism of the Government's conduct of the campaign to wipe out the terrorism and result in a demand for harsher methods and greater coordination in employment of all manpower and material resources in destruction of the Mau Mau.

Mau Mau Massacres 150 Natives in One Raid

By the Associated Press.

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 27.—Fanatic Mau Mau terrorists swept into a native village almost on the outskirts of Kenya's capital last night and massacred at least 150 pro-British Kikuyu tribesmen, women and children.

It was by far the biggest attack of the secret Mau Mau society in its campaign of terror to drive the white man from Britain's Kenya colony.

They also attacked a police station about 40 miles away, killing five Africans and releasing all prisoners from jail.

Last night's attacks followed a British crackdown last weekend which netted about 2500 suspects. In both raids the attackers escaped in trucks after seizing quantities of arms and ammunition.

More than 300 persons, most of them Africans who refused to join the Mau Mau, have been killed in the past year by the terrorists.

The attack last night occured at Lari, in the Kiambu reserve, 10 miles from Nairobi. Women were slain in front of their children and the tots then also killed.

The Mau Mau attackers—believed to be members of a group recently shifted from a terrorist-infested area as part of the government drive to stamp out the society—first set fire to the village huts.

Tribesmen who rushed out to escape the flames were hacked to death with axes, knives and short swords. Many, however, were unable to escape from their huts and burned to death.

Among the victims were Chief Luka and three of his wives. Chief Makeni was able to fight off the attackers and shoot one to death.

British soldiers arrived too late to battle the terrorists.

MAU MAU RAIDS GROW INTO WAR, COMMONS TOLD

Gangs Shut Foes in Huts; Set Them Afire

LONDON, March 31 [Reuters]—Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttelton warned the house of commons today that the Mau Mau's current rampage in Kenya has produced a semi-military situation "more like war than an emergency."

The anti-white cult went on the warpath in the colony last Thursday, killing about 100 persons and burning and looting villages of Africans loyal to the colonial authorities.

The house of commons decided to debate the problem as a matter of "urgent public importance." Laborite members sought the debate.

Burn People in Huts

Lyttelton said the situation had entered a new phase. Armed gang attacks had taken the place of sporadic assassinations, he said.

The method adopted was to wire up huts from the outside, set fire to the roofs and cut down the people with axes and swords as they tried to escape from the windows, he said.

The colonial secretary listed 71 persons, mostly women and children, known dead; another 51 still missing; 50 wounded; between 40 and 50 huts burned down.

Lyttelton said only the charred bodies of some victims were left and it was difficult to estimate exact casualties.

In action taken against the raiders, about 2,000 suspects have been screened and some hundreds detained. Of these at least 150 were identified by survivors as having taken part in the massacre.

Some Prisoners Recaptured

Lyttelton said about 50 of 137 prisoners released in an attack on the Naivasha police station have since been recaptured.

Lyttelton said about 5,000 to 6,000 troops are in the area and could only say troops will go north to the Rift valley for two weeks' jungle warfare training. All 1,400 are expected to be flown here by next week.

Troops and Planes Arrive

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 31 [Reuters]—More troops and planes from Britain arrived here today. The first contingent of 1,400 soldiers and Britain's 39th infantry brigade—39 officers and 1,400 fitted with machine guns and bomb racks.

Police and army chiefs are watching for signs of Mau Mau men and supplies by air. Five more planes also arrived. They will be used mainly for communications and spotting, but are also fitted with bomb racks.

Four single engine Harvard all-purpose planes also arrived. They will be used mainly for communications and spotting, but are also fitted with machine guns and bomb racks.

Police and army chiefs are watching for signs of Mau Mau men and supplies by air. Five more planes carrying men and supplies arrived in the day. The attacks on Nairobi, the capital of

this British colony. The rambling city of 14,000 whites, 40,000 Asians, and 77,000 Africans would be difficult to defend against a concerted night attack. National guardsmen will patrol the city 24 hours a day starting Monday.

In the suburbs, women and children spend their nights together in well defended buildings while their menfolk are on patrol.

The Kenya government today annouced gallantry awards for a white woman doctor, two Kikuyu chiefs, and an African policeman for bravery show against the Mau Mau and other unruly tribesmen.

The doctor, Mrs. Dorothy Meiklejohn, was cited for driving nine miles while severely wounded to bring help for her husband. Both had been attacked by tribesmen and left for dead.

AFRICAN TROOPS KILL 11 MAU MAU, CAPTURE OTHERS

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 30 [reuters]—African troops today killed nine Mau Mau cultuists in the Uplands area 25 miles north of here.

The nine later were identified as having taken part in last week's Mau Mau massacre at Uplands, in which more than 100 loyal Kikuyu are believed to have been killed.

Two more cultists were killed today by a patrol in the nearby Kiambu reserve.

Trail Police Station Raiders

A government spokesman announced the capture of two of the 50 Mau Mau who raided a police station at Haivasha and free 173 prisoners the same night as the Uplands massacre. Another has been wounded.

Troops were hot on the trail of the gang in the highlands north of Nairobi. Police said the gang took no magazines for the 20 submachine-guns they captured from the police station, and the weapons are useless without them. More than 50 of the freed prisoners have been recaptured.

Another 12 Kiyuyu have been captured about 40 miles from Naivasha, some of them carrying rifles.

More British Troops Due

More British troops are on their way to help against the Mau Mau. An advance party of 1,400 troops of the British 39th infantry brigade left Britain today by air, due to arrive here tomorrow morning. The rest of the brigade will arrive in eight days.

The troops will have two weeks' intensive training in jungle warfare and then, having become used to the high altitude, will go into action alongside other British troops and 3,500 African soldiers.

Death Meted 7 Mau Maus For 3 Murders

NAIROBI, Kenya, April 24 (AP)—A British court today sentenced seven African tribesmen to death for the murder of a white woman doctor, her farmer husband and son by Mau Mau terrorists.

The victims were Roger E. Ruck, 37, a Briton who settled on a farm in the North Kinangop district after World War II; his wife Esme, 32, who had treated hundreds of Africans in a dispensary she set up for her work as a physician; and their son Michael, 6.

A native servant also was killed in the raid the night of Jan. 24.

Ruck and his wife were hacked to death as they strolled in their garden after supper. Michael was killed in his bed.

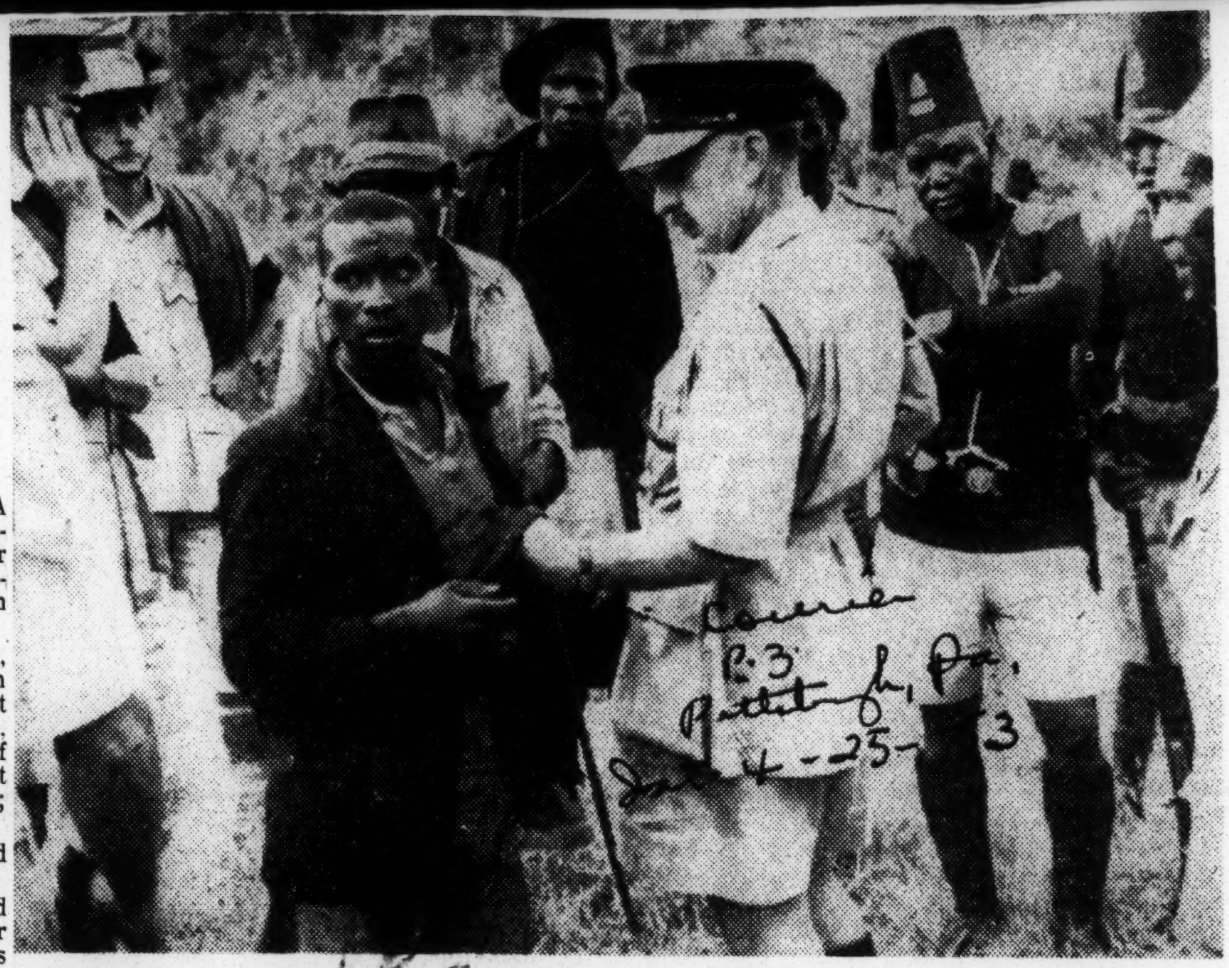
In passing sentence in the Supreme Court at Nakuru, the presiding justice said: "The bestiality and savagery of the murders beggars the power of words to describe."

The Rucks were among 10 Whites slain since the Mau Mau, a native secret society, launched a campaign to drive white men from this British crown colony. Natives loyal to the Whites have suffered more. Terrorists have killed more than 400 of them. On the other hand, government forces have killed more than 500 of the Mau Mau since a state of emergency was declared six months ago.

Troops and police swept through a settlement of 12,000 squatters outside Nairobi today and held for screening a number of Kikuyu tribesmen, the society's main source of recruits.

The Nairobi district was officially described today as a "special area" and security forces were instructed that they may shoot anyone failing to halt when challenged.

Sixty-one Africans are awaiting trial on charges of slaying ex-Chief Luka, killed during the recent massacre by Mau Mau knifemen of more than 100 men, women and children of the Kikuyu tribe at Lari.



Hunters and Hunted—Kenya Colony in British East Africa is no hunter's paradise these days, but the chase is on and the prey is human. This pair is accused of looting a police station, releasing 150 prisoners and stealing arms. A British officer searches one of the accused men for weapons while loyal K. A. R. soldiers, white troops, and police, look on. This interrogation took place in the Aberdare Mountains.—European Photo.

Army, Police Fight Native Secret Cult

NAIROBI, — (INS) British authorities, aided by reinforcements from the Suez Canal zone, pressed a mounting "police action" last week against Mau Mau terrorists who in 1953 alone have murdered at least 213 white settlers and natives in Kenya colony.

A British army officer, commenting on military and police counter-action against the Mau Mau native secret society, said the drive was taking on the proportions of a "full scale war."

Nairobi itself was tense as the British remained on the alert for fresh Mau Mau attacks in the wake of an assault by a large Mau Mau force, estimated at 120 men, against a police station in Othaya late last week.

Sixteen loyal natives and an estimated 60 members of the Mau Mau — dedicated to driving all whites out of Kenya colony — were killed in battles resulting in the unsuccessful assault on the Othaya police headquarters.

RECORD OF DEATHS

The total of 213 known deaths in 1953 from Mau Mau raids was reported by agent France Presse today. It broke down the killings by dates as follows:

Jan. 25 — The bodies of four white settlers, chopped into small pieces by the Mau Mau, were discovered near the forest of Aber-
. They were Roger Huck, a
r, his wife and their two
n.

1 — A Mau Mau band
nd imprisoned a Kikuyu (native) schoolteacher and his wife, who managed to escape. In the forthall region, a woman and her infant were cut to bits.

Feb. 5 — Mau Mau terrorists started a great forest fire between Thomson's Falls and Rumurnti, burning 3,000 acres.

Feb. 16 — In the Forthall district, a European woman drove off a Mau Mau group. The police attacked and killed nine of the raiding Mau Mau members.

Mar. 4 — At Ngare, the Mau Mau attacked a police station, killing four native policemen and two of their wives.

LIFE IN KENYA STILL VERY BRITISH DESPITE MAU MAU

By ALBION ROSS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NAIROBI, Kenya, May 9—A British report on European farming in the Kenya highlands came out this week, urging more and faster immigration from Europe.

The report stated that there are 4,000 white persons engaged in farming in the highlands of Kenya and that there are 3,000 farms. In the same highlands there are about a million black families of various tribes who live on agriculture and livestock. The area of the properly watered and genuinely cultivable soil at their disposal is not a great deal larger than the area set aside for the whites.

The first thing that strikes a visitor to Nairobi after he has settled down in a hotel suite (with robin's-egg-blue bath and two telephones—the result of ill-advisedly telegraphing for a "single with bath") is the appeal to join the home guard. White skins are so few that even a passing stranger is a very welcome addition to the patrols that protect the suburbs of Nairobi and the farms.

The next thing he notices, if he happens to have arrived on a Saturday evening, is that he himself is improperly dressed: Gentlemen are in smoking jackets and ladies in evening dress. Bravely trying to rise above his social handicap, the visitor strikes up a conversation mentioning the Mau Mau murders. Gently snubbed, he learns that the unfortunate tendency of the Mau Mau to kill one or more persons—usually more—every night is known as "the emergency."

Whites Staunchly Dress for Dinner And Refuse to Think of Leaving

Emergency "Disappointing"

Last Sunday's Nairobi Sunday Post, in a long leading article on the economic situation, remarked that "the emergency was a disappointment," economically speaking. Would-be humorous references to the circumstance that it must be most disappointing to have someone chop holes in you were answered with the serious explanation that, of course, outsiders did not understand what a depressing effect all this disorder had on business.

Such business as is being carried on in the European establishment is largely in the hands of women. The men have been called up to serve in the armed forces or are fully engaged with their night patrols as volunteers in the reserve police.

The visitor wonders, a little nervously, where they all are. At night there is not a guard in sight in the streets of central Nairobi. No one guards the hotels. No one guards the telegraph office.

As Nairobi has recently been declared a special district, the native Africans are not supposed to go out in the streets without a pass, but there are native Africans in the streets and there is no one to challenge them. The city has eight police patrol cars, but they are busy circling around the suburbs. Someone remarks, looking at the taxis in front of the hotel, that the authorities have made another check and found that thirty drivers were bad security risks and had probably taken the Mau Mau oath. Whereupon he gets into a taxi and goes off to his home three or four miles out of town.

All of this, of course, is not pure foolhardiness. Most persons at night are trying to ignore the fact that they are obviously carrying a gun. It is not considered really proper to carry one around in restaurants or night clubs, but the police get very angry indeed if a gun is left at home and stolen by a servant devoted to the Mau Mau.

One of the things that the obsequious Mau Mau who waits on the white man is pledged to do is to try to steal his gun.

Young men occasionally have their holsters tied down for a draw in the fashion of the heroes of Western films, but this is considered rather overdoing it.

As the press has said in several of those intimate and interminably chatty articles that apparently the British can take and the average American reader cannot, this is the season for people to go about carrying bushes and plants. This is not camouflage to confuse the Mau Mau sharpshooter. The Kenya whites are passionate gardeners, and when the rains come it is planting season.

However, there are also more serious things going on. When an Indian came into a bar of one of the leading hotels and had a drink, it was explained that one would not have seen that some months ago. The word has gone out that non-Europeans who "behave properly" should have a drink in bars if they want to and that the people should keep their eyebrows in a normal position. The Indians, who outnumber the whites and probably have, as whole, more of the money in the country, are catching on very slowly. Legally, they or anyone else were always privileged to go anywhere, but the hotels and restaurants were free not to serve them.

When one asks in a book store for a good book on the Kikuyus, Jomo Kenyatta's "Facing Mount Kenya" is suggested. Kenyatta was recently convicted of being the brains behind the Mau Mau and its program for killing whites until they are all driven out of the country. A fire-breathing old-line settler who has just expressed his disgust that Kenyatta had not been hanged will merely stare in blank incomprehension at any one who suggests that Kenyatta's book should be banned. Hanging the man is one thing but banning his book would be definitely not British.

An Implausible Idea

The same look of blank incomprehension is encountered by anyone who suggests that the Kenya settler will have to get out. The farmers are still on their farms. There are no sandbags and no barbed wire. They still insist on having their morning tea and other meals served by their Kikuyu servants. They eat with a gun on the table beside them, one eye on the servant and the other on the window, but they are not going to change their habits, "confound it!" They did not bring their wives out to Kenya to do their own cooking.

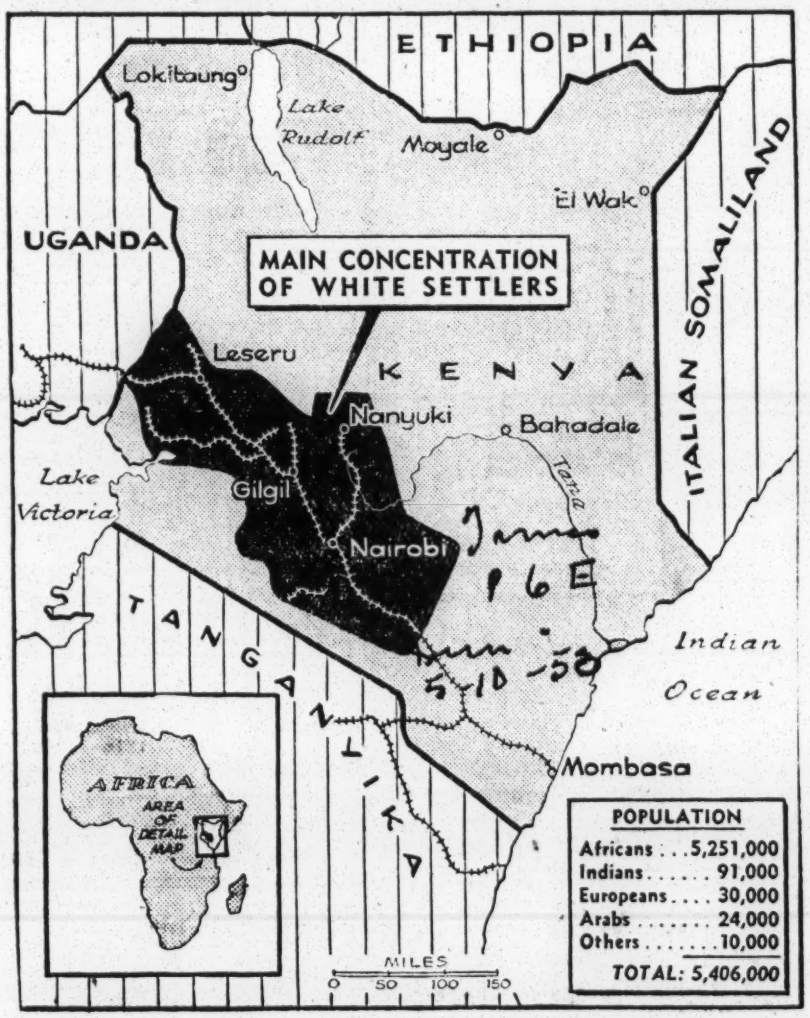
Meanwhile, the authorities are concentrating on building up the Kikuyu home guard at sixty-five shillings (about $9.10) a month in pay and on re-establishing the authority of the chiefs and headmen. More Kikuyus turn in information every week. Steadily the police, with the assistance of "loyal" Kikuyus, screen villages and send off Mau Mau members, or supposed Mau Mau members, to internment camps. The Mau Mau gangs in increasing numbers are being driven back into the forest and the mountains, notably the difficult country of the Aberdare range.

Plans are being made to give the Kikuyus employment in small industries, to train them to carry on retail trade themselves, and to induce them to settle on certain still unused lands outside the white reserve — nothing startling, of course.

No change in the British pasha land system seems to be contemplated. The whites in the Kenya Legislative Council proposed that there be three Negroes in the Nairobi City Council instead of two, and the blacks in the Legislative Council are holding out for four.

Meanwhile the "disappointing emergency" is expected to continue for a year, or possibly two.

TROUBLED KENYA—A PROBLEM FOR BRITAIN



17 MAU MAU TO DIE FOR TRIBAL KILLINGS

Others Face Trial—Kenya Bars Summary Justice in Dealing With Anti-White Terrorists

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NAIROBI, Kenya, May 13—Seventeen Mau Mau anti-white terrorists were sentenced to death today at Githunguri, formerly the headquarters of Jomo Kenyatta, who is said to have been the ideological father of the Mau Mau movement in the Kikuyu tribe. The trial was the first in a series concerned with the Lari massacre of March 16, when about 150 Kikuyu were brutally murdered by the Mau Mau.

Seven who were acquitted were rearrested on charges connected with other incidents in the massacre. Nearly 300 who have been charged will be brought to trial in connection with it.

What the Natives Fear

Brig. William Gibson, the Kenya Government's Director of Information, in a broadcast tonight on the eve of the arrival tomorrow of Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttelton, rejected the demands of white settlers for summary justice in dealing with the Mau Mau.

"Rightly or wrongly, the British introduced the British principle and system of justice into the colonies—into Kenya," he declared. "British justice has a world reputation for humanity and fairness. Should we imperil our good name in Kenya and in the eyes of the world and revert to primitive justice—what might be called jungle justice?

"I know the viewpoint that Mau Mau sppporters understand and fear only such out-of-hand treatment. Do we do our cause and our heritage any good by descending to their methods? I do not think so."

'I would venture to sum up the general position at the moment by saying we are making steady progress and that we can look at the situation with balanced optimism." He continued. "We are not out of the woods, but we are on the way to getting out of it."

Referring to complaints that arms that were being given to Kikuyu and Embu guard units might be lost, Brigadier Gibson said: "There is a much greater loss involved in leaving those loyal Africans defenseless. They would either be murdered or forced to join the aMu Mau, and I would remind you that it is on loyal Africans that the future of the tribe depends and it is around them that a peaceful future must be built up."

Two Mau Mau members were to have been killed and two wounded in minor patrol clashes in the Kikuyu reserve, while two unsuccessful attempts to raid Rift Valley European farm houses were reported.

The security network is believed to be making is difficult for the small bands of terriorists that once dominated the area of the reserve and the adjoining farming country to operate the Director of Information announced that there now was a network of 110 new emergency police posts.

Lyttelton Stresses Tasks

LONDON, May 13 (UP)— Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttelton, who left today aboard a jet airliner for Kenya, declared: "We have two tasks, to conquer and to convince; to put the armed rebellion down and to convice by work and not only by works—that there is a future for all races in Kenya, African and British alike."

Court Gives Death To 17 Mau Maus

Nairobi, Kenya, May 13 (AP)— A British court today sentenced 17 Mau Mau knifeman to death for their part in the massacre of 150 Kikuyu men, women, and children in the village of Lari March 26.

Twelve more mass trials are scheduled for the scores of suspects rounded up after the Lari night raid, the greatest single terroristic outburst since the dread secret society launched its campaign last year to drive the white man from this British colony.

The victims were Kikuyu home guards or Government officials and their families who had remained loyal to the British.

MAU MAU BANDS KILL 14

Loyalist Guard Unit Wiped Out After Two-Hour Battle

NAIROBI, Kenya, July 14 (Reuters)—Mau Mau terrorists attacked and overran a loyalist tribal guard post in the Nyeri reserve today, killing twelve guards and a tribal policeman.

Defenders at the post held out for two hours against an overwhelming force and fought to the last man and last round of ammunition, security headquarters said.

Troops and police reinforcements, now tracking the raiders through thick brush, found three well-known terrorists among the casualties in and around the post.

A Mau Mau gang raided the camp of a chief in a village in the Meru area on the northern slopes of Mount Kenya last night, killing a tribal guard. Other terrorists raided two farms a few miles northwest of Nyeri, near an Air Force field. The gang stole food and clothing.

Another gang set fire to an African school and burned down eight huts near Nyeri township, but there were no casualties.

Mau Mau Is a System

British Bombs Won't Stamp It Out!

By BANKOLE TIMOTHY

ACCRA — Two-thirds of the 22,000 square miles which make up Kenya—the hottest spot in Africa today—are uncultivatable. The best agricultural land is situated between Nairobi and Kitale which covers the area of 40,000 square miles.

The European settlers who number 30,000 and of whom less than half are farmers, hold an area of 30,000 square miles partly directly under cultivation and partly as reservations for further white immigrants. This area is the most fertile and is on a plateau of an average height of 8,000 feet above sea level. This is known as the "White Highlands."

Mr. Timothy

White Settlers' Farm

The average size of the European settlers' farm is 2,000 acres. An average cattle ranch around Naivasha in the Rift Valley covers 20,000 acres. Gilbert Colville, a prominent ranch farmer, has 30,000 acres and one of Lord Delamere's ranch estates is 100,000 acres in size.

Some of the white farms belong to absentee landlords and are run by paid white managers. The African laborers who are employed on these farms receive wages which average one-sixteenth dollar a day. The remaining area of good land is divided into Forest Reserves and Native Reserves.

By legislation, the Africans are restricted into the the Native Reserves where a family farms an average area of two and one-quarter acres of land and have about three acres of land for grazing their cattle. Some of these farms are almost barren through over-use and generally, the Native Reserves are baldly overcrowded and eroded.

In Kenya, the whites govern the Administrative Service of the Government and are the bosses everywhere.

Stamping Out Mau Mau

This land question—the inequality of its distribution and the deliberate action of the whites in Kenya in pushing the Africans away from the cultivatable land in addition to the inordinate attitude of almightiness exhibited by the whites—has led to much resentment by the Africans who are now struggling for civil rights and liberties.

That the British Administration in the whole of East Africa has been shortsighted, exasperatingly stupid in its measures, and oblivious of the changing situation in Africa, few would deny. However, one would have thought that further measures or action by the British would have tended to correct the mistakes of the past. But alas! the British have thought it fit to employ force in Kenya in an attempt to stamp out Mau Mau.

Major-General Hinde, the Director of Operations in Nairobi, said, "My opinion is that we (the British) have the tools to do the job." That didn't work and so the British started spending $75,000 a month on anti-Mau Mau measures. Scarcely had any time elapsed before bombing was employed.

* * *

Mau Mau Is a System

Would the use of bombs stamp out Mau Mau? The British think so, but the Africans know better. Bombs in Kenya would kill quite a large number of Africans; it would destroy many buildings and render some places barren. But there is one thing which bombing will not achieve—**it will not stamp out Mau Mau because Mau Mau is a system.**

Again, the repercussions of this bombing in Kenya in the other territories in Africa are bound to be of a racial nature. It looks as if the British through their indiscretion in dealing with affairs in Kenya, the Central African Federation issue, the Seretse Khama's controversy, their fear of speaking against Malan's regime, are asking for a dead-on collision between the whites and blacks in Africa.

If only the British would exercise patience, tact, restraint and understanding in trying to solve the Mau Mau reign of terror, there would be racial harmony instead of racial strife and the impending disaster would be avoided.

Will the British do this or will they continue to find refuge in bombs and guns? That is what the world is waiting to see.

Mau Mau Is Native Rising, Not Red Activity

But Communists May Take Over Political Union

East Africa is a fertile field for those who support Stalin's revolution. There, for the past month, William L. Ryan, the Associated Press's specialist on Communist affairs, has been surveying the Communist line. This is the first of three stories on his findings.

By WILLIAM L. RYAN
Associated Press Foreign-News Analyst

Nairobi, Kenya.—The lengthening shadow of the Hammer and Sickle of world communism is creeping across the heart of Africa.

Here in the spectacularly beautiful hills of Britain's Kenya Colony, the shadow is still fairly faint, but it is growing.

In the magnificent white highlands, white men with guns hunt down a murderous gang of black men called Mau Mau, and build themselves a formidable legacy of hate in the process. A situation is being created which may be exploited by the Communists.

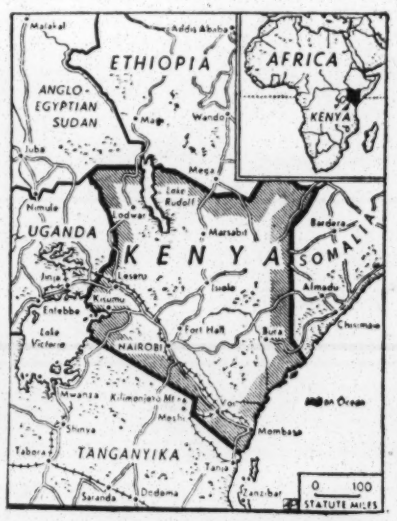
As far as can be made out, the secret, ritualistic Mau Mau is not the direct result of Communist activity, though there may be some secret agitation behind it. It is a native rising, dedicated from frustration to expelling the white man by terroristic butchering of whole families, by arson and mutilation.

Intelligent Action Needed

The biggest and practically the only organized political force is the Kenya African Union. It is not Communist-controlled as yet, but there is grave danger it will be taken over for Communist purposes—unless there is intelligent action by the white settlers and British authority.

K.A.U. has 100,000 members—perhaps as many as 150,000. Its president is Jomo Kenyatta, mystery man of the Kenya problem. He apparently received useful instruction in Moscow during a sojourn there of more than two years. He does not admit to being Communist inspired; in fact, ask him his philosophy and he says: "True Christian."

Last October Kenyatta was arrested on charges of managing and assisting the Mau Mau terror. His captivity has the British in a dilemma. The trial of Kenyatta and five other natives has been going on for a month in a little schoolhouse at Kapenguria, 75 miles north of the equator, and may go on for another week or so.



Associated Press Wirephoto Map
MAU MAU TERROR AREA

If the magistrate acquits him that will rank in the African mind as a defeat of white authority, and Kenyatta will be a hero. If the magistrate convicts him it will make Kenyatta a martyr. At the most he can get a seven-year sentence.

A consummate actor, Kenyatta conducts himself at the trial as if he enjoyed it. He is cocky, sidesteps glibly, plays with Swahili and English words, even bullies the prosecutor and tells him how he should go about getting a conviction. He sets the grim, armed settlers to laughing in spite of themselves.

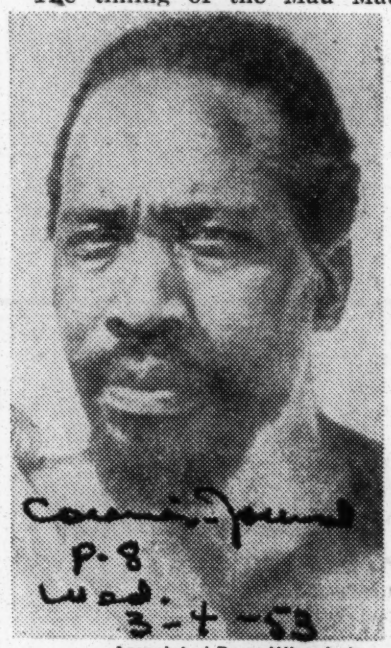
Organized 'College'

It Jomo Kenyatta a man with a mission from the Kremlin, or a true native leader?

Some of his background arouses suspicion among anti-Communists. Kenyatta was not back six months from his 15 years in Europe before he took over the presidency of K.A.U., reorganized it with a "central committee" and introduced discipline.

He has an organization called Kenya Teachers College, a big cluster of mud huts near his Kiambu home. The African teachers, most of them totally unqualified to teach, spread whatever doctrine he wants.

The timing of the Mau Mau rising coincided neatly with Moscow's turning major attention to "colonial and dependent peoples."


Associated Press Wirephoto
JOMO KENYATTA
At the time of his arrest

Defending him in the trial is D. N. Pritt, the London lawyer who defended Communist Gerhart Eisler against extradition proceedings when the German Red jumped bail in the United States and fled on the Polish liner Batory to England and eventually to East Berlin.

Kenyatta is a stocky, paunchy man with a black mustache and a graying tuft of beard. He is about 50 and has the look of a fanatic despite his wide grin. He speaks in a loud voice, but lisps because of a missing front tooth.

Kenyatta went to England in 1931 and stayed in Europe 15 years, claiming funds for his support were furnished by the poverty-ridden Kikuyu Tribe. o years, through 1934, were nt in Russia, where he studied Moscow University and lived a place furnished by the Communist International.

In England he was a close friend of Paul Robeson, the American Negro singer. Kenyatta's white wife and a son are in England.

Kenyatta exudes confidence, insisting he is actually an enemy of Mau Mau. He insists that he led 30,000 Kikuyus in pronouncing a curse upon it. The prosecution says it was no curse at all, but simply instructions for it to go Underground.

Seeks Equal Treatment

After the arrest of Kenyatta a mysterious traveler had a long talk with Joseph Marumbi, general secretary of K.A.U. He told Marumbi to get in touch with a Negro organization in the United States if he wanted help. The organization quickly sent financial help and promised more.

Marumbi, a highly educated native leader, seemed genuinely surprised when he learned the organization is operated by the Communists.

What K.A.U. stands for, Marumbi said, is more equitable treatment of the black man. There are 5½ million of them, as against 120,000 Indians and 35,000 whites. The whites run the Government and have taken all the fertile highlands. The Indians run all mercantile establishments. There are relatively few educated Africans and even they have a scant chance, economically.

Reserve Now Is Eroded

The Kikuyu reserve, once fertile, is now much wasted by erosion. The tribesmen have resisted introduction of scientific farming methods. Whole families barely eke out a living from small plots. The problem is becoming more acute because of a growing population resulting from the British introduction of medicine.

Possibly as many as 10,000 Kikuyus are virtually homeless in Nairobi, sleeping in alleys and trucks.

The legal minimum wage in Nairobi is about $7 a month, plus a housing allowance of just under $1.

TERROR IN KENYA: In the British crown colony of Kenya a secret terrorist cult called the Mau Mau has been killing and terrorizing white men and fellow tribesmen loyal to the British with the main object of driving the white man from the land. Last Friday a raiding party of Mau Maus slaughtered 60 men, women and children of the Kikuyu tribe in a three-and-a-half-hour moonlight massacre aimed largely at government employes, Home Guards and their families. The skillfully organized attack occurred simultaneously with a raid on a police station 60 miles away, where arms and ammunition were seized and 173 prisoners freed. The incidents raise new problems for the British, who are already aware that Kenya must have social and economic reforms if the unrest that feeds the Mau Mau movement is to be brought under control.

Mau Mau Fanatics Butcher Woman, Two Children

NAIROBI, Kenya (AP) — Kenya colony's anti-White Mau Mau fanatics added three more white settlers—an Italian woman and her two children—to its roll of victims over the week end.

The new dead were Mrs. Nerena Meloncelli, 35, her daughter Maria, 15, and her son Mario, 10. The children had arrived in Kenya 10 days before. The family's African cook also was killed in the attack.

They were butchered at their forest-ringed home, near a lonely sawmill on the lower slopes of Mt. Kenya. A gang armed with pangas (short swords) and three rifles and wearing masks of grass, rushed the house while the woman's husband, Pietro Meloncelli, was at the mill.

Meloncelli heard shots and ran to his house but was turned back by a hail of bullets. He was not injured.

Natives Shift To Larger Towns

Mau Mau Drive Continues

NAIROBI, Kenya — (NNPA) — Despite military and police action, activities of Africans pledged to drive the whites out of East Africa are increasing in the bigger towns of Kenya, a British colony, police officials admit.

The pattern of the campaign, attributed to the so-called Mau Mau, a native society, is changing. Instead of guerrilla action in the forests and tribal reserves, there are more planned killings and attacks in settled areas.

The government campaign against the Mau Mau, whose victims include Africans and Asians who aid the Europeans, is also changing. More troops are being brought in to strengthen the colonial government's hand.

Over last weekend, nine Africans were reported killed. Twelve others were killed and 100 captured Monday (March 16) when troops surrounded a band in the Nyeria bush country north of here.

SHANTY TOWNS

In the teeming African shanty towns in the towns, the police are virtually powerless. They cannot keep the Africans who are engaging in the campaign of terrorism from moving among docile natives and finding hideouts.

Alleged members of the Mau Mau move from the forests to the tribal reserves and then work their way into the towns. They gain supporters because of grievances against the Britons and Indians, including collective punishment which the government has put into effect, and partly out of fear that they may be harmed if they do not join in the effort to frighten the Europeans into concessions or flight from colony.

LAND SALES

Also persuasive are stories that Kikuyu tribesmen must be photographed holding a fistful of earth in one hand and a shilling in the other, indicating that they are selling their land to the whites. The major grivance of the Africans is land.

Streams of African men, women and children carrying possessions and driving flocks of sheep, goats and cattle have jammed trails and roads in the last two weeks, fleeing from the white-settled areas.

Five Africans, alleged to have been Mau Mau terrorists, were killed Friday, March 13, when a patrol of the Kenya Territorial Regiment and police overtook a group of Africans in the Aberdare mountains, southwest of Nyeri.

A sixth African, who was wounded, was captured. The patrol was reported to be pursuing the rest of the group, some of whom were reported wounded before they escaped across the steep, bush-covered countryside.

An African constable was wounded in the fight with the group. But the African who attacked him was shot dead.

TWO ATTACKS

On the other side of the picture, there were two attacks allegedly by Africans, which formed part of the campaign to terrorize Africans who help the police. In Nairobi an African constable was shot and killed and three were wounded late in the evening of March 12.

In Ngariama location, in the Mount Kenya foothills, a Kikuyu chief loyal to the whites and a tribal policeman were killed.

MAU MAU CULT STEPS UP BLOWS IN KENYA CITIES

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 16 [Reuters]—Mau Mau cultism is increasing in Kenya's bigger towns, police officials said today.

The pattern of the cult's campaign to rid Africa of the whites is changing. Instead of guerrilla action in the forests and tribal reserves, there are more planned murders and attacks in settled areas.

The government campaign against the Mau Mau killers, whose victims chiefly are Africans or Asians who cooperate with the whites, is also changing. More troops are being brought in to strengthen the colonial government's hand.

Over the weekend, nine Mau Mau men were killed. Twelve others were killed and 100 captured today when troops surrounded a band in the Nyeri bush country north of here.

Shanty Towns Scared

In the teeming African shanty towns in the towns, the police are virtually powerless. They cannot keep the cultists from moving among the people and finding hideouts. The native population is frightened.

The cultests move from the forests to the tribal reserves and then work their way into the towns. They gain supporters thru death threats and wild rumors. An Asian policeman was shot in daylight here yesterday.

How Gult Works

Methods of the Mau Mau Cullists seek to get the people on their side are:

1. Strong arm threats against anyone cooperating wth the government or the Europeans. These treats are also used to extort cash.

2. Spreading rumors that a mass uprising against the whites is about to take place and that one had better not be caught on the wrong side.

3. Stories that Kikuyu tribesment must be photografed holding a fistful of earth in one hand a shilling in the other, signifying that they are selling their land to the whites.

An administrative officer said the three Kikuyu rserves of Fort Hall, Kiambu, and Nyeri were jammed with Kikuyu tribesmer from other parts of the colony. Many thousands will be seriously threatened with starvation in the next few months, he said.

Streams of men, women and children carrying possessions and driving flocks of sheep, goats, and cattle have flooded trails and roads in the province in the last few weeks, fleeing from the white-settled areas. Even if the Mau Mau operates in the reserves, too, they reason, at least they have "come home."

200 Cut Down In Newest Drive

By CECIL GREGORY
(Special to the Courier)

MOMBASA, Kenya—Black blood ran freely in the outskirts of Nairobi Friday as panga-wielding Kikuyus slaughtered 200 "informers" and relatives of informers in revenge for the wholesale arrest of some 6,000 Africans in Nairobi and environs over the last ten days.

The Mau Mau assassins claimed their victims following the latest roundup of Mau Mau suspects by police and British troops twenty-five miles north of Nairobi at Thika.

Over 3,500 people were "arrested" by the colonial authorities and subjected to intensive questioning by "screening" squads of both African and British.

THE POLICE said that the raid on Thika had been carried out because the location was a suspected hideaway for "criminal elements" and the Mau Mau. The Thika raid had followed close on the heels of another twenty-four hours earlier at Pumwami, a Nairobi suburb where 2,500 Embus and Kikuyus were corraled.

The assassins carried out their attack on Lari, ten miles north of Nairobi, with swiftness and alacrity. Dressed in black coats resembling those of the African police, the knifemen dispatched sentries before they could cry for help and then set theh uts afire.

As the victims frantically clawed their way outside to escape the flames they were cut down with pangas and hatchets.

One of the principal victims of the revenge attack was Chief Luka who died, along with three of his wives. Another chief, Makenei, succeeded in saving his life.

* * *

THE RAIDERS confiscated fifteen machine guns and at least thirty rifles, following the attack. The attack covered a seven-mile long area and had evidently been well-planned.

Simultaneously with the sudden assault on Lari, terrorists raided a police station at Naivasha, fifty miles north of Nairobi and killed five African policemen.

In the Lari action, British soldiers stationed near the location heard the sound of the shooting, but arrived after the masacre was over and the attackers had escaped. The British troops have been stationed in the Nairobi area for "protection."

Observers said that the latest wave of killings was aimed at Government servants, "informers," policemen, and relatives of all "loyal" Africans in the wake of the wholesale roundups last week.

* * *

THE "ROUNDUPS" had been been carried out, informed sources said, in an effort to lift the threat of Mau Mau attacks from around Nairobi and environs. It has become extremely dangerous for whites to venture forth after dark in Kenya, even in the streets of Nairobi, itself.

The Lari massacre was the greatest wholesale slaughter of "pro-whites" since the Mau Mau outbreak began last October. Although more than 12,000 Kikuyu and Embu people have been placed behind the barbed wires of concentration camps, the campaign of terror has continued and is stepping up in tempo.

British officials freely admit, with tongue in cheek, that it will take them "from a year to a year and one-half" to "clean up the situation." In the view of the latest events, this seems to be a very conservative estimate.

KENYA SHIFTS 6,000 IN TERRORIST DRIVE

Orders Any Mau Mau Suspect Shot on Challenge—Seven Condemned in Killing

NAIROBI, Kenya, April 24 (Reuters)—The Kenya Government, in two moves to curb Mau Mau terrorism, rounded up 6,000 Africans in a mud-and-stick village on the outskirts of Nairobi today and gave security forces orders to shoot any suspect who failed to halt when challenged.

Almost 900 troops and police surrounded Kariobangi village and routed out 6,000 squatters in a search for anti-white Mau Mau cultists.

The village was alternately scorched by blazing sunshine and drenched by tropical showers as the colonial forces tramped through the huts and herded the Africans into big tents for questioning.

White women police reservists searched African women for hidden weapons or Mau Mau pamphlets.

Within a few days bulldozers will crush the huts and the inhabitants will move, probably to the Kiambu Reserve. Many already have fled to the already overcrowded African sections of Nairobi, where in some cases as many as twelve persons are crammed into a two-room house.

The orders to shoot if in doubt in and around Nairobi were invoked under emergency powers given to the Government earlier this year.

Another big operation against the Mau Mau was carried out north of Nanyuki, a few miles from the Equator at the foot of snow-capped Mount Kenya. Troops and police ransacked forty farms and screened nearly 1,500 Kikuyu and Embu farm workers. They discovered 249 Mau Mau members, the police said.

7 Sentenced to Death

Dispatch of The Times, London.

NAIROBI, Kenya, April 24—Seven Kikuyu were sentenced to death by the Supreme Court today for the murder of the Ruck family on a North Kingangop farm Jan. 24. Two others were acquitted, but then rearrested. Three others, who possibly were under the age of 18 at the time of the murder also were convicted and ordered to be detained during the Governor's pleasure. Those sentenced to death have the right of appeal.

During the hearing the defense alleged that the accused had been maltreated by the police. Of this, Judge Bourke said: "I'm getting heartily sick of repeated allegations of wicked behavior by persons in authority which cannot stand the test of ventilation in a court of law for a moment.

Referring to the attack on Mr. and Mrs. Ruck, their 6-year-old son Michael and an African gardener, Judge Bourke said: "The bestiality and savagery of the murders beggars the power of words."

The Government has announced additional security measures for schools. A statement says recent developments have shown an urgent need for more guards and for better general protection. In the Nyeri district, a gang of fifty attacked a home guard camp and church missionary school near-by killing one tribal policeman. A church missionary society teacher in the Fort Hall district died from wounds after having been dragged from his home and shot through the mouth.

7 MAU MAU MEN SLAIN

24 Others Seized—Nairobi Says Ton Leaders Have Been Caught

NAIROBI, Kenya, April 20 (UP)—Loyal Kikuyu tribesmen and troops of the King's African Rifles killed seven Mau Mau terrorists and captured twenty-four others today in the Fort Hall district. The operation followed the murder of a headman and his wife there last week.

Special policemen, acting a secret information, arrested more than half of the active Mau Mau leadership in the Nairobi area this week-end, it was announced today. All but one were Kikuyus.

NAIROBI, April 20 (Reuters)—Jomo Kenyatta and five other African leaders convicted of running the Mau Mau will lodge appeals against their seven-year sentences in the Supreme Court tomorrow.

Hideouts Bombed

Open Air War on Mau Mau

By CECIL GREGORY
(Special to the Courier)

MOMBASA, Kenya—Great Britain has taken to the air in her, thus far futile, effort to cleanse this Crown Colony of the so-called "Mau Mau terror" and to put an end to this enemy whose presence is "always felt, but seldom seen."

Aerial operations, against what are generally believed to be the main Mau Mau sectors, have commenced in the Aberdare Hills with a squadron of RAF bombers from Rhodesia doing the bombing.

The bombers went into action Thursday and dropped 160 pounds of high explosives against suspected "hideouts," which are approximately 10,000 feet up.

* * *

THE RAILHEADS at Thompson's Falls and Nanyuki are serving as jumping off places for troops who are beating their way through the bush in a dread game of hide and seek. The Mau Mau war will probably be fought through to the finish, with no holds barred, as long as the current policy under General Hinde is continued, most observers feel.

This point of view was strengthened in Nairobi last week when Governor Sir Evelyn Baring spurned an offer made by officers of the Kenya African Union, who volunteered to act as go-betweens between the British Army and the so-called Mau Mau.

W. W. Awori, acting KAU president, and a member of the Legislative Council, made the offer. The KAU has charged government forces with the indiscriminate shooting of unarmed Africans for "trying to escape."

ACCUSED MAU MAU MURDERERS—Accused of taking part in a recent massacre of 150 natives in Kenya, East Africa, 27 men, numbered for identification, are herded into court by police at Githunguri. The Mau Mau terrorists attacked the Uplands district of the Kiambu reserve near Nairobi, setting fire to villages and burning many residents alive.

31 Mau Mau Die In Fight With Kenya's Police

NAIROBI, Kenya, June 25 (AP)—Kenya's security forces reported tonight the killing of 31 more Mau Mau terrorists.

Yesterday, the government announced the deaths of 42 Mau Mau in one of the heaviest blows yet against the secret society. Tonight's announcement added that 14 terrorists surrendered near Embu and said their leader was killed by a military patrol last week.

Gen. Sir George Erskine, who is putting new vigor into the fight against the anti-white terrorists, will retain an extra battalion of troops, it was disclosed today. The 5th (Kenya) Battalion will be kept in Kenya at the general's request.

73 Mau Maus Slain in 2 Days

NAIROBI, Kenya, June 25 (AP).—Kenya's security forces reported tonight the killing of thirty-one more Mau Mau terrorists.

Yesterday, the government announced the deaths of forty-two Mau Maus in one of the heaviest blows ever made against the secret society. Tonight's announcement added that fourteen terrorists surrendered near Embu and said their leader was killed by a military patrol last week.

Gen. Sir George Erskine, who is putting new vigor into the fight against the anti-white terrorists, will retaain an extra battalaion of troops, it was disclosed today. The 5th (Kenya) Battalion of the African Rifles, which was to have gone to Malaya, is now to be kept in Kenya at the general's request.

42 Mau Mau Slain in Battle

NAIROBI, Kenya, June 24 (AP). Forty-two Mau Mau terrorists were killed in a fierce battle with British colonial troops and other security forces in the Fort Hall area yesterday.

The terrorists shot and killed six home guards and one tribal policeman in the same action, an announcement sai dtoday.

The action came as the British-controlled forces in Kenya stepped up their campaign to wipe out the Mau Mau.

A family of seven white settlers were killed last night when 15 terrorists attacked and burned down their farmhouse 1 miles from Nanyuki. Four African farmhands also were killed.

A Man Dies—Here's how the current British "shoot first and ask questions later" policy works in Kenya as shown by these photos taken from an NBC news film. In the top photo the Mau Mau suspect appears momentarily in deep brush on Mount Kenya; in the middle scene one of the "hunters" takes aim, and, at the bottom, the dead man's pockets are gone through as the hunters search for "evidence." The Kenya African Union charges that many innocent people are slain.

Mau Mau Fails in Biggest Attack; Uses Bren Gun Against Police Post

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NAIROBI, Kenya, May 8—The heaviest fighting of the Mau Mau rebellion took place early today at a police camp at Othaya in the Nyeri area west of Mount Kenya. A Mau Mau force carried out a military attack on the barbed-wire protected police camp.

The King's African Rifles repulsed the attack after forty minutes of fighting. Sixteen Mau Mau were left dead on the field and four others were wounded and captured. Others were believed to have been wounded and patrols were sent out in pursuit of Mau Mau who fled toward the Aberdare Mountain fastnesses, where the main body of Mau Mau are now believed to be organizing military units, a new development that is giving the rebellion the character of open warfare. The assault on the Othaya police camp was the third recent attack in force. The King's Rifles suffered no casualties.

A bugle blast signaled the Mau Mau attack, which was made in three waves. The tribmesmen dragged a Bren gun to within fifteen yards of the barbed wire, firing it at point-blank range. The King's African Rifles replied with their own Bren gun, mortar fire and hand grenades. Mau Mau officers were heard to shout orders in English.

The Mau Maus' Bren gun had been captured in an ambush of a Kenya patrol on April 14.

The Mau Mau abandoned the Brenguin and fled to the forests and tangled ravines of Aberdares. It is now the rainy season and the forests are cold and often veiled in mist. Security forces can operate in there only at the risk of being ambushed by the Mau Mau who, however, are believed to be short of food.

Following the Othaya attack, Mau Mau raided a Kikuyu home guard post at near-by Kairuitha. Fifteen Kikuyu guards were killed. The Mau Mau casualties were four killed and two wounded.

A military patrol operating in area encountered another Mau Mau unit, killed one man and withdrew.

The Mau Mau casualties in the last three days are estimated at sixty.

In a clash with another Mau Mau unit near Fort Hall a patrol of the Kenya regiment killed one and wounded an undetermined number. Spears, food and clothing were captured. One askari, or native soldier, with the Kenya regiment was killed.

A headman and a tribal policeman attacked near Mariira are reported missing. At Kigoya the oath administrator of the Mau Mau was shot dead. Two Mau Mau terrorists in Mathareni Nguku area also were killed.

The most important aspect of today's fighting from the standpoint of security forces was the recapture of the Bren gun, as the Mau Mau do not have another. However, they do appear to have a fair number of rifles and considerable ammunition. Most of this had been stolen in the Kenya from security forces, and farms.

The possibility that weapons are being smuggled to the Mau Mau from some source is one tha particularly agitates the public here, although there is little evidence to date.

19 KIKUYU GUARDS SLAIN BY MAU MAU

Kenya Raid Wipes Out Post Held by Fellow-Tribesmen—Loyal Leader Feared Dead

By ALBION ROSS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NAIROBI, Kenya, May 4—An armed force of 200 to 300 terrorists of the Mau Mau secret society wiped out one of the strongholds of the home guard of their fellow Kikuyu tribesmen last night. At least nineteen guardsmen of the unit, which was under the command of Chief Stefano, one of the most prominent of Kikuyu leaders loyal to the Kenya Government, were killed.

It was reported on good authority, but without official confirmation, that Chief Stefano had been burned to death in the attack.

The strongpoint, Getumbiro camp, in the north Tetu district, had been established near a forest area in which it was known that the anti-White Mau Mau band was operating. An attack in such force apparently was not expected, however.

The village that had been transformed into a stronghold was surrounded by a stout barbed-wire barricade, and a pitched battle took place. The home guards ran out of ammunition, and the Mau Mau gang, which seems to have been fairly well-armed with rifles and automatic weapons, broke through the barricade. Eight of the nine guardsmen who attempted to escape were hacked to death.

The gang then surrounded the huts inside the barricade and set them on fire. Eleven guardsmen, including Chief Stafano, apparently were burned to death. Most of the guards' weapons were burned, but the gang was believed to have added a rifle and a pistol to its store of arms. After its victory it retreated into the forest.

The home guards, according to reports are issued only five rounds of ammunition each, because the military command feels that it cannot take the risk of placing considerable stores of ammunition where they could be seized by a successful Mau Mau raid such as this one.

The defeat and probable death of Chief Stefano are a heavy blow to the movement to build up the Kikuyus' confidence in the Kenya Government's power to protect them. It caused a good deal of acid comment in Nairobi.

To date the Government has been notoriously incapable of protecting its influential supporters among the Kikuyu population. The Mau Mau has concentrated on striking down Kikuyus who had showed a tendency to support the forces of law and order.

The Getumbiro camp apparently had no means of communication with other strongpoints. This lack of adequate means of communication has been characteristic of the whole operation against the Mau Mau.

Guerilla Warfare Continues

Africans Rain Terror On Europeans In New Attacks

NAIROBI, Kenya — (NNPA) — Guerilla warfare between the Kikuyu tribesmen, bent on driving Europeans out of East Africa, and the Europeans continues here unabated, despite efforts of the colonial government to suppress the African rebellion through inflicting collective punishment.

The latest incident of violence involved two white women, one of them a star tennis player, who killed three Africans ,wounded a fourth and allegedly put a band of others to flight.

According to reports, Mrs. Dorothy Raynes-Simson, a well-known South African tennis player, and Mrs. Kitty Heselburger, a widow, were listening to the radio in their home in the Nyeri district when a band of Kikuyu rushed into the living room brandishing short swords.

Raiders were said to have caught Mrs. Heselburger by the throat and thrown her over a chair. Mrs. Raynes-Simson reportedly seized her revolver and fired two shots at a man who was coming at her, killing him.

The story of the rout of the Africans has one or two werid details. One was that Mrs. Heselburger struggled free from her attackers, took another revolver and joined Mrs. Raynes-Simson in a chase after two other tribesmen. She shot at a moving figure in the dark, killing a man later identified as their cook. A third African reportedly was found dead outside the kitchen door.

According to the report, the two women then went back to the living room and reloaded their revolvers. They discovered a fourth Kikuyu was hiding in the bathroom and fired at him through a closed door. He was said to have escaped through a window, leaving a trial of blood.

The police said both the cook and a houseboy at the farm home had been implicated in the raid.

The Nyeri district has been a center of activities by the Mau Mau, a society of Africans pledged to drive the white man from British East Africa.

Mau Mau members, recruited largly from the Kikuyu tribe, have been held responsible for killing at least fifty Europeans in the British colony of Kenya since the wave of violence broke out last year.

British officials flew in 600 British troops from the Suez Canal Zone to reinforce the 1,000 African troops concentrated here from other East African colonies, and 2,000 special police and several hundred voluntary part-time home guardsmen.

The numbers of Africans killed has not been disclosed. They have rounded up 15,000 Africans, 8,000 of whom are still in prison compounds. One hundred and two have been formally charged with murder. Four Africans, convicted on charges in connection with Mau Mau, were hanged last month and scores of others have received prison sentences.

After another incident, which occurred Tuesday, December 30, British colonial authorities rushed a strong police force to Tuso, twenty-eight miles of Fort Hall, where fifteen Kikuyu were reported to have raided a Roman Catholic mission.

The tribesmen were reported to have shot and wounded Father Cremasco, the Italian priest in charge, and tied up Brother Vincent, another member of the mission.

According to the police, two Kikuyu tribesmen, armed with shotguns, broke into the mission as the two missionaries were having supper. Father Cremasco drew a pistol, but shotgun blasts hit him in the arm and thigh.

Penalty Is Fixed By Council

Aimed At Ending Anti-White Revolt Through Fear

NAIROBI, Kenya — (NNPA) — The Kenya legislative council has fixed the penalty at death for anyone convicted of administering the anti-white man Mau Mau oath. It is aimed at ending the revolt of Africans, who are pledged to drive Europeans from East Africa, by instilling fear into them.

The government also moved to allay fear among the Europeans by planning to set up a defense council.

In the second day of sharp debate in the Kenya council on Friday, Jan. 17, with unofficial European members accusing the Kenya government of "shilly-shallying" in the face of the three-month old emergency, the council approved the spending of 750,000 pounds, about $2,100,000 for emergency purposes.

This makes a total so far of 1,500,000 pounds, or about $4,200,000. The uprising is now costing the British colony about 35,000 pounds, or $98,000, a month.

$2.80 A Head

As a part of its collective punishment program, the Kenya government also is empowered to impose a punitive tax of one pound, or $2.80, a head on Kikuyu tribesmen in areas where there is an abnormally high crime rate.

Michael Blundell, leader of the European unofficial members of the council, offered the proposal for the death penalty on Africans administering the Mau Mau oath. Mau Mau oaths bind those who take them to kill chosen victims.

The death penalty will not be retroactive. The move was supported by Asian representatives as well as all European groups.

Five African representatives opposed it. They favored heavy prison sentences. Angrily, Blundell turned on the African members. "At no time during this emergency have we received one jot or tittle of support from African members in our attempts to fight terrorism," he charged.

Sharp Differences Appear

Sharp differences between the Kenya government and the unofficial European members over the

"Operation Yellow Hackle and Operation Longstop" also were given.

Government members in the council maintained that "We are more than holding our own." They intimated that the disgruntled European community, especially the farmers, were losing a sense of perspective.

European elected members and representatives of the settlers who have been holding protest meetings vigorously attacked the government.

Lack of confidence in the British Colonial Office in London was expressed over the handling of the uprising. Demands included:

1. Less "interference and shackling from London" and greater local freedom of action.

2. Appointment of a commander to coordinate security measures. It was charged that there was at present an "appalling lack" of such coordination.

3. Creation of a defense council representing all races in the colony.

4. Speed up of governmental procedures in dealing with emergency matters and closer cooperation between unofficial communities and the government.

5. More efficient public relations service to give the colony and the world at large a "true" picture of what is happening.

6. Special efforts to recover the "dangerously large" number of firearms stolen by Africans.

7. Swifter and severer punishment for so-called Mau Mau crimes.

J. Whyatt, attorney general and Member for Law and Order, stressed the volume of information being received. He reported that last month nearly 1,000 arrests were made for alleged Mau Mau offenses, and for every one arrest many other Africans were detained, screened and later released.

"We are more than holding our own and a counter-offensive is now being mounted," he declared.

The unofficial European members were plainly skeptical of the cautious optimism of government members. Blundell accused the government of failing to provide leadership and "always being behind events."

Capt. L. R. Briggs said there was no improvement in the situation and firmer action was needed. He said the hands of Europeans in the colony were being tied by a government 5,000 miles away "and in whose councils we have no voice." This deference was to the British government in London.

Major A. G. Keyser contended that if interference by the British Colonial Office was prolonging the uprising, then the British government should help pay the costs of the emergency.

First official report of the latest drive against the Africans, Operation Yellow Hackle, came Thursday, Jan. 15. The Lancashire Fusiliers are playing a major role in this operation. The report came thirty hours after the operation had got under way and twelve hours after publication of unofficial accounts.

Named after the cap ornament of the Fusiliers, the operation is a sweep from the Thomson's Falls area southward down the Wanjohi valley. Mixed forces of police, units of the King's African Rifles, the African "Home Guard," and tribal trackers are working with the Fusiliers.

Bringing up the rear are armored car units, whose role is to pick up stragglers and consolidate cleared areas.

Geared with Operation Yellow Hackle another force is mounting Operation Longstop, striking across from the Mweiga district to intercept suspects fleeing south, away from Operation Yellow Hackle.

The two operations have the appearance of a miniature war against the Africans, who operate in small groups and have only a few firearms.

Africa In Turmoil

(Pulitzer Prize Reporter Malcolm Johnson continues herewith, in the third of a series of articles from Africa, the story of the dread Mau Mau native secret society which by murder, terror and torture seeks to drive all white residents out of Kenya colony.)

BY MALCOLM JOHNSON
International News Service Staff Correspondent
(World Copyright, 1953, By I. N. S.)

NAIROBI, Kenya. — (INS) — The most conservative official estimate places the strength of the Mau Mau native terrorists in Kenya at a minimum of 500,000 members.

A more realistic figure, one government investigator told me, is closer to 1,000,000 — or almost the total strength of the Kikuyu tribe, from which the Mau Mau membership is drawn almost exclusively.

The Kikuyus, totaling about 1,250,000, comprise the largest African tribe in this British crown colony where the whites—predominantly English—total from 33,000 to 35,000.

The Kikuyus, moreover, are regarded as the most vocal and most politically conscious tribe in East Africa. It is against this background that the Mau Mau terror campaign is spreading in the society's sworn determination to achieve "black supremacy" by driving out or killing the whites.

The Mau Mau members have been and are being recruited among the Kikuyus through a ruthless campaign of intimidation enforced by murder, pillage and the mutilation of cattle—a tribesman's most cherished possession.

The savage brutality of the murders indicates the fanaticism of the Mau Mau and their apparent belief in dire consequences if they violate the society's oath, which they are taught has supernatural powers over them.

For tribesmen who resist the Mau Mau, the penalty is swift and horrible death. Three tribal chieftains have been hacked to death with the Mau Mau favorite weapon—the "panga," a broad, heavy-bladed knife used to cut bananas. Other tribal victims have been similarly cut to bits in a total of about 70 murders within the last year.

In this manner countless members of the Kikuyu tribe have been terrorized into taking the Mau Mau oath. How well the recruitment campaign has succeeded is indicated in the evident growing strength of the movement.

An official government spokesman said he believed up to 70 per cent of the male Kikuyus are members.

The most heavily "affected" areas are the Kaikipia district, near Thomson's Falls, 140 miles northwest of Nairobi, the capital of Kenya; and the Fort Hall and Thika districts, about 40 miles north of Nairobi.

Government investigators cite as typical the Fort Hall district which has 15 native locations with 20,000 natives in each. Eight of these stations were found to be Mau Mau "saturated," with 95 per cent adherence. Three had 70 per cent and four 50 per cent.

In the Nyeri district, 100 miles from Nairobi and southwest of Mt. Kenya, is another badly affected area, where an estimated 30,000 natives out of a total of 200,000 are believed to have taken the oath.

Who and what are back of the Mau Mau? Government officials are convinced, they say, that despite the society's emphasis on primitive rites and superstition, there is educated, intelligent planning behind it.

"And no matter what you may have heard," said a government spokesman, "there is no official significance to the words 'Mau Mau.' Nobody seems to know what it means."

The origin of the secret society is believed to go back to a political organization, the Kikuyu central association, formed in the early 190's. It was extremely nationalist and advocated the exclusion of all Europeans from Kenya.

At the beginning of World War II the association was proscribed and a number of its leaders were interned as subversives.

After the war the association became active again, although not openly. In about 1949 a militant wing of the organization was formed. It had no name, but had an oath-taking ceremony. By 1950 it came to the surface and then acquired the name of Mau Mau.

When the colonial government discovered the terms of the Mau Mau oath, the society was proscribed as "inciting to murder."

FIGHTING THE MAU MAU

The white settlers of Kenya have become more and more aroused as the anti-European, terrorist Mau Mau society continues its sporadic murders and arson. It was reported from Nairobi on Monday that the settlers have demanded and are going to get —firmer governmental measures to suppress Mau Mau.

The white inhabitants can hardly be blamed. This extraordinary African movement, which was prematurely forced into the open last year after three or four years of secret preparation, has proved bestial and dangerous. Its avowed objective is to drive the white man out of Kenya. If this objective were pursued by legitimate methods one could grant it some sympathy, but in the circumstances it deserves nothing but to be crushed, firmly and quickly.

This having been done, the legitimate grievances which led to a protest movement should be satisfied. The tragedy of criminal revolutionary movements like Mau Mau is that they set up reactions which hold up normal progress for everyone. The Kikuyu tribes, from which the Mau Mau is almost exclusively recruited, are going to be the worst sufferers. This will be a pity, judging from what those who know them say. A reader of this newspaper, Charles Fisk, who was a white trader among the Kikuyu tribesmen as long ago as 1901, writes that he always "received much assistance and kindness from the Kikuyu, the majority being honest, shrewd and intelligent people."

This picture is confirmed in sympathetic and authoritative detail by the English anthropologist, L. S. B. Leakey, who was born and bred among the Kikuyus and who has just written a remarkable little book called "Mau Mau and the Kikuyu." Dr. Leakey shows how an intricate, delicately balanced but essentially religious tribal life was broken down by the coming of the white man, without valid social and religious principles taking the place of old customs. A painful land shortage developed, not because much land was taken away from the natives but because of a great population increase and poor agricultural methods. The usual evils that accompany sudden urbanization and education under social and political discrimination aggravated matters.

Dr. Leakey feels that the individual Kikuyu is fundamentally against the Mau Mau but is terrorized by his leaders. The problem, clearly, is to restore law and order at all costs, as much for the sake of the vast majority of law-abiding African natives as for the white settlers.

FIVE MAU MAUS KILLED

Kenya Force Disperses Gang Near Nairobi, Capturing One

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 13 (Reuters)—British troops and African police killed five Mau Mau terrorists and captured a sixth in a pitched battle in the Aberdare Hills area northwest of here today.

The Government forces closed with a large terrorist gang after a day of tracking, the Government said. The gang was scattered through the forest area after the fight, and many members were thought to be wounded. One African policeman was killed in the clash.

Stocks of arms, ammunition and food were left behind by the gang.

The Government announced today that eleven convicted Kikuyu tribesmen were hanged in Nairobi prison Wednesday and Thursday for slashing a farmer to death in his bath Oct. 27.

African tribesmen kill their chief in hospital

NAIROBI, Kenya, Jan. 5—(AP)—Three African tribesmen walked into a government hospital at nearby Kiambu last night, shot their chief dead in his bed and walked out again.

The assailants reportedly were members of the Kikuyu tribe, from which many members of the secret anti-white terroristic Mau Mau Society are said to come.

They killed the tribe's chief Hinga, who last week was ambushed and wounded by other members of his people. Chief Hinga reported the attack to police and helped them with the investigation before going to the hospital for treatment of his wounds.

Mau Maus Sever Ears of 3 Enemies

NAIROBI, Kenya, Dec. 10 (AP)—Mau Mau terrorists raided members of the neighboring Mbere tribe and cut off the ears of two women and a man for refusing to take the Mau Mau oath, security forces in Nairobi said today.

Women Kill Natives; Fought To Attack Them

NAIROBI, Kenya.—(INS)— Two European women, one of whom was identified as Mrs. Dorothy Raynes-Simson, a South African tennis player, were reported Saturday to have shot and killed three Africans and wounded a fourth when a terrorist group broke into their farm home.

One of the dead was a native servant who was waiting on the home at the time and was shot by accident.

The natives, armed with knives and swords, were said to have entered the house shared by the women on the lonely farm in the Nyeri district of Kenya Friday night.

Mrs. Raynes-Simson's companion was identified as Mrs. Kitty Heselburger, believed to be of Austrian origin.

Police reported Friday that members of the Mau Mau native terrorist society had killed two white farmers in Kenya by hacking the bodies of their victims to pieces with knives.

Authorities reporting the attack on the women said the two were listening to the radio when they saw the Africans entering the room in which they were seated.

One of the raiders seized Mrs. Heselburger by the throat and threw her across a chair.

Mrs. Raynes-Simson fired twice and killed a second of the attackers who was running at her with a sword. She then shot and wounded the man who had pounced on Mrs. Heselburger.

This assailant retreated into the darkness, followed by two other natives and chased by the two women.

Mrs. Heselburger fired at a moving figure in the darkness and shot and killed the cook who had been serving the two women. A third body was found outside the kitchen door.

The women went back into the house to reload the guns and went to the bathroom where one of the attackers had locked himself in.

Both women fired shots through the door. The man escaped through a window but bloodstains were found on the floor.

DOUBLE TROUBLE — With Mau Mau terrorists still menacing whites in East Africa's Kenya Colony, police and troops were rushed to quell a new source of trouble yesterday. Rival tribesmen, armed with spears and poisoned arrows, are squaring off for battle. Here, British soldiers flush a Mau Mau suspect from a hut in KiKuyu village.

—UP Telephoto

New Hope For Kenya

From London last week came news which might bring an early end to the bitter war which African Negroes in the secret Mau Mau organization have been waging against 16,000 land grabbing European settlers in the British Colony of Kenya, East Africa. The settlers with the aid of the British have been trying to hold the best farm land in Kenya for the exclusive settlement of whites. Most of this land lies idle while Negroes eke out a bare existence in over-crowded segregated reserves.

Before announcing plans to end the conflict, Oliver Lyttelton, British colonial secretary, told the House of Commons that up to April 14 over 430 policemen, soldiers, and civilians, Negro and white, had been either killed or seriously injured in the war with the Mau Mau. Over 82,000 Negroes had been arrested and 6,000 were awaiting trial. Since April 14 many others have been killed, hanged, or shot.

Most of the Negroes killed by the Mau Mau have been supporters of the British or in the employ of settlers.

The Kenya government, dominated by European settlers including many Afrikaneers from the Union of South Africa, undertook to crush the Mau Mau with extremely repressive methods. Every able bodied white man was enrolled in the Kenya "security forces." A campaign of terror was launched to make the "kukes" and "kaffirs," (the East African equivalents for Nigger) more afraid of whites than the Mau Mau.

Tens of thousands of Negroes have been rounded up—innocent and the guilty alike—and deported to areas where they cannot hope to earn a living. Their live stock have been seized, their homes burned, and mass arrests are commonplace. Any one of the 15,000 members of the security forces may shoot at will any African who refuses to halt when told. Men have been shot to extort confessions from others.

Despite all this terror by Kenya authorities, despite the fact that Jomo Kenyatta, president of the Kenya African Union, and six of his lieutenants are now in prison having been found guilty of organizing the Mau Mau—the British now realize they are not winning the campaign against the Mau Mau.

Not only are Mau Mau operations bolder, and more extensive, they are now being carried out with military discipline and tactics. The ranks of the Mau Mau undoubtedly include many of the thousands of young Africans who fought with the British against the Japanese in Asia during the last war.

Prominent Negroes are becoming openly critical of the Kenya government. Under house arrest is a Negro leader whom the Governor himself selected for membership in the Kenya legislature. No Negroes will serve on the Governor's emergency council set up to advise him on methods to combat the Mau Mau. Neither is the Governor getting any help from the six Negro members of the Kenya legislature.

London authorities now grudgingly admit that the Mau Mau has definitely made Kenya unattractive to white settlers. Would-be Kenya investors are looking elsewhere, and the British treasury is being forced to aid the Kenya government financially.

If it was the plan of the Mau Mau to force the British government to discuss the future of Kenya with Negro representatives, they seem to have succeeded. Colonial Secretary Lyttelton plans an immediate visit to Kenya to size up the situation anew. He plans to call an interracial conference in Nairobi to work out plans to meet to the extent possible, African demands for land, educational and social services, and for equal participation in the political affairs of Kenya.

His task will not be easy, but he must succeed if the doctrine of interracial partnership in Africa is to mean anything but slavery for Negroes.

32 OF MAU MAU DIE IN 2 KENYA CLASHES

Loyal Kikuyu Chief Escapes for 4th Time—Settlers Are Spared in Two Incidents

By ALBION ROSS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NAIROBI, Vienya, May 10—Two sharp engagements between Kenya security forces and Mau Mau armed bands took place last night and today. A Kikuyu home guard camp at Iriani was destroyed and at Kanderedu the Gathagili secondary school buildings were burned to the ground.

In the two engagements the Mau Mau was reported to have lost thirty-two men. Two vehicles of the security forces were burned at Kanderedu. The British Colonial Government reported the loss of five men in the fighting..

The Mau Mau terrorists are maintaining a campaign against the whites and are resisting the home guard of the Kikuyu, their own tribe.

The Kanderedu fight appeared the fiercer one. Apparently a Government patrol searching for Mau Mau suspects in the village was caught by surprise. The Mau Mau set the school afire and burned the two vehicles before the Government force organized itself.

Then fire from a Bren gun and other arms killed twenty of the Mau Mau raiders. Spotting aircraft were called and patrols followed the retreating natives into the forest.

The Government almost lost one of its most important Kikuyu supporters in the fighting at Iriani. The camp there is the headquarters of Chief Eliud, whom the Mau Mau had publicly sworn to kill. He and his Kikuyu guards held off the attack until five men had fallen. He then got away with his personal guard. It was his fourth escape.

Kikuyu Camp Destroyed

The Mau Mau sacked and destroyed the camp, one of the Kikuyu home guard strongholds that have been constructed behind barbed wire. Recently nearly all attacks on such strongpoints have been successful.

Church of Scotland mission and Mau Mau are evidently to kill off elder of the church, has been in such Kikuyu anti-Mau Mau leaders the thick of the fighting since the and to get arms. The Kikuyu home Government forces started to take guard is suffering nearly all the the offensive against the Mau Mau. casualties on the Government side.

Two major objectives of the A possible indication of a change

Chief Eliud, a teacher in

Special to The

JERUSALEM, May 10—Publication of "The Jerusalem Bible," which was edited by Prof. Umberto Cassuto and is the first revision of the Hebrew text of the Old Testament by a Jewish scholar printed in Jerusalem, was announced today by Sir Leon Simon, chairman of Hebrew University's Magnes Press.

The idea of publishing this bible originated in 1929 when the late Juda L. Magnes founded the university's press.

Sir Leon said that the new bible containing nearly 20,000 minute corrections or variations of vowel pointing and accenting of the Hebrew, was intended as a new standard household text.

The Hebrew alphabet contains no vowels. These are indicated by points placed around the consonants.

day for a survey, the Government announced today. He will confer with Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, during a week's visit.

By British Troops

Two African Women Slain

NAIROBI, Kenya—Two African women, alleged to be suppliers of food to Mau Mau members, were shot down by British troops last week as thirteen deaths marked another week of the so-called "cleanup" operations.

The women were shot when they allegedly refused to halt when en route into the bush. The British reported last week that 241 Africans had been slain and 193 "suspects" rounded up in the current drive.

Over the July 4 week-end, the Mau Mau took a slap at British royalty by raiding the "Royal Lodge," a wedding gift to the queen from Kenya Colony and ransacking the Treetops Hotel, twenty miles from the lodge.

Murder In Kenya!

By J. A. ROGERS

(Courier Columnist and Noted Historian on African Affairs)

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(Third of a Series)

What's taking place in Kenya is "more like war than an emergency," Oliver Lyttleton, Colonial Secretary, told the House of Commons in London.

No one can tell where and when bands of the Mau Mau, dreaded secret society, 200,000 strong, will strike, cutting down men, women and children, with hatchets and sharp pangas.

L. S. B. Leakey, noted archaeologist, wrote May 13, "Whenever one turns on the radio one does so with sickening dread that it will bring news of the violent death of some friend, hacked to bits, or some new outrage upon a mass of innocent tribesman who have refused to take the blood oath against the whites."

—Editor's Note: A typographical error in Mr. Roger's article of last week, which stated, "they must grow coffee," should have read, "they must not grow coffee." Africans residing in Kenya are not allowed to grow coffee under existing regulations.

The whites on outlying farms are experiencing exactly what American whites did in the West with Indians in the Eighteenth Century.

* * *

THESE KENYA whites must employ natives and today they can be certain of none. They must go armed at all times, even in the principal seaport, Mombasa, and at the capital, Nairobi.

In their places of business, they must have guns handy. And at the theatre, movies, clubs and dances they must wear revolvers, not daring to check them on entering lest the Mau Mau descend suddenly and seize the stacked guns.

This was what happened at the Nyeri polo clubhouse, most exclusive club in that kind of British [illegible].

The clubhouse was set on fire and burned to the ground. The Mau Mau [illegible] off with all the weapons.

Terror reigns, too, for the African who favors the white or refuses to take the Mau Mau oath to drive out the hated invader.

On March 27, the Mau Mau descended on a loyal Kikuyu village of 2,000 after nightfall and for the next three hours indulged in wholesale massacre.

The grass huts were set afire and as the occupants, men, women and children, ran out, they were chopped down. (Be it noted that these were the tactics used by white slave-captors in the last century and in this present one by whites in various parts of Africa.)

Nearly two hundred were killed outright and hundreds more wounded. The Chief, Makimei, who loyal to the whites, was seized and his head chopped off.

The same night, fifty Mau Mau, dressed to resemble the Negro soldiers of the colony, in seized trucks, attacked the Naivasha police station, and taking the white and the Negro guards by surprise, killed them all, seized twenty machine guns, among them two Brens and a Sten, as well as rifles, revolvers and over 3,000 rounds of ammunition and a number of trucks.

* * *

TODAY, WITH the Mau Mau organizing themselves into military units (some are veterans of World War II), their rebellion is looking like open warfare.

They have made several successful attacks on the Fort Hall district and on May 6, a band estimated at 200 attacked a detachment of the King's African Rifles. These soldiers, caught in a cross-fire, were forced to retreat with the loss of several lives and all their guns, ammunition and stores.

In another engagement at Othaya, the next day, they attacked another detachment of the British black soldiers and drove them off with machine gun fire.

Incidentally, most of the black troops being used are not Kenya people but are brought from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, or are hirelings from the former Italian colonies. They are generally known as askaris.

* * *

MOST OF the above information comes direct from a friend of mine, a native of Kenya now resident there, with whom I had long talks in London in 1950.

He says, "I hope our black brothers in America will not judge us by what they read of us in the white press and editorials. We are not the savages they make us out to be. We are merely protecting our rights and our country. Were white people doing what we are, they would be called patriots.

"Never before in history, not even in the case of the Jews under the Spanish Inquisition, have a people been so hemmed in by laws and restrictions as we are. They have taken away all our worth-while land, and land is to the African what a job is to a city-dweller in your country. Even protest could lead to imprisonment or maybe death. There are, of course, some good whites here, but those who speak up are deported. There are no middle-class whites here. Only the British upper-crust which never soils its hands with the least kind of labor. Kenya is a land of aristocrats and your rich Americans come here to mingle with them and to hunt. All are absolutely dependent on our labor.

"As I said, even mere protest on our part can cause us to be shot down like mad dogs. For instance, in 1922, when native wages had been cut from sixteen cents a day (yes, sixteen), to eleven, the East African Association, led by Harry Thuku, a telephone operator, staged the first strike in our history.

"Thuku sent a cablegram of protest to the home office in London and he and his brother were arrested and lodged in the police station at Nairobi.

* * *

ON THIS, hundreds of people with white flags, totally unarmed, and composed of Christians, Moslems and various faiths, gathered outside the police station and in a night of prayer asked for justice. Looking on, too, were many bystanders.

"Suddenly, the police in a panic read the Riot Act, in English, which few understood, and in the next instant opened fire on the defenseless gathering, killing twenty-six outright and wounding over two hundred, many of whom died. The coroner held this massacre justified.

"Again in 1947, when Africans struck at the Uplands Bacon Factory, the strikers were fired on and several killed. A strike against the Light and Power Company and Post and Telegraphs brought more killings and a law making it illegal to strike against either concern was passed."

My correspondent goes on, "The Registrar of Trade Unions, under the Trade Union Ordinances of May 20, 1952, can outlaw any union on the ground that it hasn't sufficient knowledge of English or Swahili, thus making it illegal for it to collect dues. As for picketing, that is sternly forbidden. A law of 1827 used in England against this, and since repealed, has been introduced here."

"ANOTHER BIG grievance," he goes on, "are the chiefs who are appointed by the whites are in their pay and are not responsible to the people.

"These chiefs get anywhere from $14 to $18 a month, a small part of which they must pay out to headsmen.

"Whenever there's any trouble, these chiefs are sent out by the whites to pacify the people. Uncle Toms, I think you call them in America. Well, the people are getting throughly disgusted with them and have killed several, among them Makimei and Warahiu. The latter, as I said in a previous letter, was our oldest chief, over eighty. He was dragged out of his car in broad daylight and killed."

(Next week: Who are the Mau Mau and their leaders?)

Liberian Government Pays $150,000 On Lend Lease Expenses

Washington.—The Liberian Government has recently made the first amortization payment of $150,000 to the United States for lend-lease expenditures in connection with the Free Port of Monrovia. Payment was made by Liberian Ambassador to the United States Clarence L. Simpson.

Construction of the Port cost $20,000,000. which amount will be repaid in full by money earned in operating the Port facilities.

Officially opened in 1948, the Port is one of the most modern on the West Coast of Africa. Its main warf is 2,000 feet long, and can accommodate four freighters or tank ships at one time. Built to handle about 200,000 tons of cargo a year, there is now need for more space to take care of the ever-increasing imports and exports.

The prompt payment of this amortization is representative of the established policy of the Liberian Government for punctual handling of financial obligations.

Twenty Graduate From Liberia

MONROVIA, Liberia — Dr. J. Max Bond, president of the University of Liberia, presented 20 graduates at the commencement exercises held there Nov. 24, 1952.

President Tubman was the speaker at the first annual commencement Nov. 19 at Cuttington College and Divinity School, where Bishop Brynid W. Harris is president. Four students were awarded the degree of Bachelor of Arts and one a Bachelor of Divinity degree.

A Lott Cary Mission School had its commencement Nov. 14. There were 6 elementary school graduates.

The president, Rev. John W. Wright, announced that his mission in Liberia is ended this year and he and his family will return to the United States.

New telephone service was instituted and a telephone exchange from Monrovia dedicated Nov. 23.

Liberia Greets Kwame Nkrumah

MONROVIA, Liberia (ANP)—Last Wednesday, the heads of two separate African countries, The Republic of Liberia and the Colony of Gold Coast, clasped hands as Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, prime minister of Gold Coast, arrived at Monrovia for a brief visit with President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia.

Dr. Nkrumah arrived by sea aboard the half million dollar Liberian presidential yacht, the "President James Edward Roye." The dock was crowded with Liberians and Gold Coast resident in Liberia to welcome West Africa's first premier.

The ship, dressed overall with flags and bunting, was boarded by an official party led by the presidential aide-de-camp, Brig. Gen. Russ. Dr. Nkrumah inspected the Liberian guard of honor drawn up on the wharf before entering the official car sent to convey him to the presidential palace.

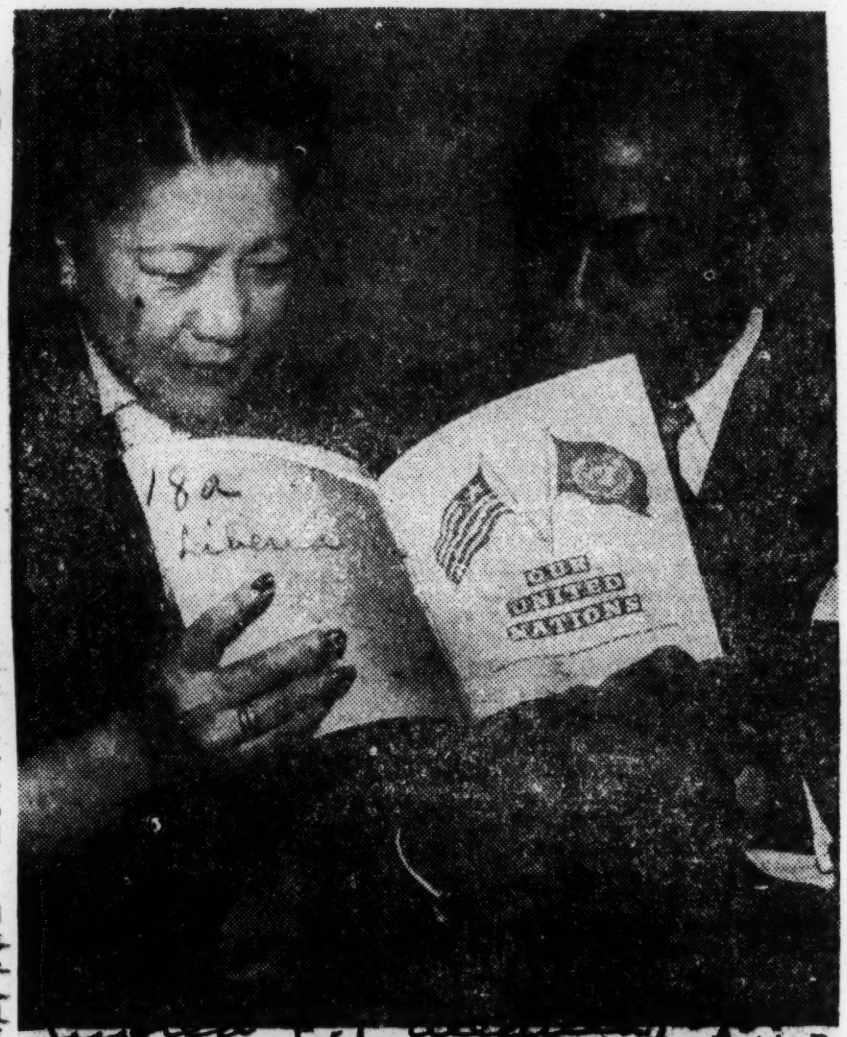
Addresses Legislators

President Tubman received Dr. Nkrumah. The following day Nkrumah visited the Senate and House of Representatives, addressing both. He extended greetings from the legislature of the Gold Coast, and advocated a greater exchange of friendship and of citizens between the two countries.

At a dinner later, President Tubman recounted the history of Nkrumah's struggles and adventures which led up to the political triumph which had made him Prime Minister. Nkrumah said he hoped to see develop finally, a United States of West Africa.

Dudley Leaves Liberia

MONROVIA, Liberia (ANP) — U. S. Ambassador Edward Dudley, who has served as the representative of his country in Liberia for the past five years, sailed from Monrovia port for New York last Tuesday.



LIBERIA'S FIRST PUBLISHED TEXTBOOK — Mrs. Beatriz P. Ronquillo, Chief of Educational Liaison, U.N. Dept. of Public Information, and Mr. Richard S. S. Bright, permanent representative of Liberia to the U.N., look over a copy of "Our United Nations," the first textbook published in Liberia. The book, written by Miss Dora Lee Alleh, an American teacher in Liberia, will be used by elementary school children. (Newspress Photo.)

Hire Kansan As Liberia Fire Chief

MONROVIA, Liberia — The Liberian government, deciding after several disastrous fires in Monrovia, the capital, that effective fire fighting organization was necessary, has employed an American expert to head its fire department. The man selected is Capt. Cecil Daniel, Negro captain of a fire company in Kansas City, Mo., with an outstanding record of service there.

Monrovia now has two Kansas Citians in key jobs. The Commissioner of Police for Monrovia is Col. Leon Jordan. He came to Liberia from Kansas City some five years ago.

Taking a nondescript group of policemen which existed at that time, he built them up into an effective and efficient police unit. His success was so marked that when his leave of absence from the Kansas City force was up, he returned for a brief while but left to resume his post in Liberia.

It is understood that Colonel Jordan recommended Captain Daniel for the fire job although he took a competitive examination for the post along with applicants from other cities in the United States.

W. H. Mitchell, Jr. Sworn In As New Consul For Liberia

W. H. Mitchell, Jr., general secretary of the Dryades Street YMCA, New Orleans, was sworn in Tuesday at Washington as Consul for Liberia at New Orleans by Ambassador C. L. Simpson of the Republic of Liberia. The ceremonies took place in the Chancery of the Liberian Embassy, with a retinue of ten staff persons as interested spectators.

Mr. Mitchell flew to Washington Monday night, spending the day as guest of Ambassador and Mrs. C. L. Simpson, and going on to New York and Princeton. In New York he visited the Consul General of Liberia, Dr. F. A. Price, who will be in New Orleans during the ensuing week to get him oriented. He flew back Thursday.

Mr. Mitchell's succession to the post, which is growing with importance as Liberia and the Port of New Orleans move forward, is a deserving one. For several years he has served unselfishly as advisor for African students coming thro[illegible]ew Orleans. He has w[illegible] of the Liberian in several sec- in an effort s building [illegible] years ago he traveled an over Liberia, and has an intimate knowledge of its people and the country at large. His own position in the community as a successful administrator and Christian leader will continue and dignity to the position just as the position itself will add to his stature.

Mr. Mitchell was presented a large certificate or scroll signed by President W. V. S. Tubman of Liberia, which is his authorization to serve as Consul. A scroll somewhat similar is being signed by President Eisenhower. This makes him a member of the local diplomatic corps, and entitles him to consular privileges in any country to which he might travel as well as the U. S. A.

Shown here is the swearing-in of W. H. Mitchell, Jr., general secretary of the New Orleans YMCA, as Consul of Liberia at New Orleans, by Ambassador C. L. Simpson of the Republic of Liberia. The ceremony took place in the Chancery of the Liberian Embassy in Washington.

Liberian Consul Will Be Honored

W. H. Mitchell, recently appointed consul in New Orleans for the Republic of Liberia, will be honored Sunday with a special program at 4 p. m. at the Dryades Street Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium, 2220 Dryades.

Members of the local consular corps, Mayor de Lesseps S. Morrison and other public officials are scheduled to attend the program, which is being sponsored by the Dryades Street YMCA, of which Mitchell is executive secretary.

James E. Gayle, president of the board of directors of the Dryades Street "Y," is chairman for arrangements. His committee includes Rev. J. B. Morris, Dr. Benjamin A. Quarles, Dr. A. W. Dent, Lawrence Fleury, J. A. Holtry, Dr. A. V. Boutte, C. W. Carter, Dr. S. P. Robertson, Rev. R. H. Tucker, C. C. Dejoie and Dr. George Thomas.

Facts About

AFRICA

By HAROLD L. KEITH

LIBERIA is slightly larger in area than the State of Kentucky . . . The Gold Coast (Ghana) is approximately the equivalent of England (excluding Ireland and Eire) in size . . . In Kampala during March, the Council of Buganda voted out the fashion of Western dancing as "immoral" because bodies touch . . . Since 1943, U. S. dollars are legal tender in Liberia . . . Kikuyu women and children are punished along with the men under the British system of collective retribution aimed at the so-called Mau Mau . . . Here's why the Africans are objecting to British plans for federating the Rhodesias with Nyasaland: Africans will not have the right to vote. Only whites will vote, and representation in the unified parliament will be based upon white population . . . A permanent committee of one African and one European will approve all bills before they can become law . . . On the matter of voting, franchise will be granted on a "gradual basis" with literate Africans (who can speak English) becoming eligible first . . . The parliament will consist of seventeen members from Southern Rhodesia, eleven from Northern Rhodesia and seven from Nyasaland . . . A special six-member commission will also approve all legislation concerning Africans . . . Of the Government, six Africans will represent five million people, and twenty-six whites will represent the 200,000 whites . . . The proposed federation would contain an area which has exports of $400 million annually and imports of $350 million annually.

Liberia Knights Bishop Hatcher

MONROVIA, Liberia. (ANP) —The Liberian government last week honored a distinguished AME church bishop during ceremonies observing the 106th year of the independence of the West African county.

In ceremonies witnessed by cabinet members, judges, department heads and legislator, President William V. S. Tubman knighted Bishop E. C. Hatcher. A "Star" was placed around the neck of the AME church presiding bishop of the African district making him a knight commander in the Humane Order of the Redemption of Africa.

Also during the ceremonies, President Tubman delivered a Meritorious award from Tuskegee institute to E. C. B. Jones, secretary of war. The General Alumni association of Tuskegee presented the award to the Liberian official.

The Liberian government was formally established in 1847, largely from the efforts of a colony of free American Negroes who had come to the country in 1820. President James Monroe, then president of the United States, wanted to rid America of the free Negroes because of what he and many whites thought, the influence they might have on Negro slaves. He succeeded in obtaining from Congress money to equip a ship to sail the colored citizens to what today is known as Liberia. Monrovia, the capitol of Liberia, was named in honor of President Monroe.

Progress made by Liberians since 1847 was cited during celebrations recently in Liberia.

WINS UN ESSAY CONTEST—Augustus Fewah Caine, graduate of Liberia college and former employee in the Bureau of Revenue, Treasury Department, rose head to shoulders to win along with leading youths from some nine other nations in the United Nations essay contest. The Liberian educator is being congratulated by Assistant Secretary General Benjamin Cohen of the UN, who is in charge of public information.

WHITE OPPRESSORS GIVEN WARNING:

Liberia Continues UN rights battle

By JAMES L. HICKS

UNITED NATIONS, New York —The Republic of Liberia has warned the United Nations that the darker peoples of Africa and Asia will continue to fight for their human rights.

The warning came as the UN's ad hoc political committee wound up its debate on the question of the treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa and prepared for a vote with the darker races of the world lined up against the colonial powers which exploit them.

The warning was issued by Mrs. Marv McCuiry-Fiske, Liberian representative to the UN who spoke for her government in the ad hoc committee debates.

Joined By 19 Others

Mrs. Fiske was one of some 20 speakers who heaped abuse on the Union of South Africa for its treatment of persons of Indian origin living in that country.

The eloquent, soft-spoken Liberian woman assured the colonial powers that the people of Asia and Africa will not be impressed in their fight for freedom by words alone.

"Let me assure the democracies," she said, "that the Africans and the Asians have never been impressed by mere words.

"It is your actions that have impressed them, and those impressions have not been very pleasant, and, therefore are not easily forgotten."

Propaganda Doomed

Referring to the struggle of the cold war between the Western World and Communism, Mrs. Fiske said:

"The people of the colored world who are caught between these contending forces will not be persuaded to join either East or West by mere propaganda.

"Their attitudes, their sympathies and their help will be determined not by mere words but by action—that is by the treatment they receive, the consideration shown to their aspirations and the respect accorded to them as fellow human beings."

To Remain Aloof

Declaring that if neither the East nor the West have such considerations to offer the people of Asia, Mrs. Fiske said Africans would remain aloof and "render only lip service when forced."

"After all," she concluded, "what have the oppressed Africans in general to lose, except perhaps the exchange of one master for another?"

"Let there be no mistake that as long as man is made in the image of his Maker, whether he be black, brown, yellow or white, he will continue to strive for such human rights.

"They'll fight whether under the banner which Eastern nations care to call imperialism, or under the standard which the Western Democracies are apt to label communism.

Names Meaningless

"What does a name, a creed or a philosophy matter to one who is constantly oppressed and exploited? He will utilize whatever means possible in attaining these rights due him as a fellow human being."

Mrs. Frances P. Bolton of the United States was among 11 speakers who wound up the debate on the highly explosive question which South Africa has contended is a domestic issue and therefore should not be discussed in the UN.

Mrs. Bolton, who said the question of civil rights remains "one of the most important problems in the U.S. today," said the course of events in this country had been generally "in the direction of equality under the law" and that in this field "we continue to make progress."

Urges Direct Negotiations

She then proposed that the UN attempt to bring about direct negotiations between India, Pakistan and South Africa on the question, since South Africa apparently would not agree to negotiate officially the issue under the UN's authority.

She then suggested that the UN not attempt to recommend any particular measures for solution to the problem after pointing out that South Africa had become angered by such recommendations in the past.

Mrs. Bolton then stated that the United States delegation would "consider" the resolution before the committee but did not indicate that the U.S. would support it.

The recommendation, which was brought by India and 17 other nations, seeks to have the UN go on record as urging South Africa to co-operate with a UN committee set up to study the treatment of Indians.

It also calls on South Africa to refrain from implementing the provisions of its Group Areas act, which is aimed at the segregation of all races.

Mexico came in the debate on the side of the darker races as did Ethiopia, El Salvador, Lebanon, Argentinia, Brazil, Isarel, Costa Rica, Syria, Uruguay, Bolivia, India and others.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE:

Tubman outlines development plan

MONROVIA, Liberia— Delivering his second annual message to the 42nd Legislature on Oct. 23, President William V. S. Tubman recommended that Liberia's five-year development program be extended nine years.

He cited with approval the fact that concessions with the United African - American Corporation, the Industrial Trading Trust and the African Fruit Co. of Germany for the construction of a harbor near Greenville had been concluded.

He also mentioned the fact that a second harbor is to be constructed in Harper.

Recalling a recent visit from Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of the Gold Coast, President Tubman declared his intention of inviting other African leaders to visit Liberia to cement national friendships.

Sees $11 Million Revenue

He reported that treasury collections from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31 amounted to $7,000,000; expenditures, $8,000,000 and that approximately $4,000,000 more is to be collected during the next four months. He warned department heads to stay within their budgets for the rest of the year.

External debt was set down as a million and a half dollars and internal debt over a million dollars, (The U. S. debt is 250 billion).

In recommending that the five-year development program be extended to nine years, the president pointed out that the United States would be asked to extend its aid to cover the longer period.

One-Fifth For Construction

Under the five-year plan and an agreement with the United States, 20 per cent of the total revenue of Liberia is earmarked for construction of roads, schools, hospitals, harbors, bridges: public health, sanitation, etc.

Eighty - seven per cent of the country was mapped by the Bureau of Mines, and discoveries of magnetite, quartz crystals, corundum, pyrite, lead, columbite, manganese bauxite (aluminum) were indicated, the president said.

He cited a recommendation by the government's economic advisers that adequate food supplies should be produced in the country by a smaller proportion of the population so that a large number could be gainfully employed otherwise.

Oil Processing Mills

Another recommendation of the government's economic advisers cited by the president was that mills be erected for processing palm oil so that it would not be necessary to export the raw product.

The president recommended that an income tax amounting to $792,000 assessed last year on Firestone should be refunded. A firm of U. S. tax lawyers prepared the legal opinion on the subject.

Reporting that he was taken critically ill in June while on a visit to the interior and a plane flying a doctor to his aid was wrecked, President Tubman asked the government to reimburse the Liberian Air Taxi company $4,333.50 for its plane.

Telephone Exchange

He noted the first anniversary of the government - owned and operated telephone exchange (which cost $267,000) and recommended an outlay of $250.000 for erection of a new prison.

With the help of U. S. expert Robert Janz, immigration and naturalization laws are being studied and amendments will be recommended to the legislature, the president said.

Among other improvements noted by the president were the opening of 33 new elementary schools during the year, an increase of 5,800 in school enrollment, dedication of a new Roman Catholic college, plans for construction of a convent and a high school.

First Sewer, Water System

He also cited the fact that Liberia now has its first sewerage and water systems, and progress in the research activities of the Central Agricultural Experiment Station.

The station was dedicated recently with an address by Dr. John W. Davis (former president of West Virginia State college and now director of the U. S. Operations Mission to Liberia).

PRESIDENT TUBMAN

He quoted Dr. Davis as saying that the work at the station looks forward to the discovery of new products, the improvement of known products and the more efficient processing of both the old and the new.

Plans Two Hospitals

President Tubman also approved recommendations for a program of artificial insemination to improve the quality of cattle and establishment of an experimental dairy herd; and erection of a 400-bed hospital in Monrovia and a 100-bed hospital at Cape Palmas.

He also recommended creation of a new order to be known as the Most Venerable Ordrer of Knighthood of the Pioneers of the Republic of Liberia.

He cited the work of George Padmore who heads a National Sports and Athletic Commission to increase interest in sports and to prepare athletes to participate in international games.

LOCKER, U.S. ENVOY, SPEAKS:

Predicts continued accord between U.S. and Liberia

MONROVIA, Liberia (NNPA) —The United States and Liberia will continue to work together in the same friendly spirit that has so consistently marked their past relationship, Jesse D. Locker, American ambassador, predicted, when he presented his credentials to President William V. S. Tubman, here on Oct. 16.

The United States "is ever mindful of its long historical connection with the Republic of Liberia and strives to perpetuate and advance the firmly established and deep friendship existing between our two countries," Mr. Locker said.

The former president pro tem of the Cincinnati (Ohio) City Council, told Mr. Tubman that the United States "is especially eager to continue the harmonious co-operation with your government in the vital work of realizing the plans Liberia has made to achieve a higher level of economic and social well-being.

President Tubman replied that it was "a distinguished duty" to receive Mr. Locker and that he did so "with much pleasure and satisfaction. The joint efforts of our two countries at the present time . . . . is not merely the determination of one country to achieve for its people a higher level of living and the understanding and willingness of the other to assist in the realization of this goal," Mr. Tubman declared, adding:

"It is more than that—it is also an attestation of the truism that peoples of different races, nationalities, creeds and climes can harmoniously live and work together peacefully and effectively, if they apply the simple formula of the 'brotherhood of man.' and the principles of the 'Golden Rule'."

The ceremony at which Mr. Locker presented his credentials was held at the executive mansion. It was attended by the highest ranking officials of the Liberian Government and the American Embassy.

Mr. Locker introduced five members of his staff. They were, Weldon Litsey, first secretary; Dr. John W. Davis, former president of West Virginia State college, now director of the United States, Operations (Point Four) Mission to Liberia; John Sinclair, attache; Adolph Dubs, vice-consul, and Col. Oscar Randall, commanding officer, United States Military Mission to Liberia.

Liberia And Firestone Revise 1926 Agreement

WASHINGTON

Liberian Ambassador Clarence L. Simpson stated this week that the 99-Year Concession Agreement granted by his government to the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. in 1926 has just been supplemented by a new contractual arrangement.

"This new agreement which was not provided for in the original contract," the Ambassador declared, "is a most creditable action taken by farsighted management of this American enterprise in its dealings with my government."

The Liberian government requested earlier this year that consideration be given by Firestone to the changed world rubber situation which caused the price of rubber to drop from 79 to 19 cents a pound in a few months.

Higher Income Tax

In the light of the extensive development program which has taken place in Liberia during recent years and which has made facilities and services available to offer considerable assistance to the operation of the Firestone plantations, the company in agreement with the Government will pay Income Tax at the rate of 25 percent instead of 14 percent for the next 11 years.

Firestone officials say that their decision was also influenced by a desire to assist in making possible the continuation of the astounding progress the country has been making under the Tubman Administration.

UN Expert Slated For Liberian Duty

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.—(ANP)—The United Nations has agreed to provide Liberia during 1953 an expert on public administration. These services in 1952 were furnished by the International Labor Organization.

The expert is at present advising on the operation of the recently established civil service commission and assisting in the drawing up of civil service regulations.

Also, an economic development fellowship, awarded under the expanded program, enabled an electrical expert to study electrical engineering in the United Kingdom.

A scholarship was awarded for the study of general social services and recreation services also in the United Kingdom.

Liberia To Have Own Coinage System

The Liberian Legislature has adopted a Bill to create, establish and maintain a Liberian Coinage System. At present United States notes and coin are the predominant monetary tokens used in Liberia.

Liberia Marks Independence

MONROVIA, Liberia—The Liberian National Independence day was celebrated here July 26, commemorating the 106th anniversary of the signing of the Liberian Declaration of Independence and constitution.

EXTOLS LIBERIAN OPPORTUNITIES.—David M. Thomas, Cultural Attache of the Liberian Embassy in Washington, was guest speaker at North Carolina college (Durham) last week. His appearance was part of the second annual Commercial Day observance of the College commerce department. Mr. Thomas discussed the current progress of Liberia and the employment opportunities for qualified technicians in the country.

—Newspress Photo.

Liberia Makes Health A Cabinet Post

MONROVIA, Liberia (ANP)—The Bureau of Public Health and Sanitation of Liberia was raised to cabinet status and called the National Public Health Service by act of the legislature at its session providing for a director general and two assistants.

Dr. Joseph Nagbe Togba becomes the first to hold that office; associated are Drs. J. B. Titus and C. F. Scarbrough, naturalized Liberians.

An all-out effort is being made now to stamp out malaria. Physicians with a team of malaria experts are now scouting all parts of Liberia carrying out prophylactic examinations, diagnosing and treating infected children, and administering preventatives.

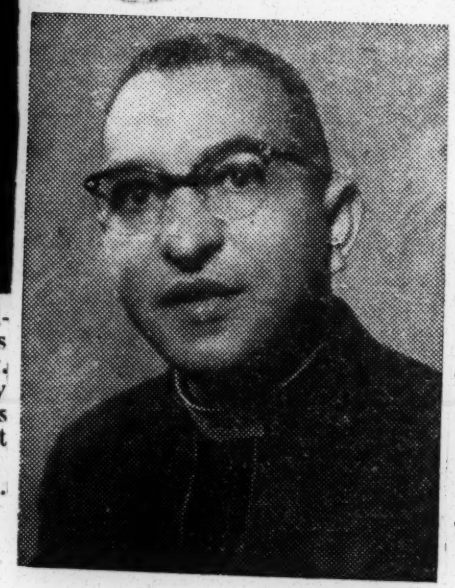
The service, which reports directly to the president, has added a business manager and a new chief clerk. When medical matters come up, the director general will be called to sit at cabinet meetings.

Another government addition is the institution of an Advisory Council to advise on ways and means of improving health conditions in the Republic.

Members of the Council include: Dr. Togba, Drs. Titus and Scarbrough and Drs. Murray Barclay and Arthur Schnitzer (Medical Board); Dr. John Morehead (TCA); Dr. J. F. Karefa-Smart (WHO); Dr. H. P. Lyon (Firestone) representing medical enterprise; Dr. G. W. Harley representing missionary medical enterprise; Dr. Mara of the malaria section of WHO; Dr. Ferreria of the Yaws section of WHO; Dr. Mille frrom Tropical Research Institute, and Mrs. Magdalene L. Dennis, representing the Nursing Corps.

Dr. Togba is leaving on August 27 for a health conference at Istanbul, Turkey, and from there to the Regional WHO Conference for Africa at Kampala, Uganda. He is a member of the executive board of WHO.

Bishop Hatcher Knighted by President Tubman Of Liberia



BISHOP E. C. HATCHER

July 27, 11 A. M. when all of Liberia had paused to celebrate her independence of the 106th year. The President of Liberia had invited many friends of his and the government to share with the nation in moments of rejoicing for the freedom the nation enjoys. For 106 years, the nation has been independent. So on every July 26 the great celebration takes place. This 26th fell on Sunday so the nation waited until Monday to celebrate; but the start of a glorious It was the Ministers did not wait, we seized national celebration. the opportunity to have a united Then on Monday, before the worship service for the nation. We leaders of the world in selected Bishop E. C. Hatcher ment, Bishops, Protestant and to preach to the president, the Catholic, clergy from nearly cabinet members, the legislature, every church, (those who were the judges, department heads and fortunate enough to get an hundreds of citizens because they vitation from the president), and were there. Bishop Hatcher many outstanding citizens, the preached as only he, can preach. president and his investiture. He started calling the roll of persons who had made an outstanding contribution to the nation and its people. To the surprise of many, he named the when the president had so delighted to honor him. This speaks for itself.

made him a Knight Commander in the Humane Order of the Redemption of Africa. Just four months had he been in Africa name, the Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop Eugene C. Hatcher, and there In the solemnity of the occasion placed around his neck, "The Star" that

Liberia Chooses New U. N. Delegation

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — (ANP) — Liberia has announced its delegates to the forthcoming special session of the United Nations. Those appointed are: Ambassador Henry Ford Johnson, chairman; Mr. [illegible] Bright as delegate with Cecil D. B. King as alternate. Other delegates are Ernest Yancy, J. Dudley Lawrence and H. Carey Thomas.

LIBERIAN AMBASSADOR CONFERS WITH DULLES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) —Jesse D. Locker, United States Ambassador to Liberia, conferred last Tuesday with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles preparatory to leaving for his post at Monrovia.

Mr. Locker was accompanied by his wife, who is going to Liberia with him. They are sailing from New York on Sept 17, going directly across the Atlantic to Dakar and then down the African West Coast to Monrovia.

After Mr. and Mrs. Locker had talked with Mr. Dulles in his private office the three came out and posed for photographers.

COUPLE OF YEARS

Mr. Locker said he will not return to Cincinnati, his home town, before leaving the country. He said he and Mrs. Locker will be away for a couple of years, which he regrets.

Mrs. Locker is a horticulaurist, the only colored woman in this country who owns a nursery. It is located about thirty-two miles from Cincinnati, in Claremont County, Ohio.

The trip to Monrovia will be Mr and Mrs. Locker's first trip outside of the United States, except a visit to Canada. Mrs. Locker said she is looking forward to Liberia with the "grandest anticipation."

Mr. Locker said he thinks Liberia "is a great field." He added that he will do "anything I can to help."

The Lockers have six grandchildren—three boys and three girls. One of their four daughters, Mary, is the wife of the Rev James L. Hines, the gospel singer She [illegible] Angeles. Their second oldest daughter, Mrs. Vivian Hall, lives in Cleveland; the third, Mrs. Bunney C. Leslie, in Cincinnati, and the fourth, Mrs. Juanita L. Ivie, in Compton, California.

While Mrs. Locker is in Liberia, Mrs. Leslie will take care of her nursery, Lock-Free Acres.

Mr. Locker took the oath August 31. The ceremony was held in the office of Henry A. Byroade, Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Near Eastern, South Asian, and African Affairs. He is replacing Edward R. Dudley, of New York, who was appointed Ambassador to Liberia by President Truman in 1949.

A practicing attorney in Cincinnati for thirty-three years, Mr. Locker has been active in numerous civic affairs there, particularly since 1941. He is proudest of his work with the Negro Sightless Society of Ohio, of which he was one of the founders.

He was born in College Hill May 31, 1891, educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, and graduated from the Howard University Law School.

Mr Locker was elected to the Cincinnati City Council in 1941 and has been reelected every two years since, including 1951. Currently, he is president pro tempore of the City Council.

He is a member of the Committee of Management of the Walnut Hills Branch YMCA, a member of the board of directors of the Catherine Booth Home and Hospital, a trustee of the Harriet Beecher Stowe Memorial Home, and an elder of the Fifth Christian Church of Cincinnati.

Liberian delegate hits racism in US

By JAMES L. HICKS

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The tiny republic of Liberia led another attack on the colonial powers in the UN last week with Ambassador Henry Cooper charging that some UN members are interpreting the UN charter to fit their "particular case and interests."

Mr. Cooper's statement came as he defended the right of the UN to hear argument on the removal of the Sultan of Morocco by France. France walked out on the meeting, contending that the UN is not competent to discuss the question since it concerned the internal matters of a soverign state.

Twenty-eight other nations however spoke on the question which came up in the UN's political committee and which saw the Moroccan cause generally defended by members of the Arab-Asian bloc and the French side taken up by the major colonial powers.

Defense Mechanism

The Liberian delegate did not dwell directly on the Morocco issue itself, but concentrated his attack on the way many of the colonial powers attempt to hide behind Article 2, Paragraph 7 of the UN charter whenever they are called upon to answer for the ill treatment of the darker races governed by them.

The particular article of the charter referred to states:

"Nothing contained in the present charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State or shall require the members to submit such matters to settlement under the present charter."

America Guilty, Too

This is the clause behind which the colonial powers traditionally hide when racial issues come up in the UN in areas over which they have control.

In its broad interpretation it means that the UN does not have the power to step in or question a state about something which is purely a domestic issue Thus the matter of segregation in the United States cannot be officially brought before the UN because it involves a matter which is considered a domestic issue in this country.

Although Mr. Cooper held that the Moroccan issue was not a domestic issue of France, he dealt more with how the French and other nations have hidden behind this clause in the charter than he did anything else.

'Shylock And The Flesh'

He said the arguments advanced by the various speakers as to whether or not the UN was competent to discuss the Moroccan question sounded to him like "Shylock demanding his pound of flesh."

Then, stating that "What is sauce for the goose is also sauce for the gander," the Liberian went on to cite instances in which some of the same nations who were now claiming that the UN did not have competence to discuss the issue had themselves voted at other times that the UN was able to discuss other issues which appeared to be much more of domestic nature than the Moroccan question.

In this connection, he cited the case of human rights violations in Hungary. He reminded the British delegate that Britain had supported the UN's right to look into this case, but he questioned whether or not this was not a violation of Article 2, Paragraph 7 of the charter which Britain was now upholding.

He also cited the case of a few Russian citizens who were married to foreigners and who were refused permission by the Russian government to accompany their husbands abroad.

Uses Record As Whip

"It was here contended by some of the selfsame delegates who now argue domestic jurisdiction in the case of Morocco that the United Nations had a right to intervene," Mr. Cooper said.

"The Russian government at the time claimed domestic jurisdiction, nevertheless, the UN intervened and passed acts contending that these few Russian wives should be allowed to accompany their husbands.

"Yet," Mr. Cooper went on, when India complains about the treatment of some 250,000 Indians in South Africa, many of the delegates who had insisted that the UN had the right to intervene in Russia, supported the view of the South African government that the treatment of 250,000 Indians is a domestic issue which solely concerns South Africa.

"In Russia, where a handful of people were involved, the UN had the right to intervene; in South Africa, where 250,000 are implicated, the UN is barred on the ground of domestic jurisdiction.

"What strange arguments," Mr. Cooper exclaimed.

Then, stating that he would show how "inconsistent are our lines of argument," Mr. Cooper added:

"We generally extract from context that portion of the charter that fits our particular case and interest and take refuge behind that extraction, unmindful of the rest of the charter and, particularly these days, those clauses on the right of self-determination and independence

"It appears," Mr. Cooper concluded, "that such phrases (independence and self-determination) were inscribed in the charter to catch the ears of the dependent and the oppressed."

Mr. Cooper's final words on the subject came from the Bible: after making this observation:

"It behooves us to be cautious and broad in our interpretation of this charter for the good of humanity as a whole and not adopt a narrow and legalistic viewpoint for our own particular interests and benefit.

"And, in this connection, Mr. Chairman, I, like so many of my colleagues, should like to quote a proverb; not a Russian one, but rather one from the Book of God that reads:

"What you sow, you shall reay."

SECRETARY OF WAR

Honorable E.C.B. Jones,
Secretary of War, Monrovia,
Liberia. ....

Campus Chat
May 1953
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Development in Liberia

By A. T. Steele

MONROVIA, Liberia, April 28. —Revisiting Liberia after an absence of five years one finds many changes—mostly for the better. Monrovia, to be sure, still ranks as one of the world's shabbiest looking capitals. But new buildings and other changes are gradually improving its appearance.

The pick-up in Liberia is attributable partly to American loans, grants and investments, and partly to the earnest leadership of William V. S. Tubman, Liberia's overworked President.

Monrovia has gained a new $19 million harbor, a few miles of paved streets and—wonder of wonders—a dial telephone system. Now men are at work laying down a sewerage system and a waterworks—both financed with money borrowed from the Export Import Bank.

Though this little African republic is still behind most African territories in development, it is coming along. Ever since the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company came to Liberia and planted here the largest single rubber plantation in the world, Liberia's fortunes have tended to bounce up and down with the rubber market.

For a long time the Liberian government has derived more than half of its revenues directly or indirectly from rubber. Lately some big money has gone into other enterprises and the country's economy is beginning to show what it has needed for a long time—diversification.

THE most promising new development is exploitation of Bomi Hills iron deposits forty-five miles northeast of Monrovia, which is now in full swing. These deposits contain about 35,000,000 tons of high grade ore that probably is without peer for quality anywhere. The iron content averages just under 70 per cent. The American-controlled Liberia Mining Company, in which the Republic Steel Company has a substantial interest, is moving this ore out over new railway to Monrovia's new port at the rate of close to 100,000 tons monthly.

BESIDES high grade ore, Bomi Hills contain ever larger reserves of slightly poorer stuff which may be exploitable in time. There is no longer any doubt that Bomi Hills is a good thing—so good that the Liberian government was able recently to make a deal for a bigger cut in the Liberia Mining Company's profits.

Meanwhile, another American-financed company—the Liberia Development Corporation — is going quietly ahead with the development of its 25,000 acre concession 180 miles up country. This company is the successor to Stettinius Associates and its guiding spirit is Juan Trippe. It has already planted 3,000 acres to cocoa and will put in another 2,000 acres this year. Some experts believe that Liberia is even better suited to cocoa production than the Gold Coast which is presently the world's premier producer. Liberia is not yet afflicted with the dread swollen shoot disease which has made terrible inroads into the Gold Coast's cocoa groves.

Liberia has been more generous than most independent countries in granting concessions to foreign companies. Besides those concessionaires already mentioned, there are others, including an American company, a German company and a Spanish company. All have agricultural concessions. The Germans hope to grow bananas.

Liberia's pride and joy is the new harbor at Monrovia. The project was born during Mr. Roosevelt's visit to Liberia in the last war, but was not completed until middle 1948—at a cost of about three times the original estimate. The harbor has paid its way almost from the beginning, with enough left over to repay $150,000 of the amount owing to the United States. Vessel calls jumped from 233 in 1949 to 455 in 1952. In the same years the tonnage of cargo handled grew from 94,000 tons to 1,065,000, with iron ore accounting for most of the increase.

WHETHER Liberia will ever be able to repay the United States fully on the harbor job is problematical, but even if she does not, we won't be doing badly. Under the port agreement the United States is authorized to make full use of the harbor for military purposes whenever needed. Liberia's strategic importance was demonstrated in the last war and Roberts Field is a monument to the country's significance as an aerial threshold to Africa and points east.

What Liberia needs most is more roads to tap the little-developed interior. The Liberian government in conjunction with the United States Technical Cooperation Administration has developed a program of extensive road construction during the next few years. Today there are only 800 miles of roads in the whole of Liberia and some of the richest parts of the country are served only by tracks.

Mr. Steele is the New York Herald Tribune correspondent in Africa.

Liberian Govt. To Have Official Place In UK Industries Fair

LONDON, April 21.—The Liberian Government will this year, for the first time, have official representatives at the British Industries Fair, to be held from April 27 to May 8 in London and Birmingham.

This is part of a plan to convince British manufacturers that modern Liberia, with an area of 43,000 square miles, rich in raw materials, and supporting a population of 2,500,000, is a dollar market with a growing purchasing power to spend on ambitious expansion programmes.

ADDITIONAL WEALTH

Recently renewed concession agreements have given the country a much bigger share in the proceeds of her natural wealth.

In the last two years additional sources of revenue have emerged from timber, rice, banana and iron ore developments.

Liberian iron ore is said now to challenge Sweden's as world's top quality.

Liberian officials in Britain are negotiating for improved shipping services to link Europe with the 20,000,000 dollars free port of Monrovia.

Three international airlines already make scheduled calls at Liberian airports, and plans are being pushed ahead for new airstrips to increase the frequency of calls.

PRELIMINARY MOVES

New roads for heavy freight traffic are being laid down connecting coast towns with development areas inland.

First-class hotel accommodation is also being extended in the principal towns.

These are preliminary moves in a drive to induce more businessmen to make personal visits to Liberia.

Hitherto American manufacturers have provided much, if not nearly all, of the capital machinery and supplies.

Lately, some other countries, including Germany, have shown interest.

Now Liberia would like to see British businessmen.

To this end, President William V. S. Tubman has commissioned a team of commercial officials at the Liberian Embassy in London to work for closer trade ties.

The team is assembling particulars of exhibits at the forthcoming British Industries Fair.

They hope their Ambassador, Henry Ford Cooper, now heading his country's delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations in New York, will be back in time to lead the Liberian delegation to the B.I.F.

According to Liberia's Consul General, S. Edward Peal, there are openings for British manufacturers in the fields of preparatory machinery for ground clearance, agricultural equipment, public works machinery and construction equipment, building plant, equipment for workers' recreational facilities, and a wide range of consumer goods.

Liberian Woman To Study Public Health Program

By Juanita A. Oliver

The new face that Tulsans will see accompanying Mrs. Anna O. McGowan supervisor of public health nurses at the Variety Club Health Center, will be that of Mrs. Rachel Marshall, newly arrivee in the city.

A native of Monrovia, Liberia, Mrs. Marshall is here for a 30-day period of observation of methods and techniques used by the public health department of Tulsa. A graduate of the Firestone Plantation Hospital in Harvel, Liberia, she came to the United States four years ago on a Liberian government scholarship.

The capitol of Liberia is Monrovia. The independent Negro Republic of Liberia lies on the southwest coast of Africa between Sierra Leone and a French colony of the Ivory coast. Founded in 1822 when a settlement was made at Monrovia by Negro freedmen from the United States, the only republic has made steady progress

Mrs. Marshall came to the States as a result of steady effort being made to improve the living conditions o fthe Liberians. Her husband, Robert Marshall is a student of medicine at Kent University in Kent, Ohio. The couple plans to return to Liberia in three months to begin a program of public health.

Public clinics and a program of research are now carried on by the government, whose officials must be of Negro blood and landowners.

"There is definitely a need of a public health program of immense nature," said Mrs. Marshall. "Our present system is similar to that of American's; but of course, we do not have the facilities," continued the serious-minded woman.

After submitting a detailed outline of her plans, Mrs. Marshall was authorized to study public health nursing in various cities. Tulsa was included on the agenda by Miss Judy Wallen, public Health Nurse and Consultant for the American Nurses' Association. Other cities included will be Lansing, Michigan; Wayne County, Michigan and the United States Public health department in Washington.

Eager to make a contribution to her country, Mrs. Marshall looks forward to the time when sheand her husband will return to Liberia and her children, who are 8, 9, and 10 years of age. The children are with her parents in Monrovia.

The couple hasn't been home since 1948. Of her first impression of the States, Mrs. Marshall declared: "When I landed in New York, I was somewhat confused. The large masses of people who hurried constantly sorta had me confused but I have now learned, not so much hurrying, but rather adjustment."

Approximately 4 to 6 persons now come to the States yearly to study methods for improvement of the way of living in Liberia, said Mrs. Marshall.

Mrs. Odessa Winters is executive director of the Tulsa County Public Health Association whose work for the next 30 days will be conscienctousl, studied by Mrs. Marshall. She will live at 527 N. Detroit while in the city, said Mrs. McGowan, who is helping to orientate the native Liberian in the American way of public health nursing.

MR. and MRS. JAMES B. MASON

Liberian Couple Near Goal At Wilberforce

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — To come all the way from Liberia in West Africa for study at Wilberforce university proved not too difficult for Mr. and Mrs. James B. Mason who are students at the Ohio institution.

Generally regarded as two of the most picturesque foreign students at the college the couple are typical of the many determined foreign students who show difinite indication to continue their educational struggle until the long sought for degrees are conferred. We have traveled Wilberforce University.

Dr. Mason is a decendant of the Americo-Liberians and related to the Gola tribe, while his wife, Mrs. Mason finds her ancestry in the Vai tribe. Although the couple normally wear Western dress from time to time they will don native garments representative of their tribal allegiance. Both of them offtimes make platform and radio appearances.

Mason explained that he encountered numerous difficultics its effort to reach America to advance his education. The trip was partly made possible for him by a scholarship received from the Women's Missionary Society of the AME church. Aid for his wife's education comes from the Liberian government.

"It will take about $18,000 to carry us all the way through," commened Mason when thinking of the finances required to sustain the couple. "My wife and myself together are working to raise about $6,000 of that sum," he added.

Pictured here the Masons are observed in native garb. The several items they hold in their hands are highly symbolic. Mason explains that the pen he holds sufgess a liberal education; the first aid kit represents heaith; the Bible, the pure gospel of Jesus Christ. The basket held in the hand of Mrs. Mason is representative of a service education especially as it is concerned with agriculture.

Mason is working for a B. S. in Education and a B. D. in Theology. He expects to go into the ministry at the completion of his higher education while Mrs. Mason hopes to secure employment with the Liberial government.

Liberia raises standards with help of Americans

Maryland State College.

To Raise Standards

WASHINGTON — Dr. Cornelius C. Lewis of Gladstone, Va., an agronomist with the U.S. Operations Mission in Liberia, is one of the principal figures in the soil chemistry laboratory of Liberia's new agriculture center.

Dr. Lewis graduated from Virginia State college in 1942 and received a M.S. degree from Michigan State college in 1945 ports from the United States increased 28 fold.

To raise the standards of its people, Liberia started a five-year development plan in 1950 with U. S. technical cooperation. In 1938, Liberia's total exports were less than two million dollars; totaled $61 million dollars in 1951. In the 13 years from 1938 to 1951, Liberia's imthe cooperation of FOA technicians, is scheduled to be officially opened this month with a special dedication program. The mission's task is to train Liberians to take full charge in the near future.

Facts About AFRICA

18a

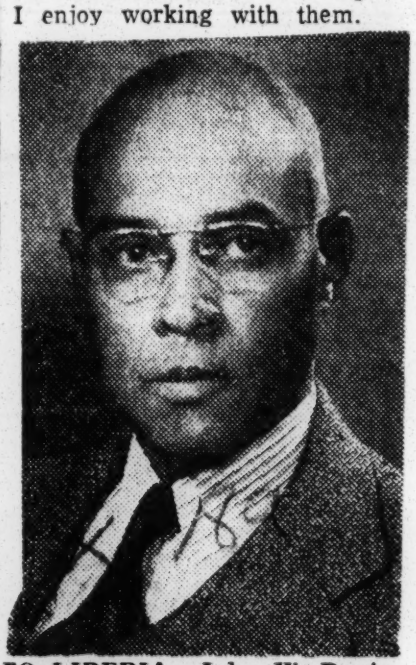
By HAROLD L. KEITH

BRITAIN RAISED the status of her legation in Monrovia, Liberia, to that of an Embassy in September, 1952 . . . In Kenya, an African farmer can only have 100 coffee plants, an European all that he can grow . . . African farmers are prohibited from growing sisal in Kenya Colony . . . Tuberculosis in Nairobi has increased four times its rate in six years and the death rate three times . . . S. K. Opon and S.A. Owusu, graduates in history from the Gold Coast University, are the first graduate students from their nation to do post-graduate work in the United States . . . South Africa's apartheid policy has been condemned by the Government of Nepal . . . Six members of the Legislative Council of Kenya who are nominated represent 5,000,000 Africans . . . one nominated member of the Council represents 25,000 Arabs . . . The Executive Council has seven official members, five unofficial members, four European members of this group hold ministerial ranking only . . . One is an African and one an Arab . . . 5,000,000 Kikuyus in Kenya live in an area 400 to 1,000 people per square mile, but 3,000 Europeans, with 200,000 black laborers, live over a 16,000-square-mile area . . . The cost of Kenya's staple African food, posho, has hiked 600 per cent since 1939, from 7s 7d per 200 pounds to 56s in 1952 . . . British MP's reported finding three married couples residing in a twelve-foot, one-room Nairobi home . . . Another 15 x 12 room houses two couples, four children and a goat . . . the goat's milk helps defray expenses . . . 28,441 Africans are paid below 24 pounds per year, and 2,069 Europeans receive less than 600 pounds per year.

Davis 'Pleased' With Liberia

MONROVIA — (ATP) — Dr. John W. Davis, who has just arrived in Liberia as director of the country's Point 4 program, expressed himself as delighted with the conditions he found here.

"It is good to be in this great country, Liberia," said Dr. Davis, who is president of West Virginia State college. "The president of the country is a Franklin Roosevelt in the flesh. His ministers and cabinet officers are superb. I enjoy working with them.



TO LIBERIA—John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State College for more than 33 years and now director of the Point 4 Program in Monrovia, Liberia, arrived in the United States on May 24 for consultation wth officers of the Technical Cooperation Admnistration and to attend, on May 29, a meeting of the National Science Board.

On June 10 Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., conferred upon Dr. Davis the honorary degree doctor of laws. Dr. Davis returned to his post in Liberia on June 14.

Point Four Programme Helps Quick Development Of Liberia

MONROVIA, March 1.—According to its State Department, Liberia was the first country to sign a general Point 4 agreement embracing its entire economy.

Chief focal points of the programme are in the areas of public health and public works, education and agriculture.

Of the jointly contributed 32,000,000 dollars scheduled to be spent on development in Liberia over a 10-year period, roughly two-thirds was expected to be devoted to Point 4 projects.

Recent tabulations show that for every dollar the U. S. Government puts into the development scheme the Liberian Government contributes three.

The legislature of this West African republic has before it measures to again devote 20 per cent of its 1953 budget (optimistically believed to reach 2,380,000 dollars) to nationwide development.

All of this would not be devoted to Point 4 projects since the scheme also involves direct contracts and United Nations agencies.

FAO, UNESCO, WHO, ICAO and ILO are common alphabets seen on jeeps roving through the country.

In 1952 the Liberian Government contributed directly 1,530,000 dollars to Point 4 projects while the U. S. Government contributed 1,502,000 dollars.

In addition, Export-Import Bank credits granted Liberia total slightly more than 6,000,000 dollars which is being used to build water, sewer, road and other basic public works projects.

TELEPHONE SYSTEM

An example of a development project financed completely by the Liberian Government is the Monrovia telephone system recently installed by a Chicago company.

The Government also hires a number of European technicians directly — German doctors and engineers particularly — to work throughout the hinterland areas.

In December 1952, the agricultural phase of Point 4 had its first field inspection trip by the President, the Joint Liberian United States Commission for Economic Development (Point 4's local directing body) and committees of the House and Senate.

The group visited the Central Experimental Station at Suakoko, 120 miles to the interior, which was started in 1946.

Afterwards, President Tubman commented: "The inspection....convinces me that every dollar that has been put into this programme by both the United States and the Liberian Governments has been justified by the results which we have today seen."

To help Liberia locate its natural resources, Point 4 expects to complete this year a comprehensive aerial mapping survey which will give Liberia its first accurate map.

In the area of Public Health, Point 4 has centred its activity around malaria research and control projects, nurse training, and the erection of hiterland clinics.

In Education substantial progress has been made to strengthen vocational training, so as to develop future technicians, and raise teaching standards.

Presently, 47 American technicians work in Liberia under Point 4.

Under TCA Fellowships, 9 Liberians have been sent for training in Lebanon and 11 to the United States.

An estimated 400 Liberians are being trained within Liberia.

During this period, rubber exports increased from 2,970 tons to 45,000 tons; iron-ore exports from zero to 700,000 tons.

Love Thy Neighbor

Under the Point IV Program, the United States Government has spent approximately $96,444.00 in Liberia, exclusive of the services of staff, while the Liberian Government has spent approximately $140,782.00. The largest single expenditure of the United States has been for a rural health unit, while that of the Liberian Government has been for a T. B. sanatorium now under construction. A single check on this cooperative relationship would show, for example, that while in 1938, Liberia's total exports were worth less than two million dollars, in 1951, they totaled 51 million.

Jesse D. Locker Takes Office As New U.S. Ambassador To Liberia

Chicago, Ill. Defender Sat. 11-14-53 p. 9

MONROVIA, Liberia (NNPA)—The United States and Liberia will continue to work together in the same friendly spirit that has so consistently marked their past relationship, Jesse D. Locker, American Ambassador, predicted in presenting his credentials to President William V. S. Tubman last month.

The United States "is ever mindful of its long historical connection with the Republic of Liberia and strives to perpetuate and advance the firmly established and deep friendship existing between our two countries." Ambassador Locker said.

The former president pro tem of the Cincinnati, Ohio, City Council told President Tubman that the United States "is especially eager to continue the harmonious cooperation in the vital work of realizing the plans Liberia has made to achieve a higher level of economic and social well-being." He added:

U. S. AID FLOWS

"The Joint Liberian - United States Commission for Economic Development which since 1950 has been operating to coordinate the Five Year Development Plan of Liberia with the activities of the United States Operations Mission to Liberia exemplified this cooperation.

"In this joint effort it is notable that Liberia contributes a substantial portion of its total revenues to finance the economic development program.

"No less important as symbols of cooperation are the road construction and sanitation programs being carried out in Liberia with funds provided by loans from the Export-Import Bank, and the development of Liberia's mineral and agricultural resources of private investments.

"The increasing flow of traffic through the Free Port of Monrovia since its opening in 1949 affords concrete proof of the progress being made in developing the economy of Liberia."

President Tubman replied that it was "a distinguished duty" to receive Locker and he did so "with much pleasure and satisfaction."

"The joint efforts of our two countries a the present time . . . is not merely the determination of one country to achieve for its people a higher level of living and the understanding and willingness of the other to assist in the realization of this goal," Tubman declared.

The ceremony at which Ambassador Locker presented his letters of credence was held at the Executive Mansion. It was attended by highest ranking officials of the Liberian government and the American Embassy.

LOCKER ARRIVES

Locker arrived at the mansion in a presidential Chrysler limousine. He was escorted from the American Embassy to the mansion by James Morgan, Chief of Protocol, and Brigadier General Alexander Brewer, junior aide-de-camp to President Tubman.

Immediately after the Ambassador got out of the car, the military band played the national anthems of both countries. Then Major Stanley Wiles invited Locker to inspect the battalion of Frontier Force troops lined up before the mansion. Later, the troops marched pass the Ambassador in review.

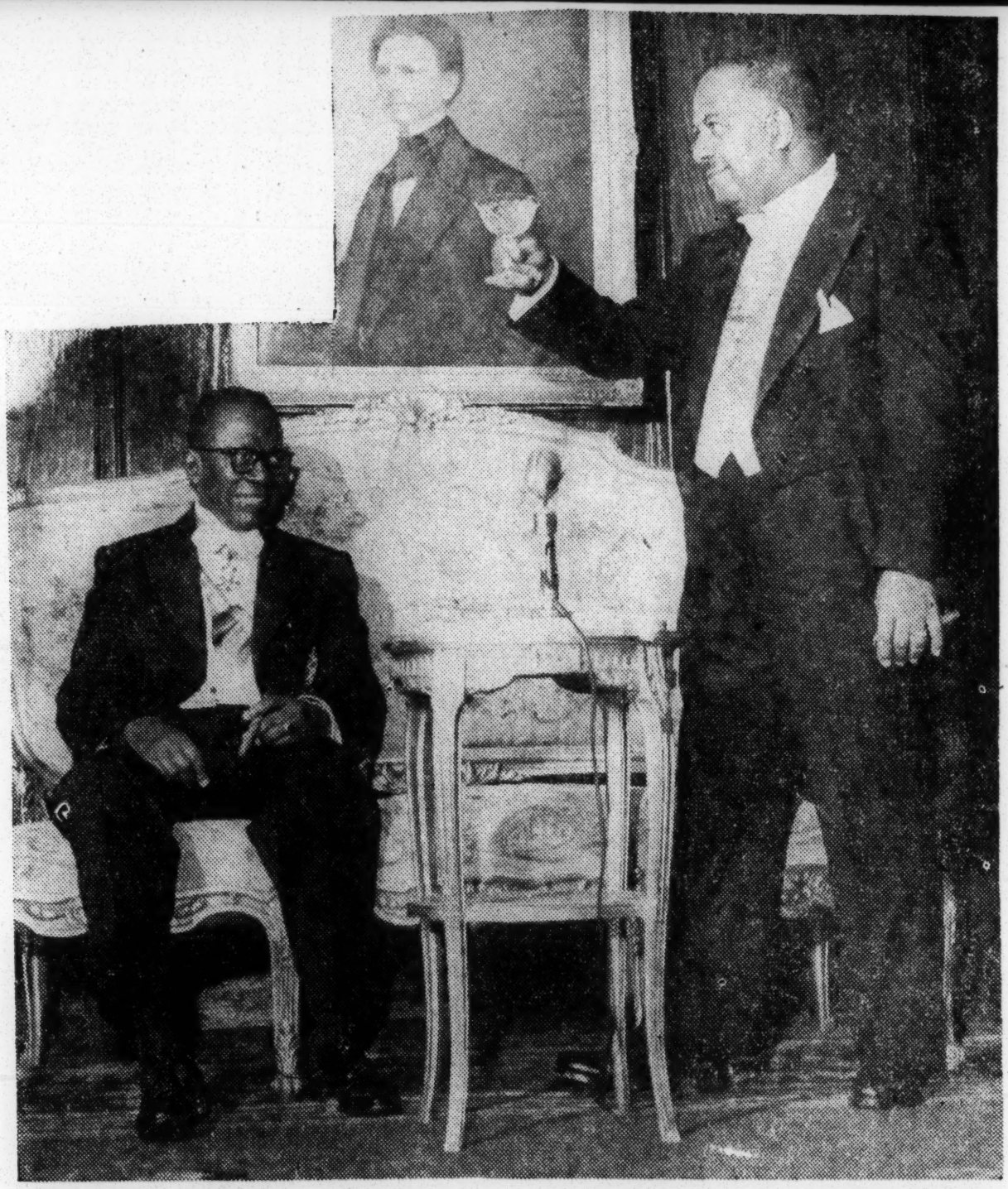
Locker introduced five members of his staff. They were Weldon Litsey, first secretary; Dr. John W.

NEWLY APPOINTED U.S. Ambassador to Liberia, Jesse D. Locker, is known for his inimitable smile which has been one of his trademarks during 34 years of public life. He is former president pro-tem of the Cincinnati City Council and was an elected member of the Council for 12 years.

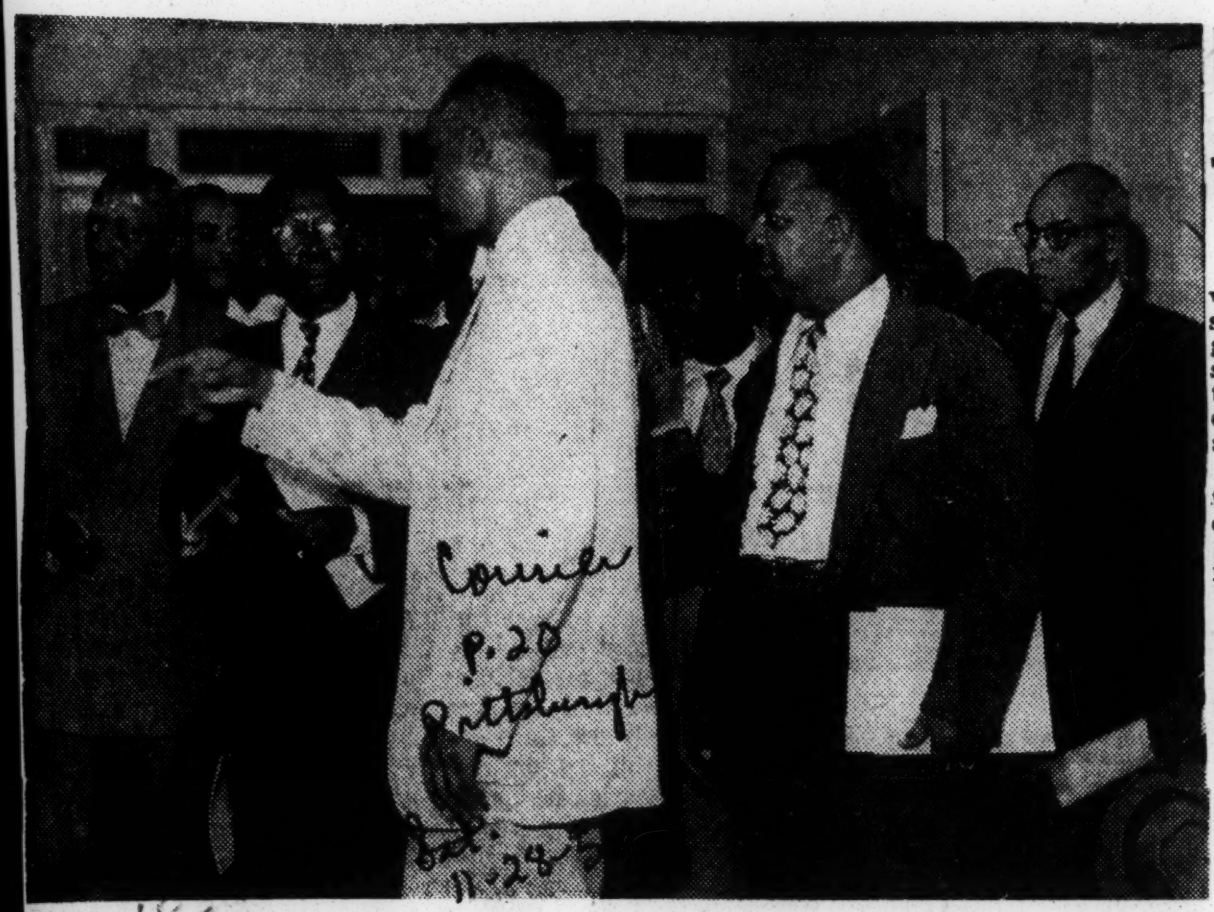
WIFE OF NEW U. S. AMBASSADOR to Liberia, Mrs. Jesse D. Locker, examines tropical plant growing in entranceway to American Embassy of building in Monrovia. Regarded as one of the better landscape gardeners in the state of Ohio, Mrs. Locker operates the Loc-Fre Acres Plant Nursery at Pleasant Plain, Ohio.

Davis, former president of West Virginia State college, now director of the U. S. Operations (Point Four Mission to Liberia);

John Sinclair, attache; Adolph Dubs, vice consul, and Col. Oscar Randall, commanding officer, United States Military Mission to Liberia.



CHAMPAGNE TOAST — U. S. Ambassador Jesse D. Locker, former Cincinnati City Councilman, lifts champagne toast to Liberia's President William V. S. Tubman during ceremony at the executive mansion in Monrovia. Painting on wall is of Hilary Johnson, 6th president of Liberia.



Prexy on Tour—At dedication of new $68,400 Tubman Research Laboratory in Suakoko, Henry C. Boles, head architect, U. S. Operations Mission to Liberia (white suit), conducts a tour through building he and his aides designed. Project was completely financed by Liberian Government funds except for some of the laboratory equipment. Among group listening to Mr. Boles are the President of Liberia, William V. S. Tubman, second from left; the Secretary of Public Works and Utilities, Henry B. Duncan (bow tie at extreme left), U. S. Ambassador to Liberia, Jesse D. Locker (open coat behind Boles), and director of U. S. Operations Mission to Liberia, John W. Davis (extreme right with hat).—Griff Davis Photo.

Liberia to ask for more technical aid from U. S.

WASHINGTON

The five-year economic development program in partnership with the United States, begun in mid-1951, is working out so successfully that Liberia plans to ask American consideration of an additional four-year extension.

Present plans call for an extension of health facilities, hydro-electric power, roads, schools, police, prison, fire fighting equipment and the agricultural program.

Increased production of tropical farm products such as cocoa, coffee, sugar, rice, palm oil and kernels, is also being given special attention to further raise the national income.

Nation Photo-Mapped

A joint Liberia-U.S. project has so far completed the photo-mapping of 87 per cent of the nation. This proportion is higher than the photo coverage of the U.S. Minerals of economic interest traced so far are: magnetite, quartz crystal, corundum pyrite, lead, columbite, magnese and bauxite.

Liberia continues to offer encouragement to private investment. The share arrangement policy recently begun by the government, provides an answer to the uncertainty previously felt by many foreign investors.

Liberia's good faith in such arrangements is demonstrated by President Tubman's recommendation to the National Legislature a week ago, that nearly $809,000, paid under protest by the Firestone Plantations company, as income tax, be refunded.

LIBERIA IS MAKING ECONOMIC STRIDES

U. S. Technical and Monetary Aid Has Played Large Part in Developing Resources

By MICHAEL CLARK

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONROVIA, Liberia, Dec. 10—Liberia, though extremely backward, has come a long way in the past few years. Her economy still is gathering momentum, thanks largely to United States technical and financial assistance.

Now in its 107th year, of independence, this republic, founded by freed American slaves, is just beginning to reveal its possibilities.

When William V. S. Tubman was elected President in 1943, the country was still almost wholly undeveloped. There were virtually no roads outside the two Firestone rubber plantations. Liberia was without a port worthy of the name and had nothing that could be called a railway.

In Monrovia, the capital city, there were a few dilapidated mansions vaguely reminiscent of the old South of the United States, many houses of corrugated iron and any number of tar-paper hovels amid the tropical vegetation. There was no telephone system, no piped water supply or sewage disposal.

Nation Was Isolated

The outgoing President, Edwin James Barclay, had been more concerned with the problem of safeguarding the country's ingrity and of keeping foreign interests out. He apparently felt that Liberia could be true to herself only by remaining a purely Negro creation.

The door that President Barclay had held so firmly shut was thrown wide open by President Tubman, whose strong personality now dominates the scene.

The war gave Liberia her first impetus. Roberts Field, the country's only good airport, was built by the United States under the 1942 Defense Areas Agreement. The $5,000,000 field is now operated by Pan American World Airways.

The free port of Monrovia, ordered by President Roosevelt in 1943 after his visit to Liberia, was constructed under naval supervision at a cost of $20,000,000 in lend-lease funds. The property is to revert to Liberia once the original cost has been refunded from port revenues. However only $150,000 has been repaid since the port was opened to shipping in 1948.

At Disposal of U. S.

The Monrovia Port Management Company, a United States concern, is custodian of the property. The port remains at the disposal of the United States in the event of war.

The most dramatic success in Liberian economic history has been that of the Bomi Hills mining venture, promoted by Lansdell K. Christie of New York. Republic Steel bought a controlling interest in Mr. Christie's Liberia Mining Company in 1949. Since then production has soared to well over 1,000,000 tons of high-grade iron ore a year, bringing Liberia about $2,000,000 a year in royalties.

Liberia is collecting about $2,500,000 a year from the Firestone plantations in the form of income tax. Her total revenues this year are expected to reach $10,000,000. The total in 1934 was $467,000.

Two Export-Import Bank loans totaling $6,350,000, authorized in 1952, have enabled Liberia to begin road construction and to give Monrovia a water and sewerage system. A dial telephone exchange also has been put in.

U. S. Missions Merged

Liberia signed a Point IV agreement in 1950 and embarked in 1951 on a five-year economic and social development plan to cost $32,000,000. The United States public health and economic missions sent to Liberia in 1944 were merged into the United States Operations Mission. A joint Liberian-United States commission is responsible for planning and coordination.

The Liberian Government, having agreed to allocate 20 per cent of its annual revenue to the plan, is [illegible] $2,000,000 this year. The United States is contributing $1,2[illegible]

President Tubman now is working on an expanded, nine-year development plan for which he is seeking a $50,000,000 loan from the United States that might be amortized from the royalties of the Liberia Mining Company.

An increasing number of foreign groups, both United States and European, are negotiating conces-

Firestone gets $792,797 on refund

MONROVIA (ANP)—The Republic of Liberia, after a series of conferences with officials of the Firestone Plantations company, a subsidiary of the Firestone Rubber company, has agreed to pay Firestone $792,797 refund on taxes collected.

About five years ago, the government enacted a new income tax law which upped taxes on corporations operating in Liberia as well as individuals. The Firestone company, charged with failure to pay adequate taxes to Liberia, paying them instead to the United States, was assessed a huge sum which it agreed to pay.

Presumably this refund, announced after considerable legal study, indicates too much was taken from the rubber company. The current low price of rubber with reduced possible income from taxes may affect the budget seriously.

sions for mineral and other rights in Liberia. All this means additional revenue and employment. The country still is very poor, but the outlook is brighter than ever.

INNER WEAKNESS HAMPERS LIBERIA

Times

Differences With Hinterland on Outlook Forced Policy of Indirect Rule

New York, N. Y.

By MICHAEL CLARK

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONROVIA, Liberia, Dec. 10—The Liberian Republic, now in its 107th year of independence, aspires to be the showpiece of African democracy. However, progress in this respect has been impeded by inner contradictions and weaknesses.

P. 9L

The handful of freed American slaves who settled on the African coast many years ago under the auspices of the American Colonization Society were unwelcome guests in a hostile land. The little republic that was proclaimed in Monrovia in 1847 managed to survive, however, and with time its Americo-Liberian oligarchy was able to win a secure position along the coast and in parts of the interior.

Sun. 12-27-53

But the Americo-Liberians and their natives subjects remained worlds apart. The United States heritage of the rulers made them complete strangers to the natives, who were, and are, among the most primitive peoples in Africa.

Today Liberia is in the paradoxical position of being a Negro republic obliged to have a native policy just as if it were a colonial power.

Tribal Law Prevailed

The Government has had to pursue a policy of indirect rule in the hinterland, where native chiefs continue to function according to tribal law and custom. But lately the process of fusion, encouraged by the present administration, has begun to make headway.

In 1946 the natives in the bush, called to the polls for the first time, sent three chiefs to the House of Representatives in Monrovia. Since then the number of native Representatives has reached eight. The House has thirty-one members. There is no native representation in the Senate.

Meanwhile, educated Liberians of native descent are entering public service in increasing numbers. One of them, a member of the Grebo tribe, is Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Another, a Kru, is director general of the National Public Health Service.

An upsurge of Afro-Liberians may well be a feature of the years ahead, but the task of assimilation and integration, not to say emancipation, is just beginning.

Stand Against Bias

Liberian officials have consistently taken a firm stand against colonialism and racial discrimination. Their position would, perhaps, be stronger if Liberia herself could be cited as a model of liberalism and successful nationalism.

In Liberia, however, the racial bond is a primary concern. The country is conceived as a Negro commonwealth; by some as a land of redemption, as a Negro Jerusalem. That is why the blessings of Liberian citizenship are limited to Negroes.

Liberians have not always been of one mind as to how best to serve their race. Many have believed in going it alone so that, good or bad, Liberia would remain a purely Negro creation.

This attitude prevailed until William V. S. Tubman became President in 1944. He began to build up his country. Loans, grants and technical assistance came from the United States. Ports, bridges, roads, railways, telephones and waterworks appeared where there were none before, and with them came whites. Liberia is no longer, and will probably never again be, a purely Negro creation.

The French and British West African territories are far ahead of Liberia, even in political training. Liberia has had to concede mineral and agricultural rights to foreign interests. Foreign companies operate the port, the power plant and the airport. A United States Operations Mission is the mainstay of the development program, and the United States has strategic rights in the country. And things are getting done.

Liberia's Wealthiest Widow In Housewarming Ceremonies

MRS. ELLEN G. COOPER

. . . Liberia's wealthiest

MONROVIA— (ANP) —Mrs. Ellen G. Cooper, attractive widow of the late James F. (Jimmy) Cooper, known before his death as Liberia's richest native rubber planter and businessman, opened her new home with appropriate ceremonies.

Located on Front Street, one of Monrovia's prinerpal thoroughfares, the new home is spacious and well designed. The Rev. T. Ebenezer Ward, pastor of the First Methodist Church, opened the ceremony with prayer and a brief religious service. Music and delicious refreshments were served to the friends and social celebrities who attended the event.

Mrs. Cooper is English-born. Mr. Cooper served Liberia as Secretary of Treasury and Secretary of Interior, as well as head of the True Whig party. Mr. Cooper was a candidate for the presidency but was defeated by President William V. S. Tubman.

Mrs. Cooper has kept her husband's vast estate and rubber plantation intact and under control. Her children are attending schools in England and the United States. She has visited the United States and is well known in New York and the Eastern States.

18a 1953

LIBERIA

U.S.-Liberian Amity Pledged As Tubman Greets Locker As New U. S. Ambassador

VIEW EMBASSY GROUNDS—Ambassador and Mrs. Jesse D. Locker view the American Embassy grounds at Monrovia. They are standing before the recently-completed Chancery Building where Mr. Locker, recently appointed by President Eisenhower, will have his office.

BY (NNPA) MONOVIA, LIBERIA

The United States and Liberia will continue to work together in the same friendly spirit that has so consistently marked their past relationship, Jesse D. Locker, American Ambassador, predicted in presenting his credentials to President William V. S. Tubman on October 16.

The United States " is ever mindful of its long historical connection with the Republic of Liberia and strives to perpetuate and advance the firmly established and deep friendship existing between our two countries," Mr. Locker said.

* * *

THE FORMER Cincinnati (Ohio) City Council man told Mr. Tubman that the United States "is especially eager to continue the harmonious cooperation with your Government in the vital work of realizing the plans Liberia has made to achieve a higher level of economic and social well-being". He added:

"The Joint Liberian-United States Commission for Economic Development which since 1950 has been operating to coordinate the Five Year Development Plan of Liberia with the activities of the United States Operations Mission to Liberia exemplifies this cooperation.

* * *

"IN THIS JOINT EFFORT it is notable that Liberia contributes a substantial portion of its total revenues to finance the economic development program.

"No less important as symbols of cooperation are the road construction and sanitation programs being carried out in Liberia with funds provided [illegible]ns from the Export-Import Bank, and the development of Liberia's mineral and agricultural resources of private investments.

* * *

"THE INCREASING FLOW of traffic through the Free Port of Monrovia since its opening in 1949 affords concrete proof of the progress being made in developing the economy of Liberia."

President Tubman replied that it was " a distinguished duty" to receive Mr. Locker and he did so "with much pleasure and satisfaction."

'THE JOINT EFFORTS of our two countries at the present time . . . . is not merely the determination of one country to achieve for its people a higher level of living and the understanding and willingness of the other to assist in the realization of this goal," Mr. Tubman declared, adding:

"It is more than that—it is also an attestation of the truism that peoples of different races, nationalities, creeds nad climes can harmoniously live and work together peacefully and effectively, if they apply the simple formula of the 'brotherhood of man,' and the principles of the 'Golden Rule."

* * *

THE CEREMONY at which Mr. Locker presented his letters of credence was held at the Executive Mansion. It was attended by highest ranking officials of the Liberian Government and the American Embassy.

* * *

Mr. Locker arrived at the mansion in a presidential limousine. He was escorted from the American Embassy to the mansion by James Morgan, chief of protocol, and Brigadier General Alexander Brewer, junior aide-de-camp to President Tubman.

* * *

IMMEDIATELY AFTER the Ambassador got out of the car, the military band played the national anthems of both countries. Then Major Stanley Wiles invited Mr. Locker to inspect the battalion of Frontier Force troops lined up before the mansion. Later, the troops marched pass the Ambassador in review.

After Mr. Locker had spoken and Mr. Tubman replied, the Liberian President proposed a champagne toast to President Eisenhower and the people of the United States. Mr. Locker responded with a statement of gratitude for the kind words of Mr. Tubman and proprosed a similar toast to the President of Liberia and the people.

* * *

MR. LOCKER INTRODUCED five members of his staff. They were Weldon Litsey, first secretary; Dr. John W. Davis, former president of West Virginia State College, now director of the United States Operations (Point Four) Mission to Liberia; John Sinclair, attache; Adolph Dubs, vice-consul, and Colonel Oscar Randall, commanding officer, United States Military Mission to Liberia.

After the reception and a private audience with President Tubman, Mr. Locker returned to the American Embassy, and Secretary of State Gabriel L. Dennis called on him and presented the card of President Tubman.

AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS — Following presentation of his credentials to President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia (center), newly-appointed U. S. Ambassador Jesse D. Locker (right) reads a prepared speech promising continued cooperation between the governments of Liberia and the U. S. Liberian Vice-President William R. Tolbert is shown at the left.

18a 1953 NIGERIA

NIGERIAN LEADERS MEET — The Moral Re-Armament World Assembly at Caux, Switzerland recently, was the second stop for the quartet above, who attended the Constitutional Conference in London called by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Left to right are Mazi Mbonu Ojike, vice-president of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons; Mrs. Margaret Ekpo, member of the National Executive committee; Paul Birabi, member of the Nigerian House of Representatives; and Mrs. Tanimowo, member of the Action Group. (Newspress Photo.)

Political Pot Boils In Nigeria

By SAMUEL P. PERRY, JR

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — (ANP) — The Nigerian slogan of "self-government by 1956" is really worrying British officialdom in the West African country.

In Enugu, center of the Eastern Regional Government, last week the British caused the arrest of 25 demonstrators who had defied the administration's "band on political processions." The demonstration followed on the heels of the dissolution of Regional Assembly by the lieutenant-governor supposedly after it had rejected a motion of the minority government for the appointment of a new regional official.

Some observers fear the British strategy is to make the most of the political cleavage, largely on religious grounds, between Northern Nigerians and the rest of Nigeria. A comparison of the Nigerian complexity with the partition of the India area into the two states of Pakistan and India is currently being made. Some reports from Lagos indicate that the majority of the newspaper stories have taken the point of view that the Northern Nigerians would prefer to remain under British rule rather than have complete political independence by 1956.

A clear indication of the feelings against Northern Nigerians was shown when an armed guard had to be furnished Northern Nigerian politicans when they objected to the slogan, "Self-government by 1956." Instead they proposed self-government "at the most practicable moment."

In the meantime there has been made a declaration of the stand on the present constitutional crisis in Nigeria by natural rulers of Western Nigeria" by the Olowo of Owo, secretary of the chiefs of Western Nigeria.

The declaration has been sent to Oliver Lyttleton, British colonial secretary, and is as follows:

"At a special meeting of members of the Western House of Chiefs held at Western Hall, Ibadan, Nigeria, on Tuesday, April 14, 1953, the following resulutions were passed unanimously:

"That this meeting accepts and approves the motion on self-government for Nigeria in 1956, tabled for debate at the last meeting of the house of representatives.

"That this meeting commends the attitude of the Western members of the Council of Ministers and the Western and Eastern members of the House of Representatives who supported them in the crisis resulting from the motion.

"That this meeting reaffirms its implicit confidence in the Honorable Chief Bode Thomas, the Honorable Chief Arthur Preset and the Honorable S. L. Akintola, who have resigned from the Council of Ministers on various issues involved in this motion.

"That as often as his excellency (governor of Nigeria, Sir John MacPherson) calls for nomination to fill vacant seats of the Western region in the Council of Ministers the Western Region will always submit the names of the resigned Ministers and that copies of these resolutions should be forwarded to the right honorable, the secretary of state for the colonies, his excellency the governor, his honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Western region, and the press."

Signers of the declaration which cause consternation in the London British Colonial Office were:

Ademola II, the Alake of Abeokuta; the Alafin of Ovo; the Awujale of Ijebuland Chief Dafe of Abraka; S. O. Falada, Lejoka of Ilesha; Erejuwa II, Olua of Warri; Chief I. B. Akinyele; the Osemowe of Ondo; the Olojudo of Iddo-Faborro; the Oshile of Oke Ona, Abeokuta;

Bale Ajulete, Owa of Ilesha; Chief Laoye of the Fde Tribe; Olusoji, Oba of Ibore; the Obi Idunmaje of Igboke; the Obi of Agbor; the Olokpe of Okpe; Chief Ushif II, the Onegie of Ekpon; the Onogie of Ewohini;

Chief Emeni of Obiaruku; the Odemo of Ishara; Aladesanmi, the Ewiof Ado Ekite; the Olowo of Owo; Aba Adele of Lagos; the Akarigbo of Ijebu-Reme; the Olubadan of Ibadan; and Chief Akinjugbe Sasere of Ondo.

The Colonial Office has not yet stated publicy what reply was made to the declaration. Minister of State for the Colonies Hopkinson, was sent to Nigeria to investigate the "crisis" on the spot. However, he was forced to return to England last week at the death of his wife.

Hopkinson represented British officialdom's views on colonialism in the Trusteeship Committee of the UN General Assembly here last fall. He is also reported to have stated there was no public opinion among Africans in Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland about the Central Africa Federation and that there were relatively few Africans capable of understanding the real implications of the federation which is to have its capital in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

In the economic sense, Nigeria's basic economy is very strong. Officials of the International Monetary Fund have reported that in 1952 Nigeria had an import trade of roughly $313,000,000 and exports valued at $355,000,000. The Nigerian economy is at an all-time high.

In the light of the current economic position of Nigeria and the determination of her political leaders for self-government by 1956, backed by tribal leaders events in the prosperous West African country with 26,000,000 inhabitants will bear careful watching.

NORTHERN PART OF NIGERIA ASKS FOR SEPARATION

Wants Former Status of British Colony

LAGOS, Nigeria, May 17 [Reuters]—Nigeria's northern province wants to be sliced off from the two southern coastal provinces and returned to its former status as a separate British colony, the region's leading political party has told Britain.

The Northern People's congress made the demand in a note submitted to Henry Hopkinson, British colonial minister, during his West African visit three weeks ago, it was learned today.

Tension between the regions has already led to a constitutional crisis and suspended most of the legislative functions set up by the colony's new constitution only 15 months ago. The southern regions are impatient to throw off the yoke of British authority while the predominantly Moslem north has vainly tried to apply a brake.

Representatives Walk Out

The north's 11 million Moslems fear that hasty emergence from British guidance may subordinate them to the rule of the 13 million partly Christian population of the south.

The colony's central house of representatives has been adjourned since Marrh 31, when members from the east and west [coastal] provinces walked out in protest over the north's stand. The southern regions presented a resolution urging self-government by 1956 and their representatives walked out when the north sought to amend it to "self-government as soon as possible."

The chief agitator against the present constitutional government is the National Council for Nigeria and the Cameroons, headed by Namdi Azikiwe, Nigeria's most experienced politician. After less than a year's trial, the radical N. C. N. C. pronounced the new constitution unworkable and set about campaigning for freedom from British authority.

Forces New Elections

The N. C. N. C. 11 days ago engineered the overthrow of the eastern region's minority government, forcing new elections as soon as the rainy season ends. The western province's Action party, which recently broke away from a tacit understanding with the north to join Azikiwe's independence drive, has passed a "self-government by 1956" resolution thru the western regional assembly.

The less developed north, with a Moslem civilization that has seeped down from the Mediterranean region, was brought into a united Nigeria colony in 1914. The memorandum submitted by the Northern People's congress, which controls the northern regional assembly, told Hopkinson the region wanted to revert to its 1914 status.

LONDON TO CALL NIGERIAN RIOT FOES TO PARLEY

Believes Colony's Charter Should Be Liberalized

LONDON, May 21 [Reuters]—Britain will invite Nigerian leaders to London to decide whether constitutional changes are needed in the colony following interracial riots at Kano, northern Gigeria, earlier this week.

Official reports said 46 persons were killed and more than 200 injured in the Kano riots which began last week-end. The situation is "well in hand," officials said.

Can't Work Together

Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttleton told the house of commons today that recent events had shown it was not possible for the three regions of Nigeria to work together effectively.

"While greatly regretting this, the British government considers that the constitution will have to be redrawn to provide for greater regional autonomy," he said.

At the same time, it is necessary to make sure common economic and defense requirements of all regions are secure, he added.

Lyttleton said representatives of the three regions would be invited to London to see how the work of redrafting the constitution could best be carried out.

The minister said it was the British government's intention to carry thru the projected change of the constitution in the shortest possible time ,tho the work "will inevitably take time."

No Redrawing Now

But in a reply to a socialist question, Lyttleton said: "There is no question of redrawing the constitution at the present time. I have put forward the suggestion that a conference might be called to see whether redrawal is desirable. All that is being done is to invite their people to a conference."

The population of British Nigeria is split into opposing groups of 11 million Moslems and 13 million Christians and pagans.

The Moslem north, worried about possible domination by the majority, prefers secession as a separate colony rather than self-government for all Nigeria. The christians and pagans, in the east and west south of Moslem territory, want self-government by 1956.

Rioting began at Kano, third and largest town in the colony, when supporters of the Moslem peoples congress demonstrated at a meeting of the rival action group.

Magnus Macauley, assistant clerk of the Nigerian House of Representatives, with his wife.

Nigerian Secretary Ends Research Project In US

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Dr. Magnus A. Macauley and wife, Juliet, of Nigeria, Africa, left here recently on their return trip home [illegible] New York, Washington and England.

Mr. Macauley, assistant clerk of the Nigerian House of Representatives, has just completed study and research in federation at Harvard University.

He studied law at Kings College, Cambridge, England, where he was graduated with honors and a bachelor of arts degree in 1947. He received his masters' degree in 1951.

He will continue his studies in Cambridge, England and hopes eventually to enter the diplomatic service when Nigeria becomes a dominion.

LAGOS, Nigeria, West Africa—Spurred on by the spirited support given Dr. Kwame Nkrumah of the Gold Coast, Dr. Nnamdi Azikwe is getting full backing in planning for a similar move for Nigeria, the largest country in West Africa and with a population of 25,000,000.

The American trained Azikwe, president of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, will head a delegation of sixteen to attend a conference in London at the invitation of the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies of Great Britain.

The conference has been set up to discuss the redrafting of the MacPherson Constitution, which proved unworkable.

"We are leaving Nigeria," Azikwe announced, "with the determination to achieve national unity through a workable Constitution based on one nationality and respect for human dignity."

According to Azikwe, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, confirmed the request of the Dr. and Obafemi Awolowo, leader of the Action Group party, that the question of self-government in 1956 would be on the agenda of the London conference.

The Secretary made it clear that he could not commit the British Government on the subject, but it is known that the problem will be considered.

NIGERIAN BODY DROPS BAR TO FEDERATION

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 7—A long step toward agreement was taken unexpectedly today at the conference of delegates from the British West African colony of Nigeria who have been meeting here since last week to draft a new constitution for their country.

Delegates representing the Northern Peoples Congress agreed in principle to a form of federal government which they had previously been thought to oppose.

There was great excitement at the conference when the northerners' decision was announced, for the question of the form of government had been one of the principal obstacles to agreement.

Earlier this year it became apparent that the Constitution of Nigeria, which has 20,000,000 inhabitants and is the most populous of Britain's African dependencies, was not working well.

In favor of full unification of the country and early independence within the British Commonwealth the northerners wanted only a very loose confederation in which there would be a central agency but no central legislature. Their decision to accept a federal government was a major concession.

Nigerians Riot Over Tax Boost

LAGOS, Nigeria —(AP)— Crowds rioting against tax increases shot and wounded three British officials and several Nigerian policemen Monday in an attack on the police force at Eruwa, a small town in western Nigeria.

A demonstrator was killed by police fire.

Nigeria Will Have New Postage Stamps

For the first time since May 1, 1938, Nigeria is to have a complete new issue of postage stamps, says an official release.

Announcing this, the Minister for Lands, Survey, Local Development and Communications says that on September 1 there will be placed on sale at all Post Offices and Postal Agencies in Nigeria and the Cameroons a complete new series of postage stamps which will replace the existing issue in its entirety.

The new series will comprise the following denominations:

½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d, 3d, 4d, 6d, 1/-, 2/6d, 5/-, 10/-, and 20/-.

Each stamp will depict a different scene from the life, customs, industries or historical background of Nigeria and its peoples.

All the stamps will be of large size, and printed in a variety of colours.

All denominations of the current series of postage stamps will be withdrawn from sale after the close of business on August 31, 1953, and no more will be sold after that date.

Any stamps of the current series in the possession of members of the public will however continue to be valid for all postage purposes until further notice.

The special Coronation Commemorative 1½d postage stamp which was placed on sale on June 2, 1953, will not be withdrawn until December 31, 1953, unless stocks become exhausted earlier.

Political Riot Breaks Out In Nigeria

The Northern People's Congress Party, representing the northern region of Nigeria, British colony and protectorate, wants self-government only when "practicable," since the 11,000,000 Moslems of the North fear it would bring them under the rule of the 14,000,000 Christian and pagans in the South.

The Action Group Party from the Western region of Nigeria, calls for self-government for the colony by 1956. As a result of the differences rioting broke out Saturday, May 16, in which 52 persons, including three African policemen, were killed and 204 persons injured.

LAGOS, Nigeria (NNPA) — A state of emergency was proclaimed throughout the northern region of Nigeria, British colony and protectorate, Monday, May 18, as the result of rioting at Kano, where fifty-two persons, including three African policemen, were killed and 204 persons were injured.

All was quiet in the ancient walled city on Tuesday, May 19. Troops had set up barbed wire entanglements between the rival factions who were contained in two separate areas.

THE DECLARATION of a state of emergency in Northern Nigeria gave local authorities power to order a curfew and to search and disarm people. The appearance of the troops ended an ugly situation.

More than 100 "prisoners" have been exchanged between the factions as a result of negotiations carried out by the district officer and officials of the native administration.

The rioting broke out on Saturday, May 16, with a demonstration by supporters of the Northern People's Congress party against the Action Group party from the western region, which calls for self-government for the colony by 1956.

* * *

THE Congress party, which controls the Northern House of Assembly, decided at a recent meeting that the North should insist on having at least complete regional autonomy and a separate civil service so that it may develop at its own pace.

Under the present constitution, the three regions, Northern, Eastern and Western, have their own elected assemblies. Each also sends four Ministers to the central government in Lagos, the capital, and its own members to the Central House of Assembly.

* * *

THE CONGRESS party wants self-government only "when practicable," since the 11,000,000 Moslems in the North fear it would bring them under the rule of the 14,000,000 Christians and pagans in the South.

The motion in the Central House of Assembly, demanding self-government by 1956, was opposed by the northern members last March.

British See Crisis In Nigeria

By JOHN H. MARTIN
INS Foreign Director

British authority is endangered again —this time in the Mangrove swamps and uplands of Nigeria in West Africa.

Scores of natives have been killed and hundreds wounded in political rioting that began during last weekend.

In contrast to the situation in Kenya colony, however, this is a fight of Nigerian against Nigerian and not primarily against the British colonial power.

The immediate cause of the outbreak is a conflict over the speed with which Nigeria should advance toward home rule.

People in the southern areas belonging to the so-called "Action Group" want self-government by 1956.

Those in the northern, Moslem-dominated districts are opposed to selection of a definite date for political freedom. Their fear is that they will be dominated by the South since there are an estimated 11,000,000 Moslems compared to the 13,000,000 Christains and pagans of the South.

But the origins of the struggle go even deeper. It is a clash not only between political parties but between racial and religious communities.

The colonial administration has clamped a state of emergency on the 373,000-square-mile colony a protectorate. It has sent troop and police reinforcements into the rioting northern district.

British Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill's cabinet in London also has met to consider the dangerous situation. The authorities know that if the fighting is not handled quickly and with firmness it may erupt into disastrous explosions throughout much of the ore-rich territory.

The British colonial authorities under Lieutenant-Governor Sir Bryan Sharwood Smith already have warned the people that unless they can show more political maturity they risk losing self-government.

The British are in the strange position of leading people toward home rule while millions of the Negro inhabitants are wary of such a venture.

The Moslem-dominated North is made up mostly of people of Hausa blood. They are mixed with Arabized people because of the invasion of Fula, Berber and other peoples from the North.

The Hausa are keen traders. They also make excellent soldiers.

Recently the Ibo people from Eastern Nigeria, just one of scores of groups in Nigeria, have infiltrated the northern region. They are classified as an energetic and enterprising group, but are resented and distrusted by the Northerners.

The situation has been summed up as similar to the manner in which the Middle-Western American farmer may distrust the "city slickers" of the Eastern seaboard.

For A Unified Nigeria

Colonial Rule Blamed for Existing Communal Differences

The writer of the following letter is executive secretary of the American Council on African Education.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Your editorial of May 20 on the recent riot in Nigeria invites both criticism and correction. Like any other undesirable tragic event the unfortunate Kano incident should be deplored by all who believe that order is to be preferred to chaos and evolution to revolution. However, your view that the occurrence of the incident is an indication that the Nigerians are unready to relieve Great Britain of the burden she has borne too long seems to me an illogical conclusion.

Such an interpretation of a political event lacks the force of historical validity. For if an isolated internal disturbance arising from a political demonstration is a sufficient disqualification for Nigerians to rule themselves, then few peoples, if any, would be self-governing today. By the same argument many an independent nation, great or small, should automatically surrender its sovereignty.

Ordinarily Americans need not be reminded that imperialism has a method of perpetuating itself. Perhaps after more than one and a half centuries of independence, material progress and prosperity, the present generation of Americans may have become oblivious of this fact. In any case it is well to bear in mind that the current Nigerian crisis, with its tendency toward "Pakistanism," is not of Nigeria's own creation. It has its root in the history of the British occupation and administrative policy.

Occupation by British

When in the Eighteen Nineties the leading imperial Powers—Great Britain, France and Germany—agreed upon arbitrary boundaries, modern Nigeria was born. Between 1900 and 1903 Great Britain completed the occupation of the country. By 1914 the work of consolidation was done, and the northern and southern territories, hitherto administered as separate protectorates, were amalgamated. But the same fate which brought within a territorial boundary the peoples who comprise the Nigerians of today has also kept them divided. Yet there is nothing in the nature and character of these ethnical entities that would have made national unity too difficult to achieve during these fifty years of British colonial administration. But there is nothing which a colonial government is so conscious of as the danger of rapid progress and unity of the people under its control.

When the British refer to Nigeria as the "India of West Africa" they mean many things, including the method of occupation, the evolution of administrative techniques and communalism. But communal differences in Nigeria pale to insignificance when compared to what they have been in India. That they exist today is due in the main to a vicious, counterfeit form of decentralized system of administration known as Indirect Rule or Native Administration. It is less than a decade since the educationally more backward Moslem north and the rather progressive south first made contact on a somewhat national basis in the realm of government.

In the north, where the British have nurtured despotism by vesting nominal authority in the autocratic Emirs and their immediate relatives, the masses have remained indifferent to, and unaware of, the nationalist movement that has been sweeping the south for two decades.

Separatism Encouraged

Under this despotic regime it is almost a crime for a sophisticated northerner to fraternize with his southern counterpart. As a southerner, this writer was a witness to this separatist order while he was resident in the north back in the Forties. Some British officials encouraged, and often instigated, the practice of separatism, probably in the hope that its obvious consequences would some day furnish an apparently sound pretext for delaying Nigerian independence.

I make these explanations because they are basic to the present conflict. It is perhaps more salutary that Americans should know these facts than to remember that Americans had an airfield at Kano in the Second World War. Moreover, such an understanding can serve as a check to the growing tendency on the part of some external observers who misrepresent to the outside world the trend of events in West Africa. These observers are apt to give the impression that in the Gold Coast and Nigeria Great Britain is serving self-government on a platter to the people, who do not even deserve the generous offer.

But this British retreat must be viewed as a wise move rather than as an immediate defeat. It is the result

of more than three hundred years of imperial practice, during which Great Britain has evolved colonial tactics which no other imperial Power has been able to emulate.

In each case the experiment has worked for her national well-being. The new divident becomes safer, if juster. This is why she is again yielding in West Africa. If the deal succeeds without unnecessary delay she will have little to lose. But when her other imperial rivals eventually move out of Africa as masters, as they did from the Western Hemisphere, their hope of returning to the continent as friends will forever remain slim.

NDUKWE N. EGBUONU,

New York, May 23, 1953.

2 NIGERIA LEADERS REJECT LONDON BID

Refuse to Heed Conference Call —Threaten Revolt Unless They Get Dominion Status

LAGOS, Nigeria, June 15 (Reuters)—Two prominent Nigerian Nationalists said today that they would declare the colony's independence, "whatever the consequences," if Nigeria did not receive dominion status by 1956.

They are Dr. Nnamdi Asikiwe, president of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons and Obafemi Awolowo, leader of the Active Group. They said they had refused to attend a forthcoming conference called in London to discuss changes in Nigeria's eighteen-month-old Constitution because they feared the talks would be "barren and protracted."

Mr. Awolowo said the present Constitution, which keeps Nigeria a colony, was the last the Nationalists would accept.

"Our attitude is clear," he said. "A new constitution for Nigeria will not be drafted in London. It will be deliberated upon and completely fashioned out here in Nigeria, by a truly representative constituent assembly of the people of the country."

Moslems Fear South

Under the Constitution, the colony is governed by a central legislature, with three provincial legislatures—north, east and west—deciding local affairs. The north, comprising 11,000,000 Moslems, is opposed to early independence, fearing domination by the 14,000,000 Christians and pagans in the south. The western legislature is in the hands of the Action Group. Dr. Asikiwe's council has a majority in the eastern legislature, though the Government nominally is formed by the National Independence party.

Dr. Asikiwe's group recently defeated the National Independence party in the eastern legislature, but under the Constitution the legislature cannot be dissolved for fresh elections unless the central legislature also is dissolved. This is one of the main complaints of the council and the Action Group.

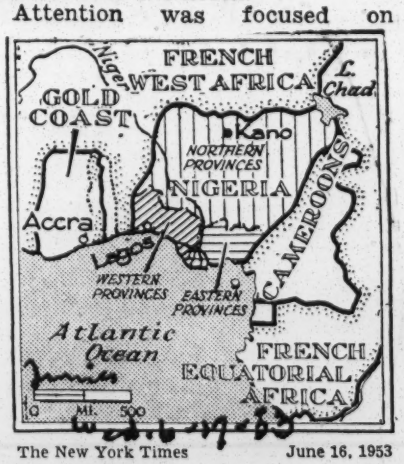
The London conference is intended to give the three regions greater autonomy, since they have been unable to cooperate properly in the central legislature. But the independence-minded east and west want more power for the central legislature, giving them a step toward dominion status and more control over the north.

Attention was focused on troubles of the 373,000-square-mile West African territory last month when an outbreak of rioting left forty-six dead and more than 200 injured in Kano, northern Nigeria.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Greeting at a Garden Party

British Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill shakes hands with the Oni of Ife at a garden party given on the grounds of Blenheim Palace, Woodstock, Oxfordshire, England, home of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough. The Oni is the spiritual leader of the Yoruba Tribe and his seat is at Ife, a town in Nigeria, West Africa.



The New York Times June 16, 1953

NIGERIAN DIVISION: Native leaders in the east and west oppose wider autonomy for the regional Legislatures.

Nigeria is Britain's largest colony—a tenth the size of the United States, larger than Italy and France combined and with a population of 25,000,000. It is more a geographical expression than a country, and three countries rather than one.

Most of Land in North

Northern Nigeria comprises three-quarters of the land mass. Eleven million persons live there, predominantly Arab and Moslem. The southern quarter of the country is divided into eastern and western Nigeria. The 14,000,000 there are mostly West African Negroes—Ibos in the east and Yorubas in the west, with dozens of other races and many tribes.

In addition to the five main languages there are between fifty and sixty other tongues, with so many unwritten languages and dialects that not even linguistic authorities can keep track.

Nigerian Trouble

Compared to most of the colonies in Africa, Nigeria (one-eighth the area of the U. S., population 24,000,000) in British West Africa is relatively advanced. There are only about 5,000 Europeans and most of them are traders. The Nigerian Negroes own their own land, their standard of living is higher than in many parts of Africa, they have a majority in the legislatures—regional and central, and they are represented in the Central Administration. As a result of these conditions there is less resentment of whites than in Kenya and South Africa.

Nigeria's main problem today is the conflict between the 13,000,000 pagan and Christian Negroes in the South on the one hand, and the 11,000,000 Moslem Negroes in the North, on the other. The Southerners want self-rule for Nigeria by 1956. The Moslems—who fear domination by the non-Moslems—oppose self-rule for the colony as a whole; they want the North to secede and form a kind of Nigerian Pakistan.

Last weekend non-Moslem nationalists tried to stage independence demonstrations in the North and rioting broke out. Thirty-two persons were killed, more than 200 injured. Britain has agreed to give Nigeria self-rule eventually, but the British feel that this cannot be done unless and until the people are able to take full responsibility for their own affairs.

PARLEY TO SEEK KEY TO PEACE FOR NIGERIANS

Feuding Colonials Gather in London

LONDON, July 29 (AP)—Negro leaders of divided Nigeria assembled here today for talks designed to ease tension in that west African colony of Britain.

Internal jealousies and religious feuding have stirred the 25 million people there.

Colonial office highups here are concerned about the danger of a possible civil war if negotiations break down, with the Moslem north ranged against the pagan and Christian south.

Row Over Basic Law

The conference was called to discuss a dispute over Nigeria's federal constitution which was granted in 1951. It specified that the colony's three regions, north, west, and east, each send four members to work in a central government.

The team of 12 has run into difficulties in trying to work together.

Nigerian politics is shaped by the policies of the dominant groups in each region, which embrace, with the Cameroons, a total of 372,624 square miles, six times the area of Illinois.

Two Leaders Allied

Obafemi Awolowo sways opinion in the west and, at least for the time being, has allied himself with Dr. Nzamdi Azikiwe, who lords it in the east. They have made a joint demand to the colonial secretary, Oliver Lyttelton, for complete self-government for Nigeria by 1956, when elections are scheduled.

Opposing them is the sardauna of Sokoto, the northern leader, who fears that self-rule under the present setup would put his bailiwick under the control of the two others.

NIGERIAN CHIEF, N. Y. U. PUPIL, TO RESUME HIS JOB

Studies Prepare Him for Africa Rule

New York, March 15 [Special]—New York university's class of 1953 has one major in public administration who won't have to take the civil service examinations to get the government job he desires. Alphonsus U. Ezeoke returns in June to his native Nigeria to assume his duties as chief of state and hereditary ruler of a half million African people.

Chief Ezeoke has been studying at N. Y. U.'s graduate school of public administration and social service since February, 1952. Upon the death of his father last June 26, the 29 year old Nigerian became head of the district of Onitsha, 50 square miles of agricultural land located along the Niger river. He will assume his chieftainship after completing work for his master's degree at the end of the current semester.

Attended School in Nigeria

Chief Ezeoke was graduated from high school in Nigeria in 1946. He then came to the United States to take his bachelor of arts degree in 1951 from Claflin college, Orangeburg, S. C. He majored in the social studies and then went on for a semester at Boston university's graduate school of government.

At N. Y. U. Chief Ezeoke has completed his master's thesis on the subject, "Federal and Local Administration in Nigeria." In addition to his position as chief he may receive the appointment as district officer of his area under the present British protectorate.

Such an appointment, he said, is one of the highest positions to which a native can aspire and will be based largely on his American school record and a personal interview with British officials upon his return.

Supports Independence

The student-chief is a firm supporter of the independence movement of his people, which is being directed by a political party known as the National Council of Nigeria and Cameroon.

"Sooner or later their objective will be achieved," he said. But his own role in that movement, he added, will depend on whether he enters the civil service or pursues a career in political life—a choice he has not yet made.

Chief Ezeoke hopes to promote the health and welfare of his state by putting into practice some of the ideas he has picked up in the United States. In particular, he said, he hopes to use his N. Y. U. public administration training to reorganize and increase the efficiency of his principality's government.

Four Nigerians Named Among Best 24 World High Jumpers

A review of the world's best athletic performances in the field events shows that the United States again dominate.

About six of them have jumped over 6 feet 8 inches in the High Jump.

W. F. Davis is easily on top with a jump of 6 feet 10½ inches.

From Nigeria Osagie, Majekodunmi, Odobo and Guo ... come in among the best 24 with their 6 feet 6 inches jump.

In the Long Jump, the Americans are unrivalled; one had beaten 26 feet; three have beaten 25 feet and a host of others in the 23—24 feet bracket.

S. O. Williams too is in the list and so also is A. Ferreira da Silva of Brazil who in his own specialty, Hop, Step and Jump, leads the world with a jump of 53 feet 2 5/8 inches with a Russian, Shcherbakov second.

Americans are quite few and are in the 50 feet bracket.

The Hammer, which is not done in Nigeria, is a European affair. Norway's Strandli leading with a hurl of 200 feet 11 3/8 inches.

Hungary and Germany have quite a good number in this event; so also has Russia.

Coming to the Pole Vault, Discus, and Shot.

Americans are again on top.

There is only a foot difference between the champion Fuchs and his close second O'Brien, both of United States in the Shot Putt.

One covered a distance of 58 feet 5½ inches and the other 57 feet 5½ inches.

Skabla of Czechoslovakia and Grigalka of Russia are not too far away with 56 feet 2 inches and 55 feet 0¾ inches respectively to their credit.

Only R. Richards has beaten 15 feet in the Pole Vault; the rest of the Americans and the Swede, Lundberg and the Russian, Denisenko have beaten 14 feet.

In the Javelin, Finland occupy the two first places.

All the same the Americans are buttressed in this event too.

One thing is clear, USA can take on the rest of the world in a full Olympic programme.

It will be quite interesting to arrange a meeting between USA and the rest of the world.

S. O. WILLIAMS

Ace Nigerian long jumper, Although one American has done 26 feet in the long jump, he twice beat the Olympic champion in London.

NIGERIA ERUPTS

The sanguinary rioting in Nigeria will disappoint all who are working and hoping for the progress of democracy in Africa. It will give comfort and determination to those like Premier Malan and the Nationalists in South Africa or some of the settlers in Kenya and Central Africa who have been saying that the African is not ready or able to rule himself. It will finally, tend to confirm the French Belgians and Portuguese in their policies of ruling their African colonies with an authoritarian if benevolent hand.

This is an especially unhappy development for the British, who are trying to bring the Gold Coast and Nigeria in Western Africa to self-government. In Nigeria the inhabitants are fighting each other, not the British. There is a Federal Constitution, set up less than a year and half ago, to cover the North, East and West, the last two comprising the southern part of the colony. Early in April, Awolowo, leader of the Action Group party of the Western Region, and Azikiwe, who heads the National party of the Eastern Region, composed their bitter rivalry in a common demand for complete independence by 1956. The Northern Region balked and the House of Representatives, the Federal Legislature in Lagos, broke up. Since then the atmosphere has been tense and it flared into the terrible rioting of the last three days when Actionists tried to hold a political meeting in Kano in the North last Saturday. Since the Northerners are Moslem and feudal and dislike the idea of Southern domination by the Christians and pagans as much as they dislike British rule, trouble was inevitable.

The Nigerians are proving that they are not ready for self-government in 1956. All this is deplorable, and lest Americans think it does not concern them, three things are worth noting. First, Nigeria has 30,000,000 inhabitants and is the fourth unit in population in the whole Commonwealth; secondly, there is the effect on the whole of Africa south of the Sahara; and thirdly, the Americans had an airfield in Kano in the Second World War, which proves that it is not just a remote spot on the map of "darkest" Africa, and that in these days of our global responsibility a riot in Kano has significance in Washington.

A Moslem Speaks

Nigeria Leader Rejects Mau Mau as Example

By A. T. Steele

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
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LAGOS, Nigeria, April 13.—The Sultan of Sokoto, spiritual leader of millions of Fulani Moslems in West Africa, today denounced suggestions that the methods of the Mau Mau terrorist society in Kenya might be applied to the situation in Nigeria.

The Sultan was commenting on allusions to the Mau Mau in the recent stormy session of the House of Representatives here. Perhaps the strongest statement came from S. N. Akintola, former Minister of Labor, who said:

"If we are denied the right to free speech and are not allowed to carry out the wishes of our people in a constitutional manner, there are people in this country who can out-Mau Mau the Mau Mau."

Mr. Akintola is a member of the Action Group, which instituted a motion in the Nigerian Legislature proposing self-rule by 1956 as the objective to be aimed at. Debate was adjourned before the motion could be voted on.

In his statemen today, the Sultan of Sokoto said: "I have been shocked to hear that certain members of the House of Representatives and others have suggested that the example of the Mau Mau might be followed in this country. I am concerned that those who look to me for spiritual guidance should realize how repugnant to Moslem ideas of decency and morality the actions of the Mau Mau have been. No Moslem would think of such deeds as those of the Mau Mau without horror and detestation."

Rarely Heard

Statements like that of the Sultan are noteworthy because they are heard so rarely from Africans. Generally speaking, African leaders are teticent on the subject of the Mau Mau, for a majority of them doubtless sympathize with its aims, if not with its methods. Even more so do they sympathize with Jomo (Burning Spear) Kenyatta and other leaders of the Kenya African Union who were convicted last week in Kenya of Mau Mau connections.

Chief H. O. Davies, a Nigerian lawyer who helped defend Kenyatta, got a big reception on his return here. He is now regaling readers of the local press with a serialized version of his adventures entitled "Kenya, the Land of Mau Mau."

NIGERIANS DEMAND BRITISH END RULE

'Self-Government by 1956' Is Nationalist Slogan—Rally Ban Precipitates Riot

LAGOS, Nigeria, May 7 (Reuters)—Sharp Nationalist demands for freedom from British rule and "self-government by 1956" challenged Nigeria's fifteen-month-old Constitutional Administration today.

The prosperous West African colony, only fifty years separated from slave raiding and cannibalism, faced governmental breakdown as a result of open defiance of the British-headed Administration by two of its three main regional assemblies.

Enugu, center of the Eastern Regional Government, was in a state of tension following riotous demonstrations yesterday in defiance of a police ban on political processions. Twenty-five Africans were arrested as the demonstrations were put down.

The demonstrations followed the dissolution of the Regional Assembly by the Lieutenant Governor after it rejected a motion of the minority Government for the appointment of a new regional official.

The Assembly's defiance of the Government was engineered by Dr. Namdi Azikiwe, head of the radical, self-government-minded National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons.

Meanwhile, the Western Regional Assembly, spearheaded by members of Dr. Azikiwe's organization, passed a motion demanding self-government for the colony in three years.

The action of the two assemblies signals the increasingly effective cooperation between Dr. Azikiwe's National Council and the Eastern Region Action party. Previously well-balanced opponents in the central administration, the two have now joined forces to combat the "gradual progress" policy of the British Governor, Sir John Macpherson.

Their "self-government by 1956" slogan is regarded as a threat by the 11,000,000 Mohammedans in the undeveloped north. The Mohammedan tribesmen prefer to remain under British administration rather than submit to possible domination by the 14,000,000 Christians and pagans of the coastal regions to the south.

The colony has been under British control since 1903. With its great natural resources still undeveloped, it supplies from its peanut farms and large forests of oil palms most of the vegetable fats for Britain's oleomargarine ration.

Primitive mud huts equipped with modern electric lighting systems typify the contrasts of this land. Side by side with skilled Mohammedan craftsmen exist farmers who scrape the soil with a rude hoe, then use their big toe to shape out a hollow into which they drop single peanut seeds.

Britain imposed on the 383,000-square-mile region a system of indirect rule, controlling the primitive natives through their tribal chiefs. Political development has been slow. No political parties have yet come to the fore in the north, to balance the now-cooperating National Council and Action party of the two coastal districts.

Nigerians Impatient Over Rights

By GEORGE F. MCCRAY

As Oliver Lyttleton, British Colonial Secretary, arrived in Kenya, East Africa, last week seeking an early end to the Mau Mau rebellion, Negro nationalists in Nigeria, West Africa suddenly stepped up their pressure on the British for full self-government by 1956.

This development in Britain's largest and richest colony of nearly 30,000,000 people, means that the British must be prepared to grant extensive self-government as demanded or to crush the Negro nationalists with ruthless military power.

What added point and surprise to the demand is the fact that Yorubas and Ibos, the two main tribal groups in Southern Nigeria and the most advanced peoples of the country, and the ancestors of many American Negroes, buried their hates and rivalries long enough to unite in a common objective.

Thus it seems that the National Council of Nigeria and the Camerouns, led by a wealthy, American trained Ibo, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe had reached an understanding with Adebiyi, Olowolo, a Yoruba, and leader of the Action Group party and the powerful Yoruba fraternal society the Egbe Omo Oduduwa. Extreme bitterness had marked the relations between the two leaders and their fights have kept Nigerian politics in constant turmoil. This bitterness and the traditional hostility in which the Muslim north regarded the christian and pagan east and west, led many to fear that civil war would break out if the British left the country.

In the colony-wide elections last year, Azikiwe wound up with control of the Eastern House of Assembly in Ibo land. Olowolo was master of his Action Group in the Western House of Assembly in Yoruba land. The Central House of Assembly in Yoruba land. The Central House of Representatives, the supreme legislative body, was controlled by the Action Group and Muslim representatives from Northern Nigeria.

Despite the fact that his control was limited to Eastern Nigeria, Dr. Azikiwe, through his string of newspapers, maintained sharp criticism of the constitution sponsored by Governor McPherson.

A major point of their attack was the manner in which the constitution divided Nigeria into three major parts, thus encouraging tribalism and sectionalism. They said the British were up to their old tricks of dividing to rule.

In his widely circulated papers "Zik," as Azikiwe is called, ridiculed all Negroes who supported the constitution as being spineless "Uncle Toms."

Zik and the leaders of the National Council accused their opposition of toadying to the whites for the social and economic crumbs which might fall as favors from the whites. Almost everywhere else in Africa most Negro politicians and intellectuals seek and highly prize the social recognition of whites. But Zik, seeking a complete break with the British, had his party adopt a resolution condemning all fraternization with the British Governor, lieutenant Governors and other officials.

The popular appeal of the no-fraternization idea forced the Action Party to adopt it also.

In February the Zik forces met at Enugu, a coal mining town, and adopted a resolution expressing no confidence in the McPherson constitution. Three Negro cabinet ministers declined to associate themselves with the move. They were immediately expelled from the National Council of Nigeria and the Camerouns with a demand upon the lieutenant governor that they be removed from the cabinet.

When the lieutenant governor rejected this demand, the Zik controlled legislature in Eastern Nigeria, refused to pass all bills providing funds for the operation of the government. Then the British did a thing they dread to do. The Governor exercising reserve powers held by the crown in all the constitutions granted to Negroes in Africa, the West Indies and in British Giana, South America, simply declared the bills passed despite the opposition of the representatives of the people.

Public resentment at this high-handed action was strong. Zik acted quickly to mobilize the fullest possible support. When the way was well prepared the National Council demanded a new constitution and full self-government by 1956. The Action Group, now realizing that laws would be declared passed over their opposition in the Western House of Assemble or in the Central Legislature, also joined the demand for self-government by 1956.

It remains to be seen whether the British will meet this situation with constructive statesmanship or with military force.

AFRICA FEDERATION SEEKS U. S. BILLIONS

Briton Slated as First Premier Declares Economic Equality Is Needed for Success

By ALBION ROSS
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, July 25—The new Central African Federation is looking to the United States for "billions of dollars" in commercial investment needed for development. Sir Godfrey Huggins, who will be appointed first Prime Minister of the federation, has indicated in an interview here. The 70-year-old Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, who has held that office for nineteen consecutive years, is regarded because he pushed through federation as the leading British statesman in Africa since the days of Cecil Rhodes.

He said that Nyasaland, whose chiefs and spokesmen have complained bitterly against being included with the two Rhodesias in the federation and petitioned Queen Elizabeth, would obviously always be an native African state, and he assumed it would eventually be African governed. It would not be granted the sovereignty toward which the Gold Coast and Nigeria are moving, he declared, adding that the result of that experiment in those two regions was yet to be seen.

Economic Equality Urged

He insisted throughout the interview on the necessity for educational and economic equality of opportunity for the African if the new Central African Federation was to succeed. He said:

"The African is not a menace to the European when his work justifies good wages. He is just a competitor. We will have to cut out color idea and regard him as just another man."

He referred once to a century and once to two generations as the period during which the African would need "European guidance" and said that the chief problem was to create large African middle classes to lead the people. Referring to a more distant future Sir Godfrey said there should some time be economic union throughout all this part of Africa and that he thought there would eventually be a very wealthy United States of Africa not unlike the United States of America.

He summed up his philosophy with the statement, "The people who will inherit the earth are those who make the most use of it regardless of color."

Need for Investment

Sir Godfrey Huggins referred to the need for billions of dollars of investment for the development of this area, which is exceptionally rich in metals, notably base metals and in coal and water power in connection with the coming visit of William Ball, President Eisenhower's special representative with the rank of minister.

Sir Godfrey said: "We always looked to the United Kingdom in the past. Now she does not have

Associated Press

TO HEAD AFRICAN GROUP: Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, who will be appointed head of New Central African Federation probably next month.

it (money). Anyone who will come and help and take a chance on it is welcome."

He was highly critical of the new Constitution of the Federation of which he acknowledged he was one of the principal authors. It is now lying on a table in the British House of Commons in the form of an order in council and is expected to become a law next week. He referred to it as an almost impossible document. He said that it had been drawn up to "placate left-wing opinion in Britain and misinformed African opinion here."

He added:

"The Constitution is for a fiscal and economic union and yet native labor affairs and mining are excluded and agriculture is only partly included. The Colonial office made a mistake in excluding African affairs from the Federation's powers."

Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are protected territories directly under the authority of the Colonial Office and the basic compromise on which the Federation is constructed was to keep their native affairs independent and free from the intervention of the self-governing nearly all-white electorate of Southern Rhodesia.

Sir Godfrey said he would not have backed "this federation thing" unless he had seen a change in attitude toward the race question on the part of Europeans here. Referring to the South African Union, he said, "If the people in the South African Union had not spent their time fighting each other about race and such things they would be a very great nation by now."

RHODESIA HUNTING FARM 'DESERTERS'

Police Press Campaign to Find Contract Labor That Fails to Return to 'Masters'

By ALBION ROSS
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, July 28—The Southern Rhodesian police are intensifying their campaign to hunt down Negroes fleeing from their masters. The Farmers Union, which recently met here, adopted a formal resolution directing the attention of the authorities to the crime of desertion.

Under the Masters and Servants Act in force here, Negro workers on farms and most unskilled Negro workers in industry are placed in a status of temporary servitude for the period of their contract. If they leave the farm or industry, the police are obligated to hunt them down.

They are prosecuted by the authorities and jailed for one month or fined £4 if they have £4, which they barely do. On the second offense, a Negro when caught is sentenced to two months' imprisonment or an £8 fine.

The farmers were particularly troubled about the African Nyasaland natives who have been going home on leave, but have not been returning, and by the small number of Nyasaland natives being recruited these days.

The Nyasaland chiefs and other native leaders, chiefly the Negro clergy, has resisted the imposition of Nyasaland's membership in the Central African Federation. Nyasaland has a permanent population of about 2,000,000 Negroes and only a few hundred whites. Nyasaland is divided by the two Rhodesias by a broad malarial valley and its link with the outside world is by the Trans-Zambesi railway to the Mozambique port of Beira.

It is generally agreed here that it was added to the federation of the two Rhodesias because of its valuable supply of native labor. The Nyasaland native organization has sworn to cut off the labor supply from Southern Rhodesia in revenge for being forced into the federation. The Nyasaland leaders have in effect charged that their fate is being turned over to the white settlers in the two Rhodesias.

The farmers' complaint with regard to the enforcement of the Masters and Servants Act was concerned primarily with the failure of the Nyasaland "boys" to do their work, suggesting the campaign in Nyasaland was taking effect.

The Negro labor recruiting in Nyasaland is done by a recruiting organization and is rather expensive. The organization gets about $42 per "boy."

The farmers here are plantation owners. The average farm has about 3,000 acres and many are much larger. They are worked by a labor force consisting of forty to 100 "boys" per farm. Negro contract labor is paid a basic wage of about $5.60 a month.

Housing commonly is in grass or mud huts built by the "boys" themselves. The great complaint of the farmers is that the "boys" do not put their heart into their work and really are only interested in what is going on in their "shambas" (garden farms) in their native reserves.

Agriculture and mining are freed from investigation and control by the Native Labor Board. The shortage of labor and the increasing refusal of the natives to sign the contracts offered them under the Masters and Servants Act is a source for constant complaint from the plantation owners. They are determined to get a change in the Constitution of the new federation, which leaves native affairs in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland under the control of the British Colonial Office.

The Deputy Commissioner of the Police assured the Farmers Convention that one out of every three Negro "deserters" from farms was captured and prosecuted. Negro workers are finger-printed to facilitate identification if they run away and the farmers congress asked that the staff of the finger-printing department be increased to bring the records up to date.

NATIVES PROGRESS, RHODESIAN HOLDS

Welensky, Union Leader, Says Negro Can Become Political Equal of the White

By ALBION ROSS
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LUSAKA, Northern Rhodesia, Aug. 12—Sir Roy Welensky, with Prime Minister Sir John Huggins of Southern Rhodesia the principal architect of the new Central African Federation, stated in an interview here today the great issue of the relations of others with the Negro population in this part of the world provided an opportunity for progress.

A dominant political figure in Northern Rhodesia and now one of the most widely known personalities in southern Africa, Sir Roy rose from a locomotive engineer to railway union chief and official leader of the Northern Rhodesian members of the Legislative Council and is the strongest candidate eventually to succeed the 70-year old Sir John as Prime Minister of the new federation.

His father was a United States citizen when he came at the end of the last century to what became the Rhodesias. A Swede of Jewish faith, he had gone to the United States during the French-Prussian war.

"I insist on holding out to the African the chance that he can become the political equal of the white," Sir Roy said. "Then it is up to him to see if he can. I do not believe that you can legislate equality. If the white man has any brains he should try to create a middle class among the Africans. I am above all anxious to see that I do what I can to bring that about."

"It is a difficult task to deal with people who are frightened, whether white or black," he continued. "Both races are uncertain about our future. I cannot see as far ahead as some people profess to. I must deal in terms of trial and error. But we must produce a formula in Central Africa to show that different races can live together side by side. Neither those who hold that the black man is an ape, nor those who hold he is an angel help much."

Proposes Regular Review

Sir Roy proposes that the position of the Negro should be carefully reviewed by competent authority every five or ten years to see what progress he made and that changes of policy be made accordingly.

The peculiarity of Northern Rhodesia is that as one of the world's great mining communities it is probably the only place in colonial Africa where the white worker and not the white farmer, settler or merchant is the predominant element. The white workers fear that cheaper Negro labor will displace them.

This accounts for the fact that a worker and union leader like Sir Roy is the chief political figure in the Colony. His significance in the history of this part of the world lies in the fact that he somehow avoided the policy of keeping the Negro down at all cost, a policy that for many decades played a major role in the development of South Africa and accounts in part for the situation there now.

"The last depression left a bad impression on the mind of the white worker here," Sir Roy stated. "He saw many jobs he had held disappear and taken by the black man for one-twentieth of the wage. We must improve the standard of quality and ability of the black man himself. I know, for example, no black man in this country who is a really trained mechanic."

"The first thing is to see that he can produce a decent days work," he continued. "Once that happens there is no reason why he should not receive the same pay as the white man. It has surprised me the way he has developed the things he has done. I have always maintained there is enough work for white and black. The chief thing is to develop the latter's capacity and to lift his standards of living."

Confident on Copper Price

Sir Roy said he was confident

the now falling or threatened price of copper, which is the country's mainstay, would stabilize around the economic price of the producers in the United States, whose costs, he said, well above cost of production in Northern Rhodesia, leave Rhodesian industry plenty of room for development. There is a basic long-term shortage of copper that is not a matter of the temporary condition of the markets, he declared.

He said the most important thing for Rhodesian development was the improvement of transportation to deliver coal to the mines and for the export of base metals. This improvement is tied to the development of power resources as electric power saves coal transport. Coal is being produced at a distance of about 600 miles from the mines.

He said the Kafue power project, one of the major power projects in the world, could be completed in five years and then be available just at a time when railway capacity would be completely overloaded. He stated that the engineering studies and all blueprints were ready, but that the snag was the matter of getting around the investment of $87,000,000.

Financing of projects is one of the first problems of the new federal Government. Sir Roy aiso referred to the Kariba Gorge project, still being worked out, and said the two projects together would cost about $280,000,000.

Settling of Nomads

Northern Rhodesia is engaged in an effort more to turn an area inhabited by 43,000 largely nomad whites and about 2,000,000 nomad Negroes into a settled state.

This country, whose mineral resources are the new federation's principal asset, has probably one of the most completely lopsided economies in the world. Ninety-six per cent of its exports are mineral. The country would virtually cease to exist economically were it not for copper mines in a narrow area adjoining the Belgian Congo frontier in the north and one copper-lead-zinc producer somewhat farther south.

Northern Rhodesia's exports are approximately double its imports. This despite the fact that its meager agriculture is quite unable to cover its needs and the country is relatively speaking a heavy importer of foodstuffs and just about every kind of consumption goods.

A ten-year development plan, for which the amount alloted keeps increasing every year and is now more than $100,000,000, is the result of this situation. The preface to the published development plan states that "development is complicated by the vastness of the territory and its small population, the poor average quality of its soil and the distance from world markets.

About 7,000 or 8,000 whites are arriving annually, but the country is crying out for skilled labor. Two-thirds of the white population is concentrated in the copper-mining area. This white population includes about 6,000 mine employes and their families, with others serving the mining community, on the railroad and in civil service.

For nearly all these people home is somewhere else, either Britain or South Africa. They are Northern Rhodesians in name only. The number of whites for whom this is the permanent home is probably not more than 4,000 or 5,000. This includes the farmers, whose best cash crop is tobacco, but tobacco of such a poor quality that it is hardly competitive on the world market.

About 40,000 native Africans work in the mines. They are unionized and are doing definitely better than the African miners farther south. However, the great majority of the native population lives in native reserves with their grass huts and poor soils in which the Africans carry on the most primitive kind of farming.

Addressing the All-India Congress Committee recently at Agra, the home of the famous Taj Mahal, Nehru declared:

"India will back the fight of colonial people, and colored races throughout the world for equality by every means short of war r the sending of arms."

Such a pronouncement before this committee amounts to government policy and reflects the attitude of Indians in general toward the oppression of the colored peoples by metropolitan European nations throughout the world. Being such a minority, the white settlers in East Africa increasingly fear the rise of African nationalism and are taking steps not only to insure their own positions of favor, but to prevent Africans from preparing for self-government and the development of an economy that will result in a higher standard of living.

What the settlers. particularly in Central Africa, are afraid of is the competition of the Indian trader for the lucrative markets in Southern Rhodesia and related states. This economic threat coupled with the political rebellion of Africans, themselves, leaves the settlers in a rather untenable position.

The organization of the Central African Federation comprising Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland is an effort to halt this threat. The Federal Parliament in which whites will predominate will control immigration which will result in the exclusion of all persons and groups that threaten the white man's status quo.

The federation was organized and approved by London in spite of the united opposition of the African chiefs. When the idea was advanced originally to test the reaction of the chiefs it was said that in the event of chiefs were opposed to the plan it would not be forced upon them. In keeping with the British "sense of fair play," however, the plan was brought into reality. Africans or no Africans!

In the Belgian Congo a conference was called recently to consider ways and means to keep the Indian from the Congo at all costs. Commercial penetration by Indian business men has assumed the proportions of a nightmare because once these markets are taken away from the white settlers their high standard of living built upon the backs of the illiterate blacks will be a thing of the past. Aware of the squalor and high cost of living in England they dare not entertain the notion of "going home."

In view of the fact that India is planning a Pan-African conference to be convened there to translate Nehru's promise to end cmolanialism and imperialism by every means short of war, tension between the whites and India has reached a nwe high. It is refreshing to know that at least one nation in the world today is willing not only to talk but to act in this struggle for human freedom. Indemanding the transfer of Goa from Portugal to India, now Mezambique, has become the scene of hostility to the youthful republic of color.

In an effort to check the growing influence of the Indians in Africa Europeans have launched a campaign to encourage Africans to set up little village markets and to train themselves as skilled workers. Such a project has been initiated by the corporation or city council of Nairobi, Kenya.

This belated stop is almost amusing. After years of exploitation and humiliation the African becomes the most sought after person in Africa. And yet the very same people train a gun on their household cook when ne enters their dining room to serve their food! What a sense of justice! It is hoped that both the Indian and the African will see this veiled move foh what it is actually worth and never lose sight of the ultimate goal of freedom for all people.

India in the meantime should be warned that continued exploitation of the African will not be tolerated even by people of color. Indian merchants are as keen as any in the world. Their record in East Africa is not without stains. The leadership of Nehru might be that guarantee needed to assist the African to stand on his own independently. The dawn of a new day in Africa has finally appeared.

QUEEN MOTHER AND MARGARET UPSET SEGREGATION APPLE CART DURING VISIT TO RHODESIA

First Time Natives Ever Permitted to Enter Beautiful Government House

SALISBURY, SO. RHODESIA — (ANP) — While little mention of it got into the press, the recent visit of the Queen Mother, Elizabeth, and Princess Margaret upset a number of segregation apple-carts in the Rhodesias.

The Queen Mother made the trip immediately after the Coronation services in England for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the university which is to be built to serve British East Africa.

Salisbury is about as segregated a spot as could be found this side of South Africa. Africans had never been permitted to come as guests into the beautiful Government House. On occasion they had attended missionary garden parties in the spicious grounds but never had been accommodated in the house.

The Queen Mother made it clear before she accepted the invitation to participate with Princess Margaret that she would not be a party to any program which separated loyal British subjects.

The result was that Africans not only mingled with guests at the top bracket garden parties at Government House but there were guests at events in the House itself.

When the Queen Mother came, the usual press car was attached to her "white train' because normally there would be only whites on the entire train. The Rhodesian Railways balked at putting African newsmen abroad on an equal basis with white newspaper workers. Prime Minister Huggins, who rules with an iron hand, heard about the railroads' reluctance and told them the Africans would be aboard and that is all there was to it. The African newsmen and white newsmen occupied the same car and without incident.

Six Natives Are Appointed Cabinet Members In Africa

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone — (ANP) — Six native Africans were named ministers Sunday, and became full cabinet members in the colony of Sierra Leone in British West Africa.

This is the first time in the 166-year history of Sierra Leone that Africians held such high posts in this land. This country was founded in 1787 as a refuge of liberated slaves.

Announced by the white British-appointed governor, Robert de Zouche, the six Africians are:

Dr. M. A. S. Dargai, minister of medical services, agriculture animal husbandry and forestry; A. M. Margai, minister of education, social welfare and local government; M. S. Mustapha, minister of public works, railways and road transport; A. G. Randle, minister of commerce and industry, post office, telegraph and cooperatives; Siaka, minister of lands, surveys, mines geological survey and labor; Paramount Chief Bai Farima Tass II minister without portfolio.

FUIL MINSTERS

All six were members of the executive council without full ministerial status. Last year they had asked the British government to make them full ministers. British Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttelton approved this idea two months ago by approving certain changes in the Sierra Leone constitution.

Lyttelton said that it is now time to entrust the Africans "with a further measure of responsibility."

In their new status the ministers will initiate policy and submit questions in connections with their individual posts to the governor.

500 WHITES

Sierra Leone is a hilly and heavily forested land with a population of more than 2,000,000 natives and only 500 whites. Bordered by Liberia and French Guinea, it has an area of 30,170 square miles and a South Atlantic ocean coastline of 210 miles.

Sierra Leone is the West African land given some measure of self-government by the British government. The Gold Coast has a native prime minister and is currently seeking full self-government Nigeria, the largest of the West Africans nations, is seeking full self-control by 1956.

UN Assembly votes for continued probe of S. African race policy

Action taken despite efforts of South Africa to sidetrack issue

By JAMES L. HICKS

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Over stern protests of the Union of South Africa, the United Nations ad hoc committee last week adopted a resolution authorizing a commission "to continue to study racial conflicts in South Africa and to suggest measures to alleviate the situation."

The resolution, proposed by India and 16 other nations, was passed by a 37-10 vote with nine nations abstaining, and was equivalent to a world censure of South Africa.

The vote forecast that added pressure will be brought upon South Africa to strike down her hated "apartheid" or segregation policies.

The resolution was adopted after a South African counter-resolution had been beaten down by a vote of 42 to 7, with seven abstentions.

Settles Question

The effect of the resolution would settle, once and for all, whether member nations of the UN feel they have the power to step in and investigate racial conditions in a sovereign state, after it has been determined that such conditions endanger the peace of the world.

The resolution had its background, in the closing sessions of the Seventh General Assembly when the UN appointed a commission to study the charges of racial discrimination against South Africa towards her minorities.

Although South Africa refused to co-operate with the commission and even refused it permission to visit the country to make the study, the commission set up headquarters at Geneva and made its study from there.

The report it filed with the current eighth session, at the UN, charged South Africa with following a policy of racial discrimination which endangers the peace of the world.

South Africa then moved a resolution, in the ad hoc committee, which asked that the committee withdraw its report and declare itself incompetent to make such a study.

At the same time, India and members of the Arab-Asian bloc of dark nations offered a resolution asking the committee to continue its work and make suggestions on how the racial conflicts could be ended.

In the vote on the South African resolution, Ethiopia, Haiti, Liberia and the United States, represented by Mrs Frances P. Bolton of Cleveland, joined with 38 other nations in slapping down the South African claim that the UN was incompetent to investigate her race bias.

Censure Of S. Africa

Then, came the vote on the Indian resolution which had the effect of censure of South Africa. The UN body, here, put South Africa through the recognized humiliating experience of having the resolution acted upon, paragraph by paragraph, instead of as a whole.

Paragraph by paragraph was "ticked off" by the chairman and on each roll call the votes were stacked up against South Africa for all the world to see.

This procedure called for nine separate votes and, in no case, was South Africa able to muster more than ten votes.

The only nations voting with South Africa were the colonial nations: Australia; Belgium; Greece; the Netherlands; New Zealand; South Africa, herself; and Great Britain.

Abstains Final Vote

Although the United States voted against the resolution offered by South Africa, it abstained in the final vote which amounted to world censure of the South African government.

South Africa objected strenuously to that portion of the resolution which stated that the UN reaffirms its past resolutions that "it is in the higher interests of humanity to put an immediate end to religious and so called racial persecution and discrimination."

The resolution requested the commission to continue its study; invited the South African government to extend "its full co-operation" to the commission; and requested the commission to report to the General Assembly again, at the ninth session, next year.

This last stipulation has the effect of placing the item on the UN agenda again — something which South Africa tried desperately to avoid.

BUSINESS ATTACKS AFRICA COLOR BAR

Malan's Party Calls for Fight on U. S. Concern's Policy in Rhodesian Copper Belt

By ALBION ROSS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Dec. 29—A challenge to the principle of white privilege in Africa is being made by American business interests. It is an attack on restrictions against Whites and Negroes working side by side in industry.

Die Transvaler, official Johannesburg and transvaal organ of Pirme Minister Daniel F. Malan's Nationalist party, has summoned white workers in South Africa to rally to support of the workers in the Northern Rhodesian copper belt, the world's third largest copper producer.

Die Transvaler told the South African white workers that the two great employers in the Northern Rhodesian copper belt were the "American Selection Trust" and the South African Anglo-American Corporation and that the American organization was trying to force a showdown against the industrial color bar.

The selection trust, referred to here as "the American corporation," is bringing across the frontier into the British dominion and colonial Africa what is regarded here as the heretical and seditious Belgian Congo doctrine of an open door for the Negro African to acquire mechanical and professional skills.

Conflict of Two Groups

It has been evident for several years that the existence side by side of the Belgian Congo Katanga copper and uranium belt and the Northern Rhodesia copper belt, which is expected to start producing uranium soon, would at some point bring about a crisis as a result of conflicting labor policies of two great investment groups.

One, the powerful Societé Générale, great banking concern in Brussels, is the parent of the Union Miniere du Haut Katanga, which observes the Belgian principle of opening all skills to the Congo native. This principle and professional administration, stripped of politics, have made the Congo probably the world's most profitable colony.

On the other side of the frontier, powerful New York, London and Johannesburg financial interests controlling the Northern Rhodesian copper belt have been forced by white workers to accept a color bar. Last spring there was a clash between the New York interests on the one hand and the London and Johannesburg interests on the other.

The head of the Rhodesian Selection Trust and the chairman of the board of the Anglo-American Corporation (which, incidentally, is not in any way an American organization) issued apparently contradictory statements on the color policy.

Die Transvaler refers to the selection trust as the "American Selection Trust," because the Rhodesian Selection Trust is controlled by the American Metal Corporation in New York.

In the mind of the South African Nationalist, the issue is accordingly between the white supremacy doctrine of southern Africa and dangerous ideas of Wall Street and the Belgian banking world.

Weapon for Nationalists

Mining interests centered here, principally British financed, are prepared to grant that the Belgian Congo is successful but emphasize that there is a difference between the "white man's Africa," meaning the southern and eastern plateau, and the Congo, which does not pretend to be the white man's Africa.

Dr. Malan's Nationalists have seized on a sound political weapon. The shift of Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, chairman of the Anglo-American Corporation, toward the American Selection Trust's attitude toward the industrial color bar in Northern Rhodesia, revealed in a declaration just before Christmas, is useful to the Nationalists in two ways.

Sir Ernest and Anglo-Americans are charged by the Nationalists with being the money power behind the opposition United party. Harry Oppenheimer, Sir Ernest's son, is a United party Deputy and an important figure in the party. A typical Nationalist anti-Oppenheimer cartoon shows anti-Semitic characteristics reminiscent of the cartoons that appeared in Hitler's Voelkische Beobachter.

More important to the Nationalists is the opportunity to rally English-speaking white workers to their side. Dr. Malan has already made some headway in winning over conservative English-speaking United party elements to his cause, having convinced them the United party's opposition tactics on race issues were stirring up native Africans against white supremacy.

The uproar over the Northern Rhodesian industrial color bar issue is a heaven-sent opportunity, from the Nationalist standpoint, to appeal to the white workers to turn to their "real friends." Die Transvaler calls on the white workers of South Africa to realize that only the Nationalist party supports them in resisting the breakdown of the industrial color bar system in Northern Rhodesia.

JOB EQUALITY FIGHT IN AFRICA LOOMING

Negro Mine Union in Rhodesia Threatens Open Struggle— Whites Bar Compromise

By ALBION ROSS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Dec. 25—The most powerful Negro organization in Central and South Africa has served notice that it intends to fight openly for job equality for Negroes.

Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, whose Anglo-American Corporation of Johannesburg controls half of Northern Rhodesian copper and is the biggest gold producer in the world, and whose De Beers organization controls the world diamond market, came out with a plea to the white mineworkers' union in Northern Rhodesia to understand the point of view of the Northern Rhodesia Mineworkers Union and to make some compromise on the color bar.

However, the powerfully organized White Mineworkers Union of South Africa took a firm stand for the color bar. David Ellis, general secretary, in a Christmas Eve declaration, announced that the union would not change its attitude on reserving well-paid and skilled mine jobs for whites.

The last time an attempt was made to obtain work equality was in the early 1920's, when Johannesburg streets were filled with roaring mobs of rioting white miners and a Nationalist Afrikaner Government, in alliance with the British-led South African Labor party, was swept into power on a platform of the color bar and white supremacy.

retary of the native mineworkers' union, who did not hedge in his ultimatum, said:

"Unless the Northern Rhodesia copper mines make a definite effort toward African advancement in the mining industry before Dec. 31, we shall take action ourselves and they may not like it. From Jan. 1 we will take the matter into our own hands. We have waited long enough."

Strike Was Success

The 40,000-man union's last strike, in the autumn of 1952, was

their employers, a were denied officia

But that may n There are not eno ers to keep South gold and uranium going unless native to skilled jobs. T restlessness amon and the companies not know how to mense labor need Orange Free State nium mines under tem.

Matthew Nkolomo, general sec-

Stand Is No Surprise

The white miners' prompt negative reply to Sir Ernest's appeal was peculiar, in that no one had asked them. However, their stand was no surprise, for if the color bar breaks down in Northern Rhodesia, now the world's third largest copper producer, the movement is likely to start spreading.

Under legislation carried in the last session of Parliament here, South Africa's Negro workers were forbidden to strike or to engage in collective bargaining with

a success, so the declaration is not necessarily just words.

Robert Prain, chairman of the board of the Rhodesian Selection Trust and Associated Companies, which controls the segment of Northern Rhodesian copper mining that Sir Ernest does not control, already had warned that the danger point was getting near. In a recent address he said:

"This is the most difficult and controversial subject in Central Africa today. It provides a test case for the ability of the new Central African federation to work out something new in race relations in a multi-racial society. Today the situation is far more difficult and dangerous than before."

Mr. Prain represents the interests of the American Metals Corporation, a United States concern.

The white union has been discussing the issue with the companies since May and has been asked to put it up to its members. The union stands on the principle that it has no color bar, and statutes provide for equal pay for equal work. However, the union has a closed-shop contract excluding any but its members from skilled jobs.

The companies, which contend that the relatively high wages and company housing the white workers get cannot be given to natives on skilled jobs, maintain that it is the low native wages that make possible the exceptional pay of the whites who come to live in an unhealthful climate.

S. African natives tense under Malan

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (ANP)—According to the UN commission on the racial situation in the Union of South Africa, the political and parliamentary aspects of apartheid are most keenly felt by the small number of Bantus, Indians, and colored persons, whose acquisition of an European culture "have made them political conscious."

As witnesses of the parliamentary struggles between the two chief European parties, the Nationalist party and the United party, they not only follow those struggles in the press, but they realize that it is they, themselves, for whom the whites are legislating, and that their situation, which is already none of the best, is liable to be made a great deal worse."

The educated non-whites are particularly attentive and alarmed "if they see that the new legislation directly threatens their principal asset, namely, the leadership of the as yet inarticulate but serried masses."

Activists Chafing

Members of the UN body expressed the opinion that it is understandable that the activists among the non-European leaders "are chafing under the restraint, and wondering whether they will be forced to resort to clandestine activities."

The conclusion is reached that it is nonetheless true that the increased legislative pressure on the three non-white elements of the population in order to protect (a) the integrity, and (b) the dominating position of the white race, "has set off a very lively reaction among the Bantus and the Indians."

Commission Statement

However, the Malan Administration needs to pay attention to the statement of the commission:

"Unfortunately, it appears possible that this must be regarded as a promonitory symptom of fresh racial tensions."

South African fined for raising native's status

EAST LONDON, South Africa (ANP)—Because he allowed a native to do skilled work, a white construction director was fined in magistrate's court here, recently.

Found guilty and fined about $30 was Frederick J. R. Stevenson, managing director of the Terrazzo Concrete Works. Stevenson has the alternative of paying the fine or going to prison for 20 days.

The incident reached the court after another white man observed a native doing work on a construction job which is illegal here.

Observed Native

Hendrick W. Engelke, an inspector of the department of labor, said he was watching the construction of a building when he saw Stevenson using the native in a capacity he should not have.

"I found a native laborer, Colben Magala, with a trowel in his hand applying cement in between preconstructed concrete slabs. Stevenson had no permission to employ natives to do skilled work.

The defense attorney said it was hard to determine where unskilled work began and skilled work began.

SOUTH AFRICA STEP ON ARMY STIRS RIFT

British Element Is Angered by Move to Raise the Afrikaner Quality of Defense Force

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Nov. 7 — A bitter controversy has been provoked by Government moves to reduce the British and increase the Afrikaner quality of South Africa's volunteer army.

The moves in this direction have aroused hard feelings among the British element, some of whom accuse Defense Minister F. C. Erasmus of sacrificing military for political considerations.

The white population is made up of the British section, which totals 1,100,000, and the Afrikaners, who are of Boer or Dutch descent and who number 1,500,000.

It was a bitter blow for the British element when the name of the Middelandse (Midlands) Regiment was changed to Gideon Scheepers Regiment, after a Boer hero of the war against the British fifty years ago.

There is no exact United States parallel, but the change is roughly equivalent to renaming the Richmond Grays the John Brown Regiment.

The announcement of the change here created an uproar in the British coastal belt around Port Elizabeth, where the officer commanding the Middlelandse Regiment, Commandant W. G. Kingwell, said the renaming of his regiment was "quite intolerable."

"It has become increasingly clear," he declared, "that political considerations have received priority over military considerations in the building up of the Union defense force and that ex-servicemen of different political outlook from that of the Government are not wanted."

Commandant Kingwell contended that Mr. Erasmus had sacrificed "this splendid unit on the altar of racial politics." He resigned from the Army.

Die Transvaler, a Johannesburg Nationalist newspaper, said in an editorial, "The Struggle Against Jingoism," that "it is fine if regiments in which Afrikaner boys must serve get all sorts of foreign names, but when it's decided to rename them after an Afrikaner hero, then it simply pours out from all sluice holes among all jingoes."

Mr. Erasmus said last August that it was necessary to establish sufficient units for each lingual group. Since then he has merged, for instance, a unit known as the Kaffrarian Rifles, which had been under command of British officers, with another unit, entailing the loss of identity of the Kaffrarian Rifles.

The opposition newspaper, The Rand Daily Mail, said:

"The telescoping of English-speaking Active Citizens Force [volunteer army] units is seen by the military authority as an attempt to drive a wedge between the English and Afrikaans-speaking South Africans and as yet another step in the Government's white apartheid [race separation] policy."

In a statement today, Mr. Erasmus said that of recent recruits 12,000 chose Afrikaans as the language of instruction while 6,500 preferred English. With these figures as a guide, the number of Afrikaans units must be increased considerably, he asserted.

Public protest meetings are being organized in Eastern Cape Province. Similar changes are planned in other parts of the Union.

Mr. Erasmus has foresworn the wearing of a tartan kilt by Standrews' College cadets at Grahamstown. The headmaster, R. F. Currey, said a strongly worded protest to Mr. Erasmus had been bluntly rejected. Mr. Currey said he had advised the cadets to obey the order like good soldiers, but he regarded it as a most wounding one to be given.

CHURCH RACIAL TIES UP IN SOUTH AFRICA

Delegates of 150 Protestant Churches Are in Pretoria for Conference Today

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Nov. 16—More than 150 delegates from all the major Protestant churches and missionary societies in South Africa gathered in Pretoria today for a conference tomorrow on race relations.

It was convened by the Federal Missionary Council of Dutch Reformed Churches, which is closely linked to Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's Nationalist party.

Whites only will attend, but non-whites will be invited to a larger conference next year.

The conference, which will be attended by United States and Canadian diplomats as observers, will consider the "application of Christian principles in our multiracial land with special reference to extension of the kingdom of God among non-white people."

12 Leaders on Program

Papers will be read by twelve leading representatives of the South African Dutch and English churches. The topics include the exposition of fundamental christian principles and the extent of their application in South Africa and the greatest obstacles in way of their fuller application. The part to be played by whites and non-whites in their application also will be considered as well as how the Dutch-speaking and English-speaking sections can cooperate in the common task.

Among observers attending at their own request are Bishop Newell S. Booth of the American Methodist Church; T. W. L. MacDermott, Canadian High Commissioner; McKinley Johnson of the United States legation; Mrs. C. Van Den Bos, vice president of World Council of Business and Professional Women, and Dr. Ellen Hellmann, an anthropologist.

More Segregation Asked

The conference follows by a few days the latest convention of Dr. Malan's Nationalist party in Natal Province. The Nationalists asked for still greater race segregation at universities and in produce markets. N. C. Havenga, Deputy Prime Minister, told the convention:

"South Africa is not prepared to take the risk of a policy of partnership [between white and Negro] and that attitude is neither unjustified nor unmoral. South Africa's policy is to give the native his own territory in which to develop. But when he comes to sell his labor in white areas he will not have the right to demand equal political rights."

The church conference may embarrass Dr. Malan if the Dutch church leaders, reinforced by the English and eventually non-white churchmen, advocate a precise territorial definition of "native's own territory." Dr. Malan has rejected proposals for division of South Africa into Negro and white states as impracticable. Two-thirds of 8,500,000 Negroes live permanently in what Mr. Havenga calls "white areas" and outnumber the 2,600,000 ruling whites. The remaining Negroes live in reserves that aggregate 13 per cent of the Union and cannot sustain their inhabitants who perforce must work in so-called white areas.

Whatever the church conference may decide is unlikely to deflect the Nationalists from race segregation. It and Dutch nationalism are the twin sources of Dr. Malan's power. To abandon either would put the Nationalist party out of business.

Die Transvaler, Johannesburg Nationalist newspaper, published today a statement by Dr. N. Diederichs, prominent Nationalist Parliament member, that big business was using economic sabotage in attempt to bring down Dr. Malan's Government.

Writer Cites Factor In South African 'Apartheid' Policy

BY SAMUEL P. PERRY JR.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — ANP) — One factor about South African politics and the paramount issue of apartheid is often overlooked.

In the April elections this year the Nationalist party won the national election solely on the basis of the number of representatives chosen in rural areas in the Union. It is not generally known but a smaller number of rural electors elect a proportionately greater number of members to the South African legislature than a considerably greater number of urban electors.

In fact, the Nationalist Party of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan gained the majority with 630,000 votes (about 45 percent of the total electorate) while the United Party and splinter groups received the votes of some 760,000 electors.

The UN commission on the Racial Situation in South Africa observed that South African political parties differ only intactics, rather than in principle, with respect to the controversial question of apartheid.

It reported, "The Majority of members of the United Party are politicians who seem to have the same traditional attitude to color as the Nationalist members of the legislature."

ATTITUDE STRENGTHEN

This traditional attitude has recently been strengthened by the Europeans' growing fear that they may be submerged by the non-whites even in the towns.

A fairly influential wing of the United Party consists of industrialists who are very much alive to the danger to the country's economic future which they see in an intensified apartheid policy, the principal effect of which is to keep down the purchasing power and level of consumption of 10.000,000 men and women.

"Obviously," the UN report stated "a factory is seriously hampered from the point of view of efficency, and its profitable operation may be prevented if provision has to be made for two classes of canteens, clinics, sanitary facilities, etc., if for reasons of color, the best qualified worker cannot be employed in the type of work for which he is suited and if, owing to the fact that he cannot look forward to any increase in wages, the non-white worker loses interest in his job and performs it unsatisfactorily."

The South African Labor Party's fundamental opposition to the industrial colorbar is based on fairly similar economic considerations. It regards the color bar as being basically only a cheap labor bar imposed "with a view to providing short-sighted European exploiters with low-wage labor to the detriment of the future of the country as a whole."

TRADE UNION BIAS

Another factor in determining the highly complex and often inconsistent attitude of trade unionists is the protection of local trade union interests. The UN commission with batons all protesters of the apartheid policy, particularly members of the African and Indian National Congresses in the Union.

Unfortunately a certain number of narrow-minded, as well as selfish chieftains have supported the policy of apartheid because the Nationalist Party has deviously been trying to "revive the authority of the tribal chiefs" the most primitive form of indirect, but safe, control. Notable among such chiefs is Charles Illegwa, a Zulu chief of the Vumandabas Tribe, Umkomaas, Natal.

Chief Illengwa envisages the possibility within the framework of governmental policy, of establishing a Zulu State including the Xhesa, the Pandos and the Swazi. He unwittingly said, "We Zulus wish to preserve our racial purity because we were made Zulus by God. The natural course of a river cannot be changed."

To say the least, the Malan administration is exploiting any splits in the non-white groups to illustrate

of measures recently by the Nationalists, such as intment, on an increasing- scale, of non-Europeans as ers in districts of which lation is entirely non-Euro- d increased employment of (Here again, certain col- cials in some railway sta- ve been known to attack

that their policy, even in the issue of a separate electoral list for the Colored voters of the Cape Province, has some non-white support.

BROAD RACE PARLE IS URGED IN AFRICA

Central Federation Party Chief Proposes Conference of All Territories to Solve Issue

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Dec. 10—A conference of representatives of all territories in Southern Africa to deal with race questions has been proposed.

The suggestion was made by Dendy Young, leader of the Confederate party in the new Central African Federation, in a declaration published in the Nationalist party organ Die Burger here. The Central African Federation is having its first election campaign.

The Confederates stand for the South African Government's doctrine of racial apartheid (segregation), but in its basic form of separation of Negroes and whites to form confederations of separate states. Mr. Young wants all territories of the southern part of Africa to join in dealing with the problem.

"I feel that the color question cannot be solved without being taken up jointly by various states in Southern Africa," he said. "I shall undertake to organize a conference to which all the various territories will send delegates. There the issue of a common approach to the problem can be discussed."

Moves to Redraw Map

The Rhodesias have for some time been the center of various movements for redrawing the map of the African subcontinent area and for making a common effort to solve the problems of the area. Perhaps because of its position at the center of the subcontinent region, south of the Congo River and the Uganda-Sudan escarpment, Southern Rhodesia has been particularly aware of the artificial natur eof the frontiers in the great area of the subcontinent, which is populated predominantly by Bantus. The frontiers were drawn by various colonial powers at the end of the last century.

Proponents of a mixed race society recognize the essential homogeneity and interdependence of the area as a whole. The interest and possibly the importance of the proposal by the leader of the Confederate party is that it can be assumed that he would call for a solution on a basis of racial separation.

Mr. Young's own program for the new Central African Federation, composed of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, calls for creation of a white state and two or three Negro states within a common confederation.

Aimed at Lasting Solution

He has previously asserted that in the territory of the Central African Federation, which is about the size of the Union of South Africa, there is room for such a program, since the population of both whites and Negroes is much smaller than in the Union. One solution that has been proposed for Kenya's Mau Mau warfare is creation of a separate white state within a British East African federation.

The Confederate party leader's proposal suggests a possibility that he and some others are thinking in terms of solving the race problem of the Union South Africa, which threatens the future of all the southern part of Africa, by a general broad redistribution of territories and redrawing of the map.

The Confederate party's leaders appear to be dealing with a doctrine of apartheid that is concerned with a permanent solution of the race conflict.

To date the white settlers in the African subcontinent, estimated at 3,000,000, have been divided between an immense majority intent on maintaining the existing racial caste system and white privileges and a tiny minority working for numerical democracy and what it forsees as the inevitable transfer of authority to the native African majority, with probable resultant complete absorption and disappearance of the whies or their emigration.

MALAN RACIAL BAR HITS UNIVERSITIES

Premier Pledges Exclusion of Non-Whites From 2 of South Africa's Top Institutions

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Dec. 11—Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan said today that Negroes, Indians and others proscribed by racism would be excluded by government action from South Africa's two leading universities, Capetown and Witwatersrand.

The Nationalist press and the leaders of Mr. Malan's Nationalist party have been carrying on a steady campaign for several years against the policy of the two large English-language universities in admitting qualified Negro, Cape colored and Indian students. Stellenbosch University, known as Oxford of the Afrikaner people, and the two other Afrikans-language universities, do not admit persons considered here to be non-whites.

Meanwhile, group Negro teachers, meeting to protest the transfer of control of Negro education to the Federal Government, has been warned that such a protest meeting would be regarded as an action against the state and would entail punishment. The teachers fear that Negro education will be put on a completely different level from white education and will be calculated to teach Africans to keep their place and recognize that white persons are superior.

Mr. Malan, speaking at the graduation exercises of the University of Stellenbosch, said that the mingling of Europeans and non-Europeans at the Cape and Witwatersrand Universities would be eliminated as soon as possible.

"This mingling is directly opposed to the policy of apartheid [separation] which, for many generations, has been traditionally maintained in our lower and secondary education," he said. "It is a deviation from the policy of higher education laid down when Fort Hare college was instituted as a purely non-white college."

Glaring Anomaly to Go

"This glaring anomaly in our education system obviously cannot continue. A commission has already been appointed to investigate the matter and consult on the steps that must be taken to make provision, appropriately and fairly, to separate whites and non-whites in the realm of higher education, whether in or outside existing universities.

"Provided proper provision is made for the needs of both sections, apartheid, thus envisaged, is not unjust. There is certainly nothing unchristian about it, as has zbeen asserted in some circles."

At another point in his speech the Prime Minister compared the United Nations to the Tower of Babel and said that the effort, which he asserted was being made to turn it into a world authority, would fail, just as Tower of Babel had failed.

The official Nationalist party organ Die Burger substantiated today that the Government was considering withdrawing from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, The World Health Organization and the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization. It also disclosed in editorial that root of trouble was the South African Government's dislike of the UNESCO campaign in regard to racial matters. It referred to UNESCO's publications on race questions as "propaganda."

Indications are that while South Africa will probably refrain from leaving the United Nations, it will become, in effect, an inactive member, making only essential gestures and avoiding as far as possible participation in United Nations activities.

The emphasis in Nationalist press comment is all on how much the United Nations membership costs and what a waste of money it is.

Money has become a serious problem here although the country is stable financially and fairly prosperous. Interest rates are high, capital is very scarce and little foreign capital is entering the country. Both government and business have been forced to restrict the expansion of new development for lack of funds.

Representatives of the Dutch Reformed Church, which is the church of the Afrikaners, rather backed down in their two-day meeting at Stellenbosch on the declaration, made some time ago, of the church's Missionary Conference. That declaration had indicated that the clergy held that race segregation in churches was unchristian.

Members of the faculties of Stellenbosch and Pretoria Theological Schools had issued a statement to the effect that there was a difference of opinion on whether segregation should be regarded as practical necessity though unchristian, or whether it should be regarded as in accord with Christian doctrine.

Dr. Malan is a pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church and the Missionary Conference declaration had been a blow to his Nationalist party.

South Africa Bars Segura, Net Star; Refusal of Visa Laid to Indian Blood

By THOMAS F. BRADY
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

LONDON, Aug. 1—Francisco (Pancho) Segura, Ecuadorian tennis champion in 1950 and 1951, said tonight he had been refused a visa for a tour of South Africa.

He asserted that he was sure the visa had been refused "because I have Indian blood." Segura is in England on tour with the Jack Kramer troupe.

Reached by telephone at Scarborough in Yorkshire, where he beat Frank Sedgman in a two-hour five-set match this afternoon, Segura said:

"In South America we are white, Negro, Indian, Jew—everything—and proud of it. I wonder how the South Africans would feel if they were not admitted to South America?"

He said he felt "very peculiar" about the South African ban.

"I had been looking forward to playing there because they are such keen tennis fans," he said. "It just shows there are people still living in a primitive state of mind. It shows there is a lot of room for improvement in the world."

Segura said he applied for the visa at the British consulate in Curaçao twelve days ago while the tennis tour, of which he is one of the stars, was playing in the West Indies. The consul told him to inquire for the visa at South Africa House in London, but he learned of the refusal from newspaper reporters and from Marchant Davies, chairman of Eastern Provinces Tennis Association of South Africa, who had arranged the South African engagements.

He has never experienced any racial discrimination anywhere in the world before, Segura said. He went to school in Florida. He said, "Nobody there ever behaved badly toward me."

"I have played tennis with Negroes in New York and they were nice people," he said.

The apartheid policy of South Africa's dominant Nationalist party carries rigid racial segregation into sports as well as every other sphere of life. Negroes and Asians cannot fight whites in the prize ring nor can they play with whites in other sports in South Africa. But so far as is known there has been no previous official application of apartheid to the American Indian.

Associated Press

BARRED: Pancho Segura, Ecuadorian tennis star, who has been refused a visa by Union of South Africa to play there.

The South African engagement was to have been the end of the tour, which has included Canada, thirty-two states of the United States, South American, the West Indies and Britain. He said he had hoped to stay abroad until November, but that now he might go home in September.

Reports from South Africa have indicated that the visa was refused on the advice of the exchange control authorities, but Segura said he thought that was "nonsense."

"There are lots of ways of using up the money or getting it out," he said. "The Australians could use the sterling and give us the dollars they earned. Or we could spend it on transportation."

Asked if he thought there would be any technical objection to the exchange with the Australian players of the touring team—among whom is Sedgman, former Wimbledon champion—Segura said he didn't think there was. "That is perfectly honest," he said.

The South African tour would have earned the players $30,000, of which Seguar's should would have been $5,000 he said. Asked if he would still go to South Africa if the visa were granted, he said, "yes, if they want me."

Kramer to Refuse to go

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BALBOA, Calif., Aug. 1—Jack Kramer, organizer of the professional group of tennis players with which Francisco Segura is now appearing, said here today that "either South Africa will take Segura or they'll not have the rest of us."

Kramer said he had planned to leave here Sept. 10 to join the troupe in England. The three-week South African tour was to have started Sept. 25. He said he had received no official word about the denial of a visa to Segura, "but if he has been denied a visa we're not going over there."

Rugby Enters Racial Issue

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, Aug. 1—Football has entered into politics here. The press continues to be thoroughly wrought up at the slap in the face given to the Rhodesias by the South African Union's Rugby Football Association, which is commonly said to insist that the rest of Africa shall toe its color line.

The political aspect results from the circumstance that South Africa is able to exercise authority in the territory of the new Central African Federation in sports. The issue arose when the Madagascar Rugby Football Association asked the Rhodesian association to send a team to the island, a French possession, to take part in a "friendship football tournament."

The Rhodesians, who have a French Madagascar and Equatorial Africa pavilion at the Bulawayo Rhodes Centennial Exhibition this year, were delighted and accepted the invitation, but said they had to consult the South African Rugby Association of which Rhodesia is a rugby province. All that was expected from South Africa was a routine "by all means." Instead, ten days ago an abrupt order came that Rhodesia was not to send a team to Madagascar. No explanation was given and none has been given since.

Public opinion here is outraged and Madagascar's feelings naturally are hurt by rejection of the invitation following its acceptance, particularly since the Madagascar Government cooperated at the Bulawayo exhibition. The press here is suggesting that the Rhodesias get out of South African rugby but that would make Rhodesian rugby rather a meager sport and South Africa probably would keep the whip hand.

The rugby incident is typical of the South African attitude that accounts for the new main outlet from the Rhodesias being built direct to Lourenço Marques in Portuguese Mozambique deliberately to avoid getting into a position in which the Union Government could exercise its predilection for giving commands to its neighbors.

In the absence of any explanation from the dictatorial South African football association the assumption here is that it is felt that persons who were not pure white might play on the Madagascar teams.

SOUTH AFRICA CRITICIZED

Pakistan Says Racial Policy There Is Filled With Danger

KARACHI, Pakistan, Aug. 9 (Reuters)—Pakistan has submitted a memorandum to the United Nations Commission on Racial Relations in South Africa calling South Africa's racial discrimination policy "pregnant with danger," an authoritative source said here today.

The memorandum said the policy was a flagrant violation of the basic principles of human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

It declared that the solution of South Africa's racial problem lay in partnership of the races on a basis of equality and freedom and not in the domination of one.

It said the Social, Economic and Political development of the country would be impossible if the non-European section of the populace was kept in backwardness and servitude.

MALAN PRESS AIRS BARRING OF SEGURA

While Defending Color Bar in Athletics, Papers Deny That Was the Reason

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Aug. 7—The attitude of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's Nationalist party toward visits by non-white athletes to South Africa is reflected in Die Transvaler, official Johannesburg newspaper of the Nationalist party, and in Die Volksblad, official Bloemfontein newspaper of the party. In today's Die Transvaler an editorial headed "Hasty to Abuse" blames foreign correspondents in South Africa for two of New York's "greatest" papers for the reaction to the refusal of a visa to Francisco (Pancho) Segura, professional tennis star.

Die Transvaler said the refusal of the visa had nothing to do with color and presumed that correspondents in South Africa were "behind the thing."

[A London dispatch printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Sunday said Segura had announced in Scarborough, England, where as was playing in a tennis tournament, that he had been refused a visa for South Africa, and asserted he was sure the refusal was "because I have Indian blood." Segura is an Ecuadorian. On Monday, Jaack Kramer, leader of the professional tennis troupe that include Segura, also was refused a South African visa. On Tuesday, Dr. T. E. Donges, South African Interior Minister, said Segura and Kramer had been refused visas because of currency regulations, not racial discrimination.]

Color Bar Defended

Die Transvaler concluded:

"Our sporting bodies must be very careful in their invitations. They should not invite people who because of their color can cause trouble in our land and because of that may provide ammunition to liberalistic gossipers. Sound judgment in first place can save our country from undeserved damage."

Die Volksblad declared: "From America South Africa is being lodly abused because a visa has been refused to the South American tennis played Segura. The refusal is attributed to the Union's apartheid [segregation] policy and so-called racial intransigence, for Segura is of Red Indian origin. The real reason is that the Treasury objects to professional sportsmen coming here to make money and then leaving the country with heaps of money without our getting anything for it.

"But even if the visa should be refused to the overseas sportsmen on the ground that he is not white it could be defended. It is once and for all the tradition in South Africa that whites and no-whites shall not mix either socially or in sport. If that tradition is disregarded only friction and conflict could result."

No player with colored skin has ever participated in South African tennis or other sporting events. David Samaai, mixed blood champion tennis player of South Africa, cannot compete in national or even provincial championships, but was accepted at Wimbledon in England.

The Transvaal non-white Professional Boxing Association was recently refused use of Johannesburg City Hall to stage a welcome for Jake Tuli, Johannesburg Negro, who has just returned from Britain with the Empire flyweight title. Nationalists on the City Council said refusal of City Hall to a non-white audience was at their insistence.

Malan would raise bars against natives

CAPETOWN, S. Africa — In an effort to implement the racial segregation policies of Prime Minister Daniel Malan, the government has moved to legalize segregation in railroad waiting rooms.

A bill introduced recently into the House of Assembly would permit the restriction of railroad waiting rooms and other facilities to white persons, even when no alternate facilities are provided for colored persons.

It came after the government's reply to recent court decisions that non-whites cannot be barred from white railroad waiting rooms and similiar places, when separate facilities are not available.

Labor Unions Hit

Other court decisions have invalidated regulations setting aside sections of trains, post offices, and other public premises expressly for whites.

At the same time that this latest bill was introduced, B. J. Schoeman, labor minister, said that the native population of South Africa had not yet reached a state of development where the government could safely grant recognition to native trade unions.

The statement was made during debate on a native labor bill, that would permit natives to form their own unions but without official recognition.

"If we give incentive to natives to organize, they could create chaos in South Africa at any time," the labor minister declared.

MALAN SAYS ASIANS IMPERIL AFRICANS

Wants Their Penetration Halted — Impatient to Take Over 3 British Protectorates

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Aug. 11—Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan today attacked India and the United Nations and warned Britain that South Africa's patience was becoming exhausted on the question of incorporation of certain British protectorates into the South African Union. He gave details of what he would do under an "African charter." Dr. Malan, who spoke in Parliament, outlined a charter to which he said not only South Africa but all the powers with interests in Africa should subscribe.

The first point of the proposed charter was that the Negro peoples of Africa must be protected against penetration by Asians. Not only Natal, he said, but also Kenya and other territories to the north have Indian populations that in some cases exceeds the white population and equal the Negro population. India is overpopulated and is looking for a place to send her surplus population, he declared.

Other Powers Urged to Act

Dr. Malan said it was high time that the powers with interests in Africa stood together to protect Negro population against Asian penetration and also it was time the United Nations realized its duty in this regard.

The second point in the projected charter would be that Africa should be led along the path of European civilization.

The third point was that Africa should be protected as much as possible from Communist influences.

Fourth, the Prime Minister said, Africa should be kept from militarization and must not be drawn into wars in other parts of the world. If Africa is embroiled in wars it will be a danger to itself and danger to Europeans in Africa, particularly to, South Africa, he continued.

Dr. Malan said the "so-called" three British protectorates of Bechuanaland, Switzerland and Basutoland were for all practical purposes situated inside the boundaries of South Africa. Britain has kept South Africa waiting for more than forty years for their transfer to the Union, he said.

Warns on Free Native States

He asked whether Britain was thinking of creating another Gold Coast and Nigeria. South Africa, he said, could not tolerate the creation of free and independent native states on its borders. If the protectorates are taken over by South Africa, they will remain native territory and will not be used for European settlement, he said.

Dr. Malan said he hoped the question of incorporation of protectorates into the Union would be solved within the next five years.

"South Africa's patience is coming to end—not only the patience of this side of the House but also of the Opposition," he said.

Dr. Malan said India was a danger not only to Africa but to all the powers with interests in Africa. He charged that the United Nations was engaged in undermining the foundations of the British Commonwealth.

He said he favored internationalization of the Suez Canal. On the defense of Africa, Dr. Malan said South Africa had consulted with Britain, France, Portugal and Belgium.

CHARGE MALAN ACT WILL BAR VOTES BY JEWS

Opposition Presents Its Views

CAPETOWN, South Africa, July 15 [Reuters] — Opposition Leader Jacobus Strauss told parliament today that Premier Daniel F. Malan's efforts to amend the nation's 44 year old constitution may deprive Jews as well as persons of mixed blood from voting with the white population.

Strauss made the statement before a joint session of the upper and lower houses after Malan urged approval of his South Africa act amendment bill.

The bill prescribes a separate electoral bill for 50,000 Cape province colored [mixed blood] voters who hitherto have balloted with the white electorate. Section 35 of the South Africa act, the nation's constitution, says no voter may be removed from the roll for reasons of "race or color" unless the section is amended by a two-thirds vote of both houses in joint session.

Malan Defends Bill

Strauss, leader of the United party, said if section 35 is altered, "It will be possible to deprive members of the Jewish community of their voting rights on the grounds of race only." Several leaders of Malan's nationalist party have been accused of anti-Semitic views.

Malan offered a lengthy defense of his bill today. He denied it discriminated against any race but merely provided that whites and colored voters each have their own elected representatives in parliament.

"If the bill is not passed," he said, "the color question will be an issue at every election and by-election."

Approval of the bill will remove the disputed issue from the political arena, Malan said. He argued that continued party strife over the color question ran against the interests of trade and industry. Foreign countries have mistakenly concluded, he said, that South Africa is on the edge of disruption "and even on the verge of civil war."

Proposes Amendment

Interior Minister Eben Donges said section 35 had been inserted into the constitution to make it palatable to the British parliament, which approved it in 1909.

Strauss sought to shelve the nationalist bill today by proposing a crippling amendment during the second reading. The amendment asks that the bill be held up until a joint committee of both houses studies the issue in detail.

MALAN POLICY SAID TO PARTITION ARMY

Critics Assert 'White Apartheid' Is Being Used to Separate Dutch From English Units

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Aug. 12—Prime Minister Daniel Malan's system of race discrimination, called apartheid, is being applied to the whites as well as the nonwhites and is splitting the South African Army on racial lines, according to opposition elements.

Dr. Malan's Government has just announced a reorganization of the Active Citizen Force—in effect, the South African Army—of what critics of the Government say is a form of white apartheid—that is, a method of keeping Dutch South Africans "apart" from English South Africans.

The Minister of Defense, F. C. Erasmus, told Parliament that it was necessary to establish sufficient units for each language group. In practice, this will mean "telescoping" units with English titles, such as Imperial Light Horse and Transvaal Scottish, into fewer units and replacing them with units with Afrikaans (Dutch) names. When the process is completed South Africa ma virtually be back where it was during the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902, with a group of predominantly Afrikaans or Boer war hero names on one side and another group of units with English titles and English-speaking members on the other side.

The Johannesburg Star said, "The Minister's proposals are open to criticism on the question whether, in the redistribution of A. C. F. units, the citizen army is not in danger of being atomized on racial lines. * * * The total impression he [the Minister] gave was of an Active Citizen Force split up in predominantly 'Afrikaans' and predominantly 'English' regiments, each recruiting its members from the separate racial sections and receiving its instruction in its own language. * * * This is the way to build up a sectional, not a national, army."

"The telescoping of English-speaking Active Citizen Force units is seen by a military authority in Pretoria as an attempt to drive a wedge between English and Afrikaans-speaking South Africans and as pet another step in the Government's white apartheid policy," said The Daily Mail. "The plan to form separate English and Afrikaans-speaking units was a step back into the past and could only be described as tragic."

Area rivalry, racial issue hurt S. Africa

CAPETOWN, South Africa (ANP)—The newly-adopted racial apartheid policy of the Malan government is not the only issue which has divided South Africans. Rivalry between cities also is splitting the union.

Capetown and Pretoria both boast of being the capital of South Africa. Captetown is the legislative capital, with the Senate and House building and a complete government office building.

Pretoria, however, is the administrative capital. It has union buildings. It is located north of Johannesburg.

South African Turmoil

The constitutional controversy in South Africa moves relentlessly from crisis to crisis, and the end is not yet in sight. Prime Minister Malan first tried to remove 47,000 voters of mixed blood from the white electoral register in Cape Province by a legislative act. The measure was held to be unconstitutional. Then he tried to confer supreme judicial authority on Parliament so that it could override the decision of the Appeal Court. This scheme, too, was upset by the court. After winning a whopping victory at the polls, Dr. Malan tried openly to amend the constitution, but he failed by 16 votes recently of obtaining the required two thirds majority. Now he is off on a new tack.

The latest Malan scheme is to create a so-called constitutional court as part of the Appeal Court. The aim is the same—to change the meaning of the constitution by the expedient of naming new judges. It is difficult to see how this rash venture is different in principle from the previous attempt to use Parliament as a supreme court. In this instance, however, Dr. Malan is apparently also preparing to pack the Senate with enough of his followers to give a majority for the amendment segregating voters, while relying upon the new court to uphold this action.

This tampering with constitutional processes for the purpose of discriminating against voters because of their race is a sorry spectacle. Throughout the free world it will be deplored, for Dr. Malan is fighting for an undemocratic principle and is resorting to totalitarian methods to attain his ends.

S. Africa Balks U.N. Mediation

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 17 (AP).—A U.N. mediation commission reported today South Africa had thwarted every effort for talks by the U.N. to get better treatment for Indian aliens. The report told the U.N. Assembly its mission was a failure.

South African delegation leaders served notice yesterday that they would try to get the Assembly to rule out consideration of the report. They claim their treatment of Hindus and any other colored races in the Union of South Africa is a domestic matter in which the U.N. should not interfere.

MALAN ASKS
Court Would Be Aid To Jim Crow Voters

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — (ANP) — Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan, advocate of extreme apartheid (racial segregation) measures, last week introduced a bill calling for the creation of a separate high court to rule with supreme powers on all constitutional issues.

His action followed closely his failure by 16 votes in his third attempt to obtain parliamentary sanction to remove the colored (mixed race) voters from the white electoral register in Cape Province. It is viewed as another move by Malan in his fight against the colored voters of the country.

G. M. Golding, president of the Colored People's National Union, criticized Malan actions, stating that the Colored People's National Union had hoped Malan would drop his attempts to take the coloreds off the roll and would devote his energies to improving relations between the government and the persons of mixed blood.

"Feeling has never been as bitter as it is now," Golding declared.

The Malan separate court bill, which won introduction into the parliament by a vote of 79 to 53, calls for separation of the present Court of Appeal — the country's highest judicial body — into two sections. One would deal with the other would pass on the validation of government acts and ordinances. The present court has declared separate voting rolls unconstitutional.

The new bill provides that the Court of Constitutional Appeal would consist of a president and four judges. There would be no appeal from any order by this court.

Under its terms, the governor-general, who speaks for the government, would have freedom to replace or add judges to this court "whenever he deems it expedient."

All cases involving constitutional questions, whether originating in Parliament or in provincial councils, would be appealed only to the court of constitutional appeal.

At Capetown, meanwhile, Die Burger, nationalist (Malanist newspaper) attempts to cite a U. S. parallel, stating:

"In America a fight took place between parliament and the court and the court achieved for itself a testing right which gave it the last word on legislation. The executive authority is able to protest itself by the nomination of judges who will support its policy. This has become the general practice in America."

Bishop Says S. Africa 'Worse Than Slavery'

NEW YORK—An Episcopalian bishop last week described racial conditions in South Africa as "far worse" than during the days of slavery in this country.

He is the Right Rev. Wilburn Camrock Campbell, bishop coadjutor of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Western Virginia, who recently returned from a four-week evangelistic mission in the Johannesburg diocese.

Bishop Campbell said the continuance of the apartheid policy of racial segregation as practiced by the Daniel F. Malan government would inevitably lead to a revolution on the part of the non-Europeans.

SOUTH RHODESIANS ACT TO CURB UNREST

Follow Kenya and South Africa in Enacting Stringent Laws Restricting Native Rights

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Oct. 3—Southern Rhodesia, the dominant partner in the new British Central African Federation, is falling into line with Kenya, the Union of South Africa and Nyasaland in enacting stringent laws to curb native African unrest.

South Africa and Kenya have Draconic laws giving the Government the widest powers and Nyasaland's Penal Code recently was stiffened to quell native disturbances aimed mainly at protesting against the federation of that territory with Southern and Northern Rhodesia.

Upholding the new law in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament last night, Julian Greenfield, Minister of Justice, said he was extremely reluctant to ask for extended powers that would limit liberty.

Southern Rhodesia has a fortunate record of peace and it never has been necessary to invoke the Peace Preservation Law of 1901, he said, adding: "But some of our neighbors have had disturbances, and while we do not anticipate anything of that nature in this country, the Government feels that we should be prepared for anything that may arise."

Because of disturbances outside the boundaries of Southern Rhodesia, the Government is improving the preparedness of the British Africa police, he said. The force is being trained in riot drill and the handling of disturbances and has been equipped with two-way radio sets to enable it to preserve com-

Herald Tribune—United Press
Manilal Gandhi

Gandhi's Son Takes Jail to Paying Fine

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Sept. 15 (U.P.).—Manilal Gandhi, son of the late Mohandas K. Gandhi, today chose to go to jail for fifty days rather than pay a fine for defiance of racial segregation laws.

He was convicted in February, and appealed. Today he withdrew his appeal and chose behaving in a manner calculated to cause natives to resist the law. He led a procession through native quarters. prison instead of the fine. Mr. Gandhi was accused of

MALAN IN TO JIMCROW

50,000 Voters Involved In New Political Move

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — (ANP) — Daniel F. Malan, South Africa's prime minister and champion of white supremacy, is determined to remove colored persons from the voting list one way or another.

POLITICAL RACE BIAS

The arch for Negroes last week made another attempt to disfranchise constitutionally the 50,000 Cape province colored (mixed blood) voters and thus complete his program of political segregation.

His latest attempt—his fifth—met with initial success when a joint meeting of both houses of parliament approved by a vote of 117-57 the first reading of his bill to segregate the voters. If the bill hurdles other obstacles colored voters will have to elect four white members to parliament to represent them instead of voting with whites for the 54 Cape province members as they now do.

REPORT IN JANUARY

The bill was sent to a house committee which will sit during the recess and report in January when parliament reassembles.

Opposition of the United Party is not expected to carry much weight since that party is divided over the issue J G N. Strauus, leader of that party, moved that parliament reject the bill unless Malan gave "satisfactory assurances" that colored people would be "adequately consulted" and their substantial cooperation obtained for whatever the house committee recommended, and that the rest of the white-nonwhite question be referred to a similar house committee for a non-party solution.

RACE OR COLOR

According to the South African constitution, any bill which changes franchise rights by reason of race or color alone must obtain a two-thirds majority of both houses meeting together The Malan bill falls in this category.

In other attempts by Malan to change the voting register, two were ruled unconstitutional by an Appeal court Another failed to win a two-thirds majority. Malan then offered a bill to change the court.

DON'T WANT EUROPEANS

Meanwhile, Negroes living outside of Capetown voiced their disapproval of white speakers at a meeting, organized by the Liberal party of which Alan Paton, novelist, is vice president The party supports equal rights for all South Africans regardless of race or color. In expressing their disapproval of the speakers, some 20 Negroes said in part:

"Get out oppressors! Go home! We don't want Europeans here, liberal or not liberal."

Malan Gains Support In Segregation Effort

Johannesburg, South Africa, Oct. 17.—Daniel F. Malan, prime minister of South Africa, last week came a little closer to his dream of segregating colored voters when four renegade members of the United Party announced they would support him.

The United Party members, under the leadership of Bailey Bekker, Transvaal chairman of the Strauss party, said they would support Malan on certain conditions. Among them were that he withdraw his latest move to dislodge the voters by setting up a Constitutional Court of Appeals.

With the support of the four United party members, Malan now only needs some 12 votes for a two-thirds majority to amend the constitution and limit and segregate South Africa's 1,100,000 persons of mixed blood.

If Malan succeeds in his efforts to remove colored voters from the century-old common roll, four white members of Parliament will represent the colored persons.

The 8,000,000 Negroes will have three white members and four senators, the 2,600,000 whites, 154 members of Parliament, and the 365,000 Indians, none.

Malan wants the colored people restricted because of what he has termed their threat to white leadership. The United party leadership, however, wants the colored representation kept as it now is to keep the colored people on the side of the whites.

Boer Town Seeks To Uproot Indians

Invokes Malan Law To Force Removal Of Asians' Shops A Mile From Village

Johannesburg, South Africa, Oct. 12 — The 2,002 whites in Nylestroom, a rural center in the Transvaal Province, want to move the 198 inhabitants of Indian descent with the wind one mile out of town. The Indians own fourteen businesses compared with thirteen held by whites.

The Town Council, backed by local South African Dutch churches, wants to invoke the Group Areas Act — over which India indicted South Africa at the United Nations — to uproot the Indians from the business area and resettle them on a new undeveloped site. The Areas Act, one of the cornerstones of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's race separation policy, employers the Government to zone cities and towns into exclusive racial areas for whites, Negroes and Asiatics.

The Town Council has applied to the Land Tenure Advisory Board to create an Indian group area a mile outside the town. If this is approved by the Government, which has the last say, the way will be opened for hundreds of South Africa's small municipalities to make similar requests under the Areas Act, said Dr. G. Lowen, who represented the Indians at a public hearing by a committee of the Land Tenure Board at Nylstroom yesterday.

The pattern of Indian dominance in trade at Nylstroom is repeated in most rural towns in two of the Union's four provinces.

The town councilors wishing to apply the Areas Act to Nylstroom did not testify, Dr. Lowen charged because cross-examination would show they wanted Indians removed solely for business reasons. He said 80 per cent of Indians trade was with whites and this competition represented a loss to the white business man.

Associated Press

REPORTS ON AFRICA: Dr. Hernan Santa Cruz, chairman of a special U. N. commission, who said yesterday that solution of South Africa's racial problem depended upon improving economic conditions.

U. N. URGED TO GIVE SOUTH AFRICA HELP

Investigator Says Economic Problems Are at the Bottom of Racial Difficulties

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 20—A United Nations official urged the organization today to use conciliation, persuasion and friendly cooperation with the South African Government to solve its racial problems.

Dr. Hernan Santa Cruz, a former delegate from Chile who headed a commission set up by the General Assembly last year to study race relations in South Africa, presented a report to the Special Political and Security Committee. The South African Government has repeatedly made it clear to the United Nations that it considers the matter an internal one beyond the organization's authority.

Dr. Santa Cruz said key to the problem of racial discrimination, which might cause "a violent explosion" among the non-whites in the future, lay in solving economic conditions out of which he felt the policy of apartheid or segregation had arisen.

Past United Nations efforts to deal directly with the allied problems of the treatment of people of Indian origin in South Africa and the status of South-West Africa have bogged down in South Africa's refusal to let the organization do anything.

G. P. Jooste, chief South African delegate, told the committee that his Government regarded the Santa Cruz commission as "unconstitutional" and that his presence at the meeting should not be construed as recognition of the inquiry.

For Higher Living Scale

Dr. Santa Cruz said he did not see the possibility of an "appreciable change in the racial situation in South Africa" without a change in the economic structure to permit an improvement in the living scale of the non-whites.

"International cooperation," he said, "might assist the Union of South Africa, in the full exercise of its sovereignty, to resolve the serious problem which confronts it."

Most of Dr. Santa Cruz's address was in explanation of his commission's opinion that it was legally entitled to deal with the matter in spite of South Africa's and Britain's objections. He said his commission fully appreciated the historical and economic as well as geographic problems in South Africa and understood that South Africa feared for her sovereignty in the matter.

"The essential thing," he said, "is to take up the problem in a spirit of understanding and in a spirit of cooperation."

The United Nations, Dr. Santa Cruz added, "must not allow the idea to be crystallized in the minds of the world that the United Nations has entered into anything but the greatest and most noble cooperative undertaking which has been created by humanity up to now."

SOUTH AFRICA'S COURSE TO AFFECT MANY LANDS

Struggle Now Threatened There Could Easily Involve the Continent in A Violent Clash of Races

EFFECT ON EUROPE AND ASIA

By C. L. SULZBERGER

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 24—When South Africa's Parliament reopened yesterday beneath Capetown's magnificent Table Mountain, dripping clouds, a political battle commenced whose outcome is likely to have important repercussions in world history.

A new Boer War, to be fought with words and votes instead of bullets, has, in a sense, begun. On one side is the solidly Afrikaans-speaking faction of massive old Daniel Malan, tough, devoutly Calvinistic, republican-minded Premier and chief of the Nationalist party.

On the other, in the United party, is virtually all of the Union's English-speaking population plus many thousands of Afrikaners who are convinced that only by remaining with the British Commonwealth and adhering strictly to the tenets of constitutional democracy can this nation plan a safe future.

Why should such a contest in a distant land whose white population numbers little more than two and a half million be of importance to a preoccupied outside world?

The globe has suddenly shrunk to a small and intimately related entity. Events important to any individual corner become important to the whole. This, for example, was proved in Indo-China. Chaos in that peripheral area of Asia was recognized as significant to the strategic balance of the powers.

Dangers Foreseen

No outside force contemplates invasion of South Africa; far from it. But repercussions of what happens here may creep upward along the continent of Africa if political reaction sets off a wave of angry rioting among the Negro population.

In the Union there is a sizable minority. But throughout the rest of Africa south of the Sahara Desert are mere islands of European settlers living in fear lest the great

terms as detested India, only recognizing Queen Elizabeth as a symbol of association. How much later would the final break be made?

Not, as Dr. Malan pointed out to this correspondent, that there is anything sinister in the fact that so many Afrikaners desire a republican form of government such as their Boer ancestors established and fought hard to preserve against British imperialism. But the implications of what sort of republic would come about must be examined. It would almost certainly be tinged with authoritarianism and bleakly reactionary racist policy.

The dominant forces in the present Union Government are the Calvinistic Dutch Reformed Church, a secret Afrikaans-speaking society called "Die Broederbond" and their political machine—the Nationalist party. The intellectual and conspiratorial legs of this tripod—the church and the Broederbond—are frankly anti-British, often anti-democratic, and convinced that non-whites are inferior human beings, predestined to serve. They are, furthermore, anti-Catholic and, judging from their considerable support of Hitler during the war and current cartoons showing an obese Jew named "Hoggenheimer," anti-Semitic.

Throughout history Calvinism has proved either revolutionary or authoritarian, depending upon whether it is in the minority or majority. It was revolutionary in England and authoritarian in Scotland and Calvin's home state of Geneva.

Among Afrikaners, both in their Boer Republic and now, it has followed authoritarian instincts. Thus, when Prime Minister Malan attempted to ignore the Constitution last year to disfranchise mixed-breed voters he was merely imitating President Paul Kruger of the Transvaal, who dismissed the head of his judiciary for refusing to sanction a legislative resolution.

Humanism and liberalism would be out of place in the type of semi-theocratic state that the Broederbond extremists seek.

An Austere Form

Such authoritarianism has none of the trappings of nazism and fascism. The stern, dour Afrikaners want no such nonsense.

Yet, in their efforts to turn back the clock of the twentieth century to a rigorously ordered fundamentalist society, they will brook no interference. In this sense they are authoritarian. During five years Dr. Malan has enacted a whole series of reactionary laws. Leftist opinion has been restricted and non-white leaders curbed. In this Parliament the Nationalists will seek even greater "emergency powers" which threaten to shackle free speech and press. The inherent dangers are plain.

What, for example, would Britain do if English-speaking Natal seceded from an authoritarian republic as some of its leaders threaten; and if the Nationalists reacted, as did our own President Lincoln, by force?

Many non-whites hope Dr. Malan actually wins the election. They realize the United party is itself conservative. Although it might open a racial safety valve with some concessions, it still favors rigid white supremacy. They would rather see a blow-up; they hope the colored peoples could then obtain their aims by force—probably aided by India.

Possible Reaction

Such turbulence could threaten the structure of the free world. Five more years of Malanism, with the forceful Premier trying to push through his All-Africa charter for a permanently segregated, isolated, disarmed Negro population, may incite a violent racial reaction spreading throughout the rest of the continent.

Any deterioration of the race situation can benefit only Russia in "cold war" terms. Troops sent to this continent by Britain, France, Belgium or Portugal to quell disturbances in their African realms would weaken European defense just as the Indo-Chinese battle has weakened France. It would directly hit United States security. Huge deposits of uranium, believed to be the largest in the world, have been discovered in this country. Our atomic bomb stockpile is dependent upon them.

As a result it can be seen that what might appear to be a remote political quarrel in this distant corner has immense global implications.

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...y a few days ago India's Congress party, meeting at Hyderabad, called for support of the defiance movement against Dr. Malan's *Apartheid* policy of racial segregation. India already applies a trade embargo against this country. Some statesmen fear New Delhi's anger may some day mount to the point of declaring war.

Moves for Republic

The shape of Britain's Commonwealth experiment might well be changed by coming developments here. Powerful forces in the Nationalist party not only favor a republic but, despite the restraining influence of Dr. Malan, they want to cut all ties with Britain.

Should the Nationalists win the spring election they are expected to commence a protracted process of "step-by-step walk-out." First they would call for a republic. Initially this would remain within the Commonwealth on the same

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SOUTH AFRICA BARS TWO

American Bishops Are Kept From Taking Negro Church Posts

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 5—Permission to come to the Union of South Africa has been forbidden two American bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church who were to take up their positions as heads of churches in the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Episcopal Districts, the Bantu World reported today.

The church has 400 clergymen here and its membership is estimated at 150,000. It was established in South Africa in 1896, and twelve of its bishops since that time have come from the United States.

Both Bishops Frederick Jordan and Howard Prim are reported to have been elected at a general conference of the church in Chicago last May. No official reason for excluding them from South Africa has been given as yet.

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES WARNED OF A STRIKE

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, May 7—Fear that the move to abolish the color bar in Northern Rhodesia copper mines might foreshadow a similar move on the South African gold mines was expressed today by Die Transvaler, Johannesburg mouthpiece of the Nationalist Government.

Both great Northern Rhodesian mining groups — American Selection Trust and the South African Anglo-American, have invited the White mineworkers' union to discuss allowing Negroes to undertake greater responsibilities than in the past.

The newspaper says the price the mine owners, especially the American companies, were willing to pay for the lifting of the color bar is a strike of the White copper miners and a prolonged disruption of production.

"South Africans fought this struggle thirty years ago on the Witwatersrand [gold mines] and, thus, understand what is at stake," the newspaper added. "The bloody strike of 1922 was a direct result of the action of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines to disturb the relationship between White and non-White gold miners by making available a larger number of openings for the non-Whites.

"Whites fought off this threat to their bread. In 1926 their interests were protected by the institution of the color bar."

South Africa Maps 'New Deal' for Negroes In Plan to Improve Conditions in City Areas

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Jan. 5—Dr. W. M. Eiselen, Secretary for Negro Affairs in South Africa's Nationalist Government, announced the broad outline today of a proposal to improve the living conditions and mode of life of Negroes in the urban parts of the country. He said the public was not willing to tolerate a laissez faire policy any longer.

For the orderly and sound development of the Negro community, Dr. Eiselen said, properly planned locations for Negroes must be established and existing chaotic housing conditions must come to an end.

Dr. Eiselen's statement does not mean the Government is jettisoning social and residential segregation, but it indicates abandonment by the Nationalists of their previous stand in favor of eventual separate black and white states in South Africa.

The official described the proposal as a "new deal" that meant a radical departure from the old concept that Negroes "in urban areas are necessarily a sort of subcommunity, subeconomic and submoral, which need the white man's constant help and supervision to support itself." He added that the "new deal demands that this demoralizing mode of life should cease and make room for another in which Bantu initiative, Bantu self-control and Bantu administrative integrity must play their respective parts."

Bantu is the tribal and linguistic origin of virtually all the Negroes in South Africa.

The Government's program, Dr. Eiselen said, would offer tremendous scope for initiative and perseverance in bringing a better way of life to the Bantu people. It included the elimination from urban areas of the parasitic element of idlers and delinquents, effective influx control, provision of adequate areas for Negro occupation and the establishment of large-scale site and service projects in those areas.

Loans to assist Negroes in building or buying their homes and the assignment of tasks, duties and responsibilities to the Bantu community that would enable it to shed its subeconomic mentality and to play active part in remodeling itself on orderly and progressive lines were also included.

The sudden growth of industries, Dr. Eiselen said, had overwhelmed local authorities who were unprepared financially or otherwise to deal with great influx of industrial workers, and overcrowding at shanty towns and squatters' camps had become the order of the day.

Tribesmen Clash at Mines

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Jan. 5 (AP)—More than 1,000 members of two African tribes, wielding picks and axes, clashed again today at the Rustenburg platinum mines near Pretoria. Two persons were killed, fourteen seriously injured and 100 slightly hurt. Feeling between the two tribes has run high since they clashed at the near-by Swartkop chromium mines New Year's Day. Two persons were killed and several others injured in the first clash.

Malan Tells South African Colleges To Segregate

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Jan. 5—Two South African universities were warned by Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan last week that the time will come when they must adopt segregation. Both universities admit students of all races.

The other six universities in South Africa practice segregation.

Malan, chancellor of Stellenbosch university made his warning in a graduation day address. His government is devoted to a white-supremacy policy that has evoked riots and rebukes in this country and within the United Nations.

The universities he warned are Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, and the University of Capetown.

Non-whites have a separate college at Fort Hare and a separate section at Natal university.

Hitler's Law Works Anew In South Africa

SOUTH AFRICA is giving new evidence of a HITLER-taught truth: You can't repress one segment of a nation without leading on to dictatorship over all—and the greater the repression, the closer the approach to dictatorship.

The repressed segment in South Africa, of course, is the non-white community, the Negroes, the Indians, and the "coloreds," or those of mixed race. While some elements of repression are nothing new in South Africa's history, the brutal stepping-up of the program since 1948, when DANIEL MALAN'S Nationalist Party replaced the late JAN SMUTS' "gradualism," has been without precedent.

A good many whites even in the opposition United Party were not unsympathetic to MALAN'S first moves to "put the non-whites in their place," though the reaction in the world beyond to MALAN'S unbridled racialism has been one of universal shock. But now, under the working of HITLERIAN law, even the white South Africans of MALAN'S own party, if they dare exercise the freeman's right of critical dissent, are threatened with the wrath of a dictatorial state.

AN INCREDIBLE measure introduced in Parliament at Cape Town only this week would make anyone who protests against any law (but especially race-segregation or white supremacy laws, of course) subject to five years' imprisonment, a fine, and 15 strokes of the lash. A private conversation, a public speech, a news story or an editorial even hinting of criticism of the law or urging its modification, even the dispatch of "critical" dispatches to overseas news agencies—all could be identified as crimes under the proposed "whipping post law." And if as many as three offenders are arrested together, it will take only the police charge against them to "prove" their guilt!

The gradual extension of police-state control to all citizens of South Africa has been on the way ever since 1948, but the tempo is now increasing. Last week the Nationalist Government went one world farther with the introduction of an act that would enable the Prime Minister to assume full dictatorial powers whenever his Minister of Justice found that "public safety" demanded it.

Fortunately there is strong opposition to this madness in South Africa itself. But in the present Parliament it is not enough to brook MALAN, as his 83 to 68 vote of confidence on Monday showed anew. And his speeded-up march toward full dictatorship bodes ill for the opposition—or for peaceful change—in the parliamentary elections coming up in April. HITLER, after all, rode into his dictatorship on the "free vote" of an elected parliament, too.

South Africans to Vote in April On Racial Segregation Policies

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Jan. 27 (UP).—Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's racial segregation policies will go before the people in a general election in April.

The House of Assembly last night voted, 81 to 67, to speed up the work of the recently opened Parliamentary session to complete its program by election time.

Mr. Malan won election in 1948 on [illegible] policies of "apartheid," or racial segregation for natives (Negroes), Indians and persons of mixed origin. He promised a new election when the Supreme Court ruled invalid his High Court of Parliament bill.

[The South African Supreme Court's Appellate Division ruled Mafrch 20, 1952, that a law taking colered (mixed origin) voters off the common voting list and putting them on a separate voting list—sidetracking them in effect—was unconstitutional because it had not been passed by a two-thirds majority. Prime Minister Malan rejected the decision, and Parliament, dominated by his Nationalist party, passed a bill creating a High Court of Parliament empowered to make decisions by a simple majority and to override all other courts. On Aug. 27 the High Court set aside the Supreme Court's March 20 ruling.

[On Aug. 29 the Cape Province Supreme Court held that the new High Court was unconstitutional. The Malan government appealed, and on Nov. 13 the Appelate Court, the nation's highest tribunal, declared the High Court illegal.]

Mr. Malan's Nationalist party won eighty-six of the 159 House seats in 1948, and the opposition United party, sixty-four. The United party has a more Liberal racial policy. South African Labor held six seats and the elected representatives of the natives (non-party) were allotted three seats.

MILK SHAKES LURE THE AFRICAN NEGRO

Drink the Union's Whites Favor Becomes Symbol for Natives, Who Are Abandoning Beer

By ALBION ROSS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 10—Milk shakes and ice cream sundaes adopted from the United States are weaning the African native away from his centuries-old devotion to beer, which may have been taken over by the Africans from the Egyptian brewers, whose beer dates to about 3000 B. C.

The most striking example of this tendency is a petition, just presented by the Grahamstown African community, asking discontinuance of the sale of beer in the big municipal beer hall, just renovated at a cost of the equivalent of $22,000, and its transformation into a soda fountain. The petition was signed by 1,690 Africans.

In the urban so-called locations, in which Negroes must live under South African regulations to preclude their mixing with the whites, the municipal beer hall is social center and the biggest place in town.

However, the triumphant progress of the milk shake and the ice cream sundae among the whites in the Union of South Africa has been one of the outstanding features of the post-war apoch. The result is that the American-type soda fountain, gleaming with neon lights, mirrors an dshiny fixtures, has become a symbol of that luxurious white man's world that is so different from the usually dark and dismal locations. One sees Negro children and young Negro men and women admiring these fairy palaces from which they are barred because of their color.

The native beer served in the municipal halls is a rather viscous and not particularly intoxicating substance that has a certain food value. It is said to be similar to what is known of the beer of the early Egyptians. It always has been brewed in the kraals (native villages) by the women and used in libations to ancestral spirits. All solemn tribal and religious occasions were accompanied by beer drinking, and geeting together for a "beer drink" still is the chief form of relaxation in the native reesrves, where the old life of the kraals is maintained.

However, the urban, and particularly the Christian, Negro wants to participate in the white man's life and become as much like the white man as he can. The purpose of the locations and the segregation laws is to prevent just this entry by the black man into the white man's world. The Nationalists now in power never cease harping on the theme, "They [the Africans] have their lives and we have ours."

MALAN IS RESUMING BID TO STRIP COURTS OF VETO OVER LAWS

Bill Would Let Parliament Remove Voters of Mixed Blood From White Rolls

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, July 3—At the first session of Parliament since the April elections, in which Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan greatly increased his majority, the Nationalist Government resumed today its effort to take away from the courts virtually all their power to overrule acts of Parliament.

Adverse court rulings have prevented the Government from putting into effect its program of strict racial segregation.

Contending he has mandates from the white electorate in both the 1948 and 1953 national elections, Dr. Malan will make another attempt to take voters of mixed blood off the white register. He also will assume the power to apply apartheid race segregation on state-owned railways and "elsewhere" even when facilities provided for different races are unequal. This was announced in Parliament today in a speech from the Throne.

Originally the Prime Minister tried to segregate the Colored voters of Cape Province on a register of their own through the Voters Act. This was declared unconstitutional by the Appeal Court, as it was in the subsequent High Court of Parliament, because it had not been approved by a two-thirds majority of both houses meeting together.

The High Court of Parliament, consisting of Parliament's entire membership, had been created by the Nationalist regime in an effort to override the regular courts.

July 13 Sitting Planned

Dr. Malan's new plan is to call a joint sitting of the Assembly and Senate on July 13 to consider a bill of five clauses. The first clause would repeal Section 35 of the South Africa Act, which provides that no franchise rights shall be diminished on the grounds of race or color. A second clause amends Section 152—entrenching the section itself. The third revalidates the Voters' Act, which the Appeal Court upset.

The fourth says no court "shall have the testing right or shall be competent to pronounce upon the validity of any law passed by Parliament" except laws that affect the status of the English language, which was entrenched in the Constitution alongside the voting rights. The fourth amendment adds that a "law" means any instrument that has been "enrolled on record in the office of registrar" of the Supreme Court.

In a statement released earlier Dr. Malan said he would leave the bill to the "free" vote of his own Nationalist party and urged the United party opposition to do the same.

In this way he hopes to get a two-thirds majority to enact the bil legally, but there is no likelihood of the fifteen Opposition members he needs crossing the floor to vote with him. Dr. Malan's fourth amendment is designed to allay the fears of English speaking persons that the Afrikaner nationalist Government may eventually scrap English as one of the Union's two official languages.

Dr. Malan also contends that the Appeals Court's invalidation of the Voters Act and the High Court of Parliament endangered apartheid segregation on a broad front, including the white women's franchise and the Group Areas Act, which zones cities on racial lines. This view, however, is unsupported by any prominent legal opinion.

Dr. Malan's other apartheid law —to segregate the races on the railways—was promised to the white voters during the national election after the Supreme Court ruled that segregation was invalid where facilities for different races were unequal. According to statements made during the campaign, Dr. Malan will write into the law the doctrine of separate but unequal apartheid.

The speech from the throne also announced:

"Removal of surplus natives [Negroes] from overpopulated urban areas to available employment in other areas is being continued and in this respect the recently instituted labor bureau system is already giving proof of its value. Steps are being taken to combat vagrancy and reluctance to accept employment, particularly among Bantu youth."

J. G. N. Strauss, Opposition eader, said he would call for South Africa's continued full cooperation with and membership in the British Commonwealth. This is an attempt to drive a wedge between the Nationalists who want to convert South Africa into a republic outside the Commonwealth and those who prefer to stay in the Commonwealth for the time being. Richard Feetham, former judge of the Appeal Court, said today that to be legal, a change in the Constitution making South Africa a republic would need a two-thirds majority of both houses.

African Woman Must Prove She Has Pure Blood

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (ANP) — The Malan government to implement plans for further segregation against Africans and persons of mixed blood, has called upon a woman to prove that she and her baby daughter are white and not of mixed blood.

This may be the first of many disputes about the race of white or near-white South Africans, all of whom are to receive identity cards stating their race and personal histories.

The woman, Mrs. N. E. Ormonde classifed as white, and her husband, Nazee, a white Moslem, were sentenced last year in Capetown for having contravened the Immorality Act, one of the laws which bans sex relations between white and non-white.

MALAN'S FOES OPPOSE BILL TO CUT VOTE ROLL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, July 20—Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan, addressing a joint meeting of the two houses of Parliament, appealed today for an amended Constitution that would allow him to remove South African nationals of mixed blood from the common electoral roll.

The Opposition leader, J. G. N. Strauss, in withholding his United party's support, said such a step would remove constitutional safeguards protecting voting rights of other racial groups and ignore past white pledges to nonwhites. Without Opposition support, Dr. Malan will not receive the two-thirds majority required to alter the Constitution.

["It will be possible to deprive members of the Jewish community of their voting rights on the grounds of race only," Mr. Strauss said, according to Reuters.]

Newspapers supporting Dr. Malan have hinted that if he failed to get parliamentary approval, he would resort to other "less pleasant" methods.

Dr. Malan, who said his bill was an attempt to remove the color question from the political arena, declared that party strife over it was not in the nation's interests a home or overseas. He asserted also that white "domination" would be endangered if mixed-blood voters remained on the white register. There are 47,000 of these on a register that contains 1,600,000 names.

MALAN MEETS FOE ON FRANCHISE LAW

Fate of Colored Vote Register Seen Hanging in Balance After Secret Talks

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, July 20—The fate of the common franchise enjoyed by South Africans of mixed blood is hanging in the balance after secret talks between Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan and "a person or persons" connected with the United party, the main Opposition.

The identity of the go-betweens who called on Dr. Malan during the week-end to discuss the constitutional deadlock has not been disclosed, but it is believed they went to Dr. Malan with the knowledge, if not the approval of Jacobus Strauss, the Opposition leader.

Dr. Malan had tried to force through his franchise law at a joint meeting of both houses called to amend the constitution to make possible the removal of persons of mixed blood (Cape Colored) from the white register.

Dr. Malan appealed to the "right wing" of the United party to give him the fifteen votes to make the two-thirds majority he needed to enact the franchise law. However, no one crossed the floor and Dr. Malan threatened "other steps" to achieve his object of segregating the Cape Colored on a register of their own, with four whites in Parliament to represent them.

When Parliament met today, a joint meeting of both houses was postponed to Aug. 19th, but a session may be called before that date.

The atmosphere in the Parliament Building today was descried "as tense and ominous as before a Transvaal thunderstorm." The opposition attitude was described as "there's no harm in talking but there may be cuch harm in deadlock that will prolong and deepen the crisis."

Dr. Malan has given no hint of any change in his plans, but it is suggested he may split his present bill into several more tempting tidbits for the "right-wing" opposition members to swallow.

He may ask first for validation of the segregation of Colored voters, which the Appeal Court upset last year, and thereafter for the abolition of safeguards in the Constitution that prevent the Government from changing the franchise rights of anyone merely because of race or color. If these safeguards were removed, the limited franchise now enjoyed by Negroes and Colored could be abolished by a simple majority.

Welcome to Negro Boxer Arouses South Africans

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, July 27—The homecoming of Jake Tuli, Johannesburg Negro who won the professional flyweight boxing championship of the British Commonwealth, has caused a split in the all-White City Council and may have national repercussions.

After strong opposition on non-party lines a committee of the Johannesburg City Council decided by one vote to permit the use of the City Hall for a reception [illegible] Transvaal Association for non-European (non-White) Professional Boxing. Nationalists in the City Council said they would fight the decision.

The Boxing Association asked to use the City Hall to welcome Tuli because "no hall at present available to Africans will be large enough to accommodate the numbers that will want to see him."

South African race segregation rules include boxing and Tuli could not be matched against a White opponent in the union.

WHITE AFRICA SUSPICIOUS OF BLACK AFRICA AS COLONIAL SUB-DIVISIONS ACHIEVE FEDERATION

Leader Says Economic Advantages Gained But No Additional Political Power Secured

SALISBURY, South Africa — (ANP) — The federation of the three central African territories—Northern and Southern Rhodesis and Nyasaland—which, after much agitation, became law recently, is giving rise to new racial programs.

Parties are being founded. Movements are springing up. A sign at the principal commercial crossroads of Salisbury appeals for funds for the All Races University of Rhodesia. A chair of race relations has been founded. There is a general feeling of remarkable progress in human relations; but there is also the old fear of danger.

But the big question that overshadows everything is whether white Africa and its imported civilization can live with Negro Africa.

The action federating the three territories was a bold move. It sought to federate the colony of Southern Rhodesia, a Europeanized colony whose home policy is based upon open racial discrimination similar to South Africa's with protectorates where African interests have been constitutionally paramount.

The huge mapority of native Africans in all three territories opposed federation because of Southern Rhodesia.

Geographically, Nyasaland is deep Africa with only 4,000 whites.

"Federation offers the African nothing," says the president of the Nyasaland African Congress, "even though there will be economic benefits."

African politicians here think that under British colonial office rule they had the hope of achieving self-government like the Gold Coast since, like the Gold Coast, they have few white settlers. With federation they see no hope now.

Northern Rhodesia is four-fifths African tribal bush shambas (subsistence plots) and one fifth industrial copper belt. There are 53,000 Europeans here and 2,000,000 Africans.

The older white settler is fairly tolerant in his racial views but recently a new and explosive type of European has appeared in the copper mining district.

Southern Rhodesia is the predicted trouble spot. It is patterned on the order of South Africa, though with a smaller percentage of whites, and is self-governed by whites.

The federation is given 10 years of trial. After that it is expected either to receive dominion status or be split once more.

CAPE COLORED ASSAIL MALAN'S BID ON VOTE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Aug. 15 — Leaders of South Africa's Cape Colored (persons of mixed ancestry) have warned Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan that his moves to "filch" their franchise rights from them will "create a situation that will disturb the peace of the land."

The Colored People's National Union, which claims 40,000 members, published today a memorandum presented yesterday afternoon to Dr. Malan by a deputation of ten of its executive members, led by George Golding, a school principal. Details of the interview were not disclosed, but the memorandum uncompromisingly opposed Dr. Malan's plan to strike Colored voters off the white register.

The memorandum said: "The apparent calmness and docility of the Colored people will give way to bitterness, resentfulness, open antagonism and hatred should the Government proceed with its proposals to take away from the Colored man what he regards as his birthright.

South Africa Ignores UN on African Labor

By SAMUEL P. PERRY, JR.

UNITED NATIONS. N. Y. — (ANP) — The determination of Dr. Malan and his colleagues in the Union of South Africa to ignore completely the U. N. commission, set-up in 1952 by the U.N. General Assembly to investigate the racial situation in the union, indicates clearly the South African fear of world publicity.

This fear of world publicity can be attributed to two important factors. First, unfavorable publicity can have an adverse effect upon the South African economy which is currently at its highest point in history. Only recently Eric Louw, South African minister of economic affairs, asserted that the threat of the Natal State's English-speaking inhabitants to secede from the union had had an unfavorable effect upon the union's credit in the United States. In the same speech Louw reportedly threatened to impose economic sanctions upon Natal businessmen, but was later forced to retract the impression his belligerent talk had left.

In the course of the Nationalist party's campaign for re-election last April the strong position of the South African economy was cited, with particular reference to the new uranium production. Although little attention was paid to the point in the world press because of the important racial issues involved, the question of uranium is important because it indicates a strong relationship to the United sphere.

On Nov. 23, 1950 the South African Atomic Energy board, the United States and Great Britain entered into an agreement providing for the large-scale extraction of uranium by four gold mining companies. Two others were soon added to the list. In December, 1951 representatives of South Africa, the United States, and Great Britain met again and agreed to expand the program for the production of a uranium-separation plant, the first to produce uranium under the program. Since that time world financial circles have taken a keen interest in the net profit of the plant.

Bank On Uranium

Dr. Malan and his economic advisers are counting on uranium production to play as important a role in the South African economy in the future as diamond and gold mining did in the past.

However, any economic development in the union has a direct relationship to the explosive racial situation which constitutes the second factor attributing to the Malan fear of world publicity at this crucial period.

London financial circles, who call the economic tune in the union, in recent weeks have been paying special attention to the decline in the union of the African labor supply to 285,000 in the mines.

One reliable publication stated: "This steady decline is taking place at a time when the needs of the industry are rising at an increasing rate as more and more Orange Free State mines set-up development programs (a total of 16 new uranium-separation plants) with a view to bringing their mills into production at the earliest possible moment . . . viewed purely from the demand angle, therefore, the labor situation, with its serious repercussions of efficiency of operation, will get-worse".

Oppose African Unions

Despite this background of facts, South African labor minister, Ben Schoeman recently commented, "It will be 'race suicide' to provide an incentive to 1,000,000 Africans in industry and commerce to organize trade unions. Such unions would be used as political weapons. They would create chaos in South Africa."

Schoeman's words introduced the second reading of his Native Labor bill in the South African House of Assembly. The bill lays down elaborate machinery for the settlement of African industrial disputes, but give the Africans no share in it except on a nominated basis at the lowest level.

The banning of African strikes and lock-outs, now enforced as a war-time measure which was never repealed, is made statutory. While Schoeman's bill does not make African trade unions illegal, it ignores them. (Strangely enough, one of the first steps of apartheid of the Malan administration was the creation of European and African separate unions.)

In this connection, last December the Nationalist-appointed Industrial Legislation commission strongly recommended that the existing African trade unions should be officially recognized and allowed to engage in a limited form of collective bargaining.

Gandhi's Son Defies African Racial Laws

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — (ANP) — Manilal Gandhi last week took a cue from his late father and decided to serve a 50-day jail sentence for defying South Africa's race segregation laws.

The son of Mohandas Ghandi late Indian leader, had the alternative of either paying a $140 fine or spending the 50 days in jail. He chose the latter. He withdrew an appeal to have the fine lifted.

BIAS LAW

Ghandi must serve the time for entering a location set off for Africans to hold a meeting. This was in defiance of South African segregation law. He was convicted last Feb. 4.

Ghandi turned himself over to police at Germiston in the Transvaal to begin serving the sentence.

He has been a leader in the fight against Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's white supremacy and apartheid (complete segregation) policies. Under this program, the Malan government has set off certain areas for a particular race. No member of another race is allowed to enter unless he has a permit.

Gandhi was found guilty of entering one of such locations without a permit.

In announcing his decision to serve the sentence rather than pay the fine, Gandhi said he wound attempt to soften the hearts of officials. Among other things, he said:

"By my voluntary sufferings, I seek to melt the hearts of the government. What I am fighting for is that we who are despised because we are dark-skinned, through no fault of ours, should be treated as self-respecting human beings in this fair land which belongs to all God's children."

AFRICAN RACE CLASH UPSETS UNIVERSITY

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 16—The University of Witwatersrand here, largest university in South Africa, has entered the political campaign after being singled out for attack by Dr. Daniel F. Malan, Prime Minister, during the week-end because of the anti-racial segregation demonstrations by a considerable part of its student body.

The Prime Minister's praise for nationalist students who broke up a student meeting at which proposal for one-day strike against race segregation on campus was being debated, has caused considerable discussion here.

The university now becomes the center of a clash between Johannesburg cosmopolitanism and the extreme Afrikaner nationalism of a Transvaal Province. The campus situation has become extremely strained and open clashes between the two elements are feared.

LIBERAL PARTY SET BY SOUTH AFRICANS

Novelist Alan Paton a Leader of White Group Opposing Racial Segregation

By ALBION ROSS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 15—Preparations are under way here for the formation after the April 15 elections of a liberal white party founded on the principle that members of the African Negro majority of the population must be treated as human beings, having equal rights with the whites.

The decision to form such a party is understood to have been reached after the United party Opposition to Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's Nationalists supported measures giving the Government broad powers to rule by decree if it proclaimed an emergency.

Prominent among the names mentioned in connection with the formation of the new party is that of Alan Paton, author of the best-selling novel, "Cry, the Beloved Country."

The United party's recent outspoken deference to the principle of white supremacy and racial segregation has convinced the liberal group that a party must be formed to stand up for what the leaders of the movement consider to be decency in dealing with the South African racial problem.

Laborites in Peculiar Role

At present, members of the liberal group vote with the United party, or in constituencies where it is represented, with the small Labor party. The latter party, however, is peculiar in that it is an electoral parasite on the United party. Though unable to win any constituency itself, it had six members in the last Parliament and probably will have six at most in the next by "blackmailing" the United party. The Laborites have enough votes in certain constituencies to prevent the United party from winning. To escape this, the United party gives seats to the Labor party that it otherwise would be fairly sure of winning.

The United party cannot depend on the Labor party for much support, but it can depend on it to oppose Mr. Malan's Nationalists. From the standpoint of the formation of a party devoted to a friendly policy toward the natives, the Labor party is of little use since it represents white workers who fear the competition of natives for skilled and semi-skilled jobs.

The United party not only has a white-supremacy majority among its deputies but in any case is tied down by the Natal British element, whose tradition is made up of more or less open hostility to the Afrikaner Nationalists and to the strivings of the natives toward equality. The Natal group also is particularly bitter toward the Indian minority that constitutes a source of commercial competition in Durban, which has the reputation of being fully as race conscious as the Nationalist areas though its white population is the most British in the country.

Analysis of Current Parties

The line-up of existing parties, expressed in American terms, is roughly as follows: The Nationalist party can be regarded as about the equivalent of the Dixiecrats who rebelled against President Truman in 1948. The United party, which is closely associated with the financial and industrial interests that maintain a system of monopoly here, can perhaps be compared to the Republican party of William McKinley's time, with the addition of a white supremacy doctrine. The Labor party represents the white craft-guild viewpoint.

The standpoint of the men trying to organize the Liberal party is that all these parties are largely out of touch with the modern world and represent an approach to political and social problems that no longer has any reality.

African Court Deals Blow To Segregation

Practice Held Illegal Unless Facilities Equal

By ALBION ROSS

Special to The New York Times and The Courier-Journal

Johannesburg, March 23—The Supreme Court of Appeals of the Union of South Africa handed down a constitutional decision today invalidating racial segregation unless equal facilities are offered to both whites and other races in the Union.

In principle the doctrine espoused by the court would necessitate something like an economic revolution in South Africa and immense expense to the State, municipalities and other public bodies, were the principle of racial segregation to be upheld.

The case came at the end of a series of similar decisions less clear-cut. It started in a railway station at Capetown where an African native, George Lusu, sat in a writing room reserved for whites. A policeman arrested him when he refused to leave.

Native Upheld In Lower Courts

Magistrates Court and the Cape Province Court of Appeals upheld Lusu's contention that when facilities provided for African natives are not equal to those provided for whites, a native has a legal right to use the whites' facilities.

The issue is of tremendous significance because in transportation, housing, utilities, and every aspect of South African life the State, municipalities, and other public bodies provide far more facilities for whites than for Negroes.

This is notably true in the expensive field of education. The tension that arose while the decision of the Supreme Court of Appeals was awaited has been considerable.

Railways' Powers Defined

In handing down the decision, Chief Justice A. Van de Sandt Centlivres declared that the act of 1916 giving the railways racial-segregation powers did not intend that members of different races were to be treated with a substantial degree of partiality and inequality.

Attorneys for the Government had not disputed that facilities for Negroes at the station were, as is universal, far inferior to those provided for whites. The Government based its case on the contention that the railways had the right under the law to provide facilities for Negroes inferior to those provided for whites.

The decision brought into the foreground of the election campaign now under way the issue of the Nationalist Party's determination to empower Parliament to override the Constitutional functions of the Supreme Court of Appeals and, in effect, do away with the Constitutional form of government in South Africa and replace it with complete sovereignty of Parliament.

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Handcuff Priest in S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—Priestly robes are no shield against the barbs of South Africa's jim crow as Anglican Father Jasper Mduma, handcuffed by a Negro-hating white policeman here last week, discovered.

Father Mduma was marched with handcuffs, down a suburban street of this gold mining center, by a policeman who openly stated that if he had his way he would put all Negro ministers in jail.

Father Mduma's "crime" was failing to have "proper identification" in his possession. He was attired in the full ecclesiastical robes of the Community of Ressurrection, an Anglican priory whose mother house is in Mirfield, England.

* * *

THE POLICE officer called two Negro constables to help him in putting the handcuffs on the priest.

Father Mduma, one of three Negroes in the Community located in Rosettenville, had recently returned to South Africa from England and was awaiting the renewal of the various documents that Negroes are forced to carry with them at all times.

Violence hit the Negro bus terminal in Sophiatown last Wednesday when 1,000 workers stoned twelve buses. The rioters charged that their jobs had been placed in jeopardy because of the lateness of the buses, and complained of the poor service.

* * *

THE GOVERNMENT has already planned the forced evacuation of neighboring Negro districts, along with Sophiatown with the residents to be moved further outside of the city.

Efforts to have the "coloreds" and Malays moved outside of the city were beaten down by the Capetown City Council which also refused to ban these two groups from white buses.

SEPARATE AND UNEQUAL: South Africa last week the Supreme Court of Appeals handed down a ruling that struck at the core of the Government's racist policy. The case involved a Negro who had insisted on using a "whites only" railroad waiting room. The court sustained him, saying that such segregation was illegal unless the facilities provided for both races were equal, and that in this case the non-white waiting room was inferior. A similar "separate but equal" doctrine has held in American courts for more than half a century, but the latitude allowed for "separation" has been steadily whittled down. In South Africa, political leaders made plain that they will support legislation rejecting the doctrine.

African People's Struggle For Equality Gaining Unity

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 30 (AP) — A ranking Negro leader declares there is a move afoot by non-Whites to give unity to all the African people's struggle for equality with their white rulers.

Nelson Mandela, Transvaal provincial secretary of the African National Congress (ANC), said a pan - African congress may be called some time this year at a place still to be decided.

"We want to insure that all the genuine national movements on the continent do not deviate into anti-white racialism," he said in an interview. "If some nationalism were to take that form we who fight for freedom might be faced with intervention of some great powers, including the United States."

If the congress materializes, a common program of action will be submitted for adoption by such movements as South Africa's non-White Defiance Campaign, the Kenya Africa Union, the African Democratic Rally in French colonial territory, the African National Congresses of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Convention Peoples party led by Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah in Britain's Gold Coast colony, and by similar movements in such British territories as Nigeria, Uganda and Tanoanyika.

The move comes at a time of tension south of the Sahara, where the black man is awakening. About three million Whites now rule 160 million non-whites.

Spasmodic efforts have been made in the past by crusading Negro leaders to create a pan-African movement. At least five such meetings have been held, usually in Europe. Mandela said this suggested the organizers did not really have their roots in Africa, and that at least some were in touch with British or French Communists.

RULING ON NEGROES HELD MALAN GAIN

Decision Barring Segregation Without Equal Facilities Considered Vote-Getter

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 27—Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's Nationalist party evidently regards the Supreme Appeal Court's decision that segregation on railways cannot be enforced without equal facilities for white and Negro as an election bonanza.

Minister of Health Karl Bremer said every such decision of the court was worth 200 extra votes in every constituency for the Nationalists. He added that if such decisions continued to be made it would give them a two-thirds majority.

The principle northern journal of the Nationalist party, Die Transvaler, carried a five-column headline this morning announcing that a Negro had asked to be served in the Durham station coffee room by white waitresses. The man, was arrested. Die Transvaler also gave a long account of a Negro in Bloemfontein who stepped to the white side of the partition in the municipal office.

Hans Verwoerd, Minister of Lands, in attacking the opposition United Party in a radio address, charged that most of the United party members belonged to churches that practice social equality in the church. Nationalists, on the principle of "no equality in church or state" hold that Negroes should be forbidden to enter white churches except as janitors.

The Minister of Transport warned voters that under the Appeal Court's decision Negroes could enter railway restaurants or railway cars if the facilities for the two races were not equal and sit next to white women.

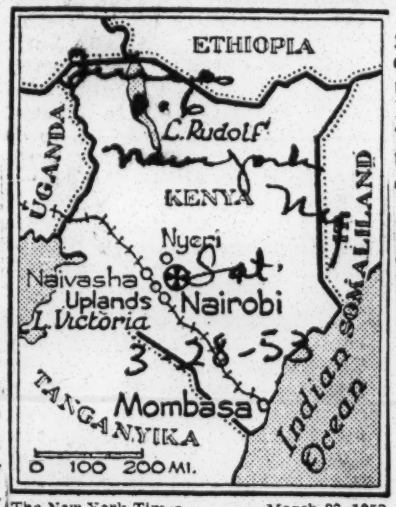
As the race theme gathered headway in the campaign, it turned more violent. A United party candidate in the western constituency of Pretoria brought charges today because he was knocked half senseless last night by a rock thrown by a Nationalist sympathizer.

United party papers are filled with reports of meetings broken up by Nationalist gangs, of fights, threats to candidates, barrages of eggs, tomatoes and stones.

The big Negro weekly, the Bantu World, warned Negroes in this week's edition to stay far away from white election meetings. The paper suggested that Negroes should maintain their dignity and not act like whites.

Associated Press

AFRICAN TERRORISTS: These men are part of a group of members of the fanatic Mau Mau society in Kenya, arrested in a recent outbreak of their campaign to drive white men from area.



The New York Times March 28, 1953

KENYA MASSACRE: Mau Mau terrorists carried out murderous attacks in the area north of Nairobi (cross).

AFRICAN NATIVES PROTEST

Start Two-Day Prayer Service Against Federation Plan

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 1 — African natives in Northern Rhodesia began two days of prayer today in an effort to balk formation of the Central African Federation proposed by the British Government. In Lusaka, the capital, a large number of Negro Government workers and Negro employes of commercial concerns left their work to join prayer services. In many cases they were reported to have been told by their white superiors that if they did not return they would be discharged.

The Northern Rhodesian African Congress, in opposing the federation and calling the prayer services, charged the federation would create a state dominated by white settlers that would likely develop into the same type of white supremacy society that exists in the Union of South Africa.

Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, in a speech last night, said the "great feature of the proposal is that it would take control out of the hands of London and place it in the hands of the people of Central Africa." The reference was to the white settlers, since few natives have a vote.

On that same day the governor-general of the Union of South Africa gave his assent to the drastic new criminal laws passed by the Malan government to fight the "non-violent revolution" of the natives, led by the African National congress.

In their discussion, Matlala told his neighbors that the natives of South Africa should be "free" and that the dues for belonging to the congress were two shillings six pense per year.

Someone called the police and Matlala was arrested for "incitement." Both natives testified against Matlala.

The penalty: eight lashes, a year at hard labor, and a fine of $1,400.

Jail First South African Native Under New Laws

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — (ANP) — Last Feb. 26 a native named Arthur Matlala had a political discussion with two other natives in their Johannesburg "location" or native quarter.

London Song Maligns Malan, Followers Feel

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, May 29—Dr. Daniel F. Malan, South Africa's racialist Prime Minister, who is in London for the coronation of Queen Elizabeth, has run into an embarrassment in the form of a song "Don't Malign Malan," sung nightly by an American Negro singer, Marie Bryant, in the London Hippodrome's current revue.

Dr. Malan's Nationalist followers here, and other whites, are fuming over the song, which pokes fun at South Africa's color bar, with international implications.

Die Transvaler, the Johannesburg Nationalist newspaper, today carried a story on its first page headlined "Negress' Satirical Song About Dr. Malan. Palace Approves It; Press Slander Follows." The story said: "A shocking song sung night after night by an American Negress is part of the provocation of South Africa on the eve of Britain's greatest festival—an occasion with which Britain particularly wants to promote goodwill in the Commonwealth. This 'wounding' representation, the paper said, was coupled with attacks on South Africa by a section of the British press which is giving 'screaming' publicity to the song episode.

"Don't Malign Malan," judged from the reported applause, is one of the most popular items in the Hippodrome's revue, which was passed by the Lord Chamberlain for presentation, and hence Die Transvaler's reference to the Palace. It was criticized by The Manchester Guardian on the ground that South Africa's color problems did not make suitable material for reviews. An official of the Lord Chamberlain's office, according to The Johannesburg Star, said that the revue "was censored by us as fit to be seen by the public" and that "we express no views on the desirability or otherwise of the item in question."

London's Sunday Express said it was "naughty of Stephen Mitchell to put on the show," adding that he should have better understanding than any American of the

Her Satire Riles Malan's Followers

The New York Times

Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan Marie Bryant, American singer

delicacies of this situation and its dangers to the empire."

In the song, Miss Bryant sings:

Don't malign Malan because he dislikes our tan.
We know that it's wrong to have a skin that's all brown,
And wrong to be born on the wrong side of the town.
It is quite right that our filthy old homes be burned down,
Malan is a wonderful man—Don't malign Malan,
He's doing the best he can."

Racialist Dr Malan Wins S. A. Elections

JOHANNESBURG, April 17 (R).—Dr Daniel Malan, whose National Party won the South African election with the biggest majority it has ever had, was expecting a message from the Governor General, Doctor Ernest Jansen, asking him to form a new government.

All Malan's old cabinet survived the election, most of them with increased majorities, and political observers do not expect anything more than a possible minor reshuffle of portfolios.

The first meeting of the parliament expected to be mid-June to pass the budget.

Malan appeared assured of a majority of 30 in the House of Assembly.

The South African election returns were completed at 16.30 local time today when the Nationalists retained the South-West Africa constituency of Etosha.

The final state of the parties was: Nationalists 94, United Party 57 and the Labour Party four.

One seat in Johannesburg City is vacant pending bye-election owing to the death of the Labour Party Leader, John Christie, during the campaign.

The Nationalists final majority over all the parties including three native representatives was 30.

This majority would be reduced to 29 if Labour retains Johannesburg City as expected.

No Renewal Of Passport Of Educator

JOHANNESBURG, May 11 (AP).—Officials confirmed today that the South African government has refused to renew the passport of Dr. Zachariah K. Matthews, South African Negro educator, a visiting professor at Union Theological Seminary in New York.

Officials refused to give reasons for the action, which means that Dr. Matthews must return home before next Wednesday or be without a valid passport. They would not say what lies ahead of the educator on his return.

Dr. Matthews recently told a Methodist Church missionary group at Buck Hills Falls, Pa., that the South African election which returned the government of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan to power was a victory for the "forces of reaction." He predicted that the non-white majority, which was not permitted to vote, would eventually win freedom because "no people will be satisfied to remain in bondage forever."

Zachariah K. Matthews

First to Get B. A.

Dr. Matthews, fifty one, was the first native to win the bachelor of arts degree from the University of South Africa and later became the first native head master of a high school. He won a Phelps-Stokes Fund scholarship and obtained the master's degree in anthropology at Yale University. In 1934 he went to the London School of Economics for two years' study.

Returning to his native land to teach at the University College of Fort Hare, where he subsequently became head of the Department of African Studies, Dr. Matthews became politically active. He was twice elected to the South African Native Representative Council—a powerless native body set up by the government to compensate for the natives' loss of franchise—which was dissolved by the Malan regime in 1950.

On Way Home

Pan American World Airways said in New York that Dr. Matthews and his wife were on board a Pan American air liner which left Idlewild Airport, Queens, on Friday. The company estimated that the couple would arrive in Johannesburg at 6:30 p. m. (12:30 p. m., E. D. T.) Saturday.

Malevolent Dr. Malan

South Africa's Prime Minister Daniel Malan sounded the lone sour note amid the gay Coronation festivities in London last week.

He displayed his usual bad manners at a press conference held a few minutes after stepping off a ship at Southampton.

Shouting his unshaken belief in white supremacy, the hard-bitten prime minister hurled defiance at liberal world opinion which frowns upon the antiquated racial policies his administration has inaugurated.

He referred to these critics as "busybodies" and expressed the opinion that "busybodyism is worse than communism."

Ironically, the very next night, Malan indulged in a bit of "busybodyism," of his own.

He took violent exception to a satirical song being sung by Marie Bryant, colored American star, on the stage of London's Hippodrome theatre.

Entitled "The Plea," the song runs:

"Don't malign Malan because he dislikes our tan.
We know that it's wrong to have a skin that's all brown
And wrong to be born on the wrong side

or town.

It is quite right that our filthy old homes be burned down,
Malan is a wonderful man
Don't malign Malan,
He's doing the best he can."

To Malan's chagrin, the song nightly receives the biggest round of applause in the popular revue.

He termed the number, "dirty, rotten, offensive and insulting" and demanded that its use on the public stage be prohibited.

But the government has wisely chosen to ignore the fuming South African racist.

Apparently official England is no fonder of "busybodies" than is malevolent Prime Minister Malan

Malan's Victory Is Viewed As Secession Forerunner

South African Walkout From Commonwealth Regarded as the Eventual Prospect

By C. L. SULZBERGER

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 17—The decisive electoral victory in South Africa of massive old Daniel F. Malan's Nationalist party must inevitably be the forerunner of significant changes in the Union's internal and external relationships. It can be assumed as inevitable that either Dr. Malan or his eventual successor as Prime Minister will start the rich Dominion along the road of a gradual step by step walkout from the British Commonwealth.

The 78-year-old Prime Minister assured this correspondent exactly three months ago in Capetown that he would not "force a republic on the country," although he thought that form of government would ultimately come about by constitutional means. He also expressed the view that such a republic would remain within the Commonwealth and sterling bloc.

However, J. G. Strydom is generally recognized not only as the power behind the throne in the present and re-elected Nationalist Administration but as the man who, whether he finally succeeds Dr. Malan in the formal position of Prime Minister or not, will accelerate the move toward republicanism and a complete break with the Commonwealth.

A Chain Secession Likely

It is therefore highly likely that during the next few years South Africa will cut all ties with London. This in turn may well ignite a vigorous reaction in the largely English-speaking province of Natal where there has been a good deal of talk about the need to secede from the Union if it in turn secedes from the Commonwealth.

Should Natal attempt to pull out there might be trougle—physical trouble. And the repercussions could well be embarrassing to Britain with her obvious desire to protect her supporters along the tip of Africa.

Judging from Dr. Malan's observations to the writer, it may be considered certain his—or any other Nationalist—Government will now try to squeeze Indian and aPkistani residents out of the Union, will remove political rights from the last non-white category retaining them (the so-called Cape Coloreds), and will push further toward authoritarianism under the guise of banning communism.

A Blow to Parliamentarianism

The Nationalist triumph was not the only one of the Afrikaner over the English-speaking citizen but of authoritarian instincts over Anglo-Saxon parliamentary methods of government. The dominant fundamentalist branches of the Dutch Reformed church in South Agfrica—operating through a secret society called the Broederbond, which controls both the Nationalist party and the key branches of Government—are bound to assert their philisophy.

This calls for curtailing of non-Protestant immigration and in effect encouragement for new German Lutheran settlers at the expense of British applicants. There is almost bound to be a turning back of the twentieth century clock along the lines once described by the distinguished historian, R. H. Tawney, who wrote:

"In the struggle between liberty and authority, Calvinism sacrificed liberty, not with reluctance but with enthusiasm."

It appears likely that the devoutly religious leadership of the Calvinist Nationalist party will work for a semitheocratic state in which liberalism and humanism will be increasingly out of place.

Embers of Warfare Smoldering

These trends, irksome to many of the white opponents of Dr. Malan, are bound also to make more dangerous the smoldering embers of race warfare in South Africa. The Union's population comprises 2,600,000 whites, 8,500,000 Negroes, 1,100,000 of mixed blood and 365,000 Asians.

Dr. Malan's rigid views on white supremacy as expressed through an incredibly tough segregation policy called apartheid are bound to stir up violent reaction among other races. Indeed, Indian, colored and Negro intellectuals have been quietly organizing for an emergency that, if it occurs, could some day make Kenya's ghastly Mau Mau troubles seem relatively mild.

All this directly affects the United States. The United States naturally does not like to contemplate the weakening of its British ally's Commonweath. Even more, it abhors the prospect of outbreaks of racial warfare that would infuriate all the non-white peoples of Asia as well as Africa. Finally, the Union is rapidly becoming the world's (and our) chief source of uranium. Were the uranium to be cut off as the result of any form of trouble it could seriously curtail planned stocks of atomic weapons.

PRETORIA STUDENTS DEMAND A REPUBLIC

Demonstrators Call That Aim of Victorious Nationalists

Parade in Streets

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRETORIA, South Africa, April 17—Nationalist students of Pretoria University paraded through the center of the capital today bearing republican flags. One declared the objectives of the Nationalist party were to transform South Africa into a republic and revive the tradition of the old Boer Transvaal and Free State Republics.

In a square center of the city the students were addressed by Nationalist leaders. J. G. Strydom, Minister of Lands, leader of the extreme republican wing of the Nationalist party, told the students that it was the youthfulness of the Nationalist party that accounted for its victory in the elections. Most new voters since the last election five years ago voted for the Nationalists, it is reported. The Nationalists increased their total vote over the last election by 150,000 and their opponents, the United and Labor parties, by 60,000.

94 Seats for Nationalists

The final election results give the Nationalists ninety-four seats in Parliament, the United party fifty-seven and the Labor party four. There are, in addition, three Cape Province native representatives in Parliament and there was no election in the Johannesburg city constituency because of the death of the Labor candidate. The election of a Labor candidate there is held considered certain and will increase the Labor party representation in Parliament to five and increase slightly the united front over-all majority in total votes received.

The Nationalists' increase in their Parliamentary majority from thirteen seats to twenty-nine resulted from the fact that the United party and the Labor party had their voters concentrated where they were not needed and Nationalist voters were better spread out through the constituencies. The Nationalists won because the South African electoral system is not an adequate device for registering the white South African political sentiment.

Victory for a Minority

The united front opposing Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan received just under 20,000 more votes than the Nationalists.

The total returns adjusted to include constituencies in which candidates were unopposed shows the Nationalists received 115,000 to 130,000 fewer votes than the united front.

The rector of Pretoria University said the public had chosen the color policy of the Nationalist party and that he desired to appear in public on this day.

Pretoria University is an Afrikans university and purely Nationalist. A Republican flag was flown in front of Teachers College.

The students demonstrated in favor of setting up a republic as soon as possible. One of the speakers, a newly elected member of parliament for a Pretoria city district, said that the Nationalist party had been put in power to govern permnaently.

Prime Minister Malan, who is at his home in Cape Province, is coming to Pretoria Wednesday for a series of cabinet meetings to prepare for the meeting of Parliament in July. He leaves in a month for the coronation in London and the conefrence of Commonwealth prime ministers. He has promised that there will be no declaration of a republic without a referendum.

South African court rules against Malan, upholds Reds' right

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (ANP)—A person must still be considered innocent until proven guilty, even in South Africa. The appeal court here last week ruled that the government cannot hamper movements of persons accused of being Communists without first giving them an opportunity to defend themselves.

Under the Suppression of Communism Law, the Daniel F. Malan government compiled a list of "named" Communists and restricted the activities of such persons by executive action. Those listed were denied a trial in open court.

The court held last week that the law contained nothing to deprive persons of the right to state their side of their case to the government before having their activities curtailed

Toward Unity for Africa

Representative Consultation to Include African Leaders Urged

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

As reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Aug. 12, the Prime Minister of South Africa, Dr. Malan, has again raised the question of the interrelation of problems in all African territories. He suggests the need for broad consultation to evolve "an all-Africa policy," based on "an Africa charter." These are Dr. Malan's formulations, and they are significant in their implications.

The very concept of a continent-wide approach to the problems of colonial Africa and those of the Union of South Africa is in itself significant if only because of the size of the continent.

Everything depends upon the spirit and the imagination with which consultation is undertaken and the willingness to apply the lessons of contemporary history. The more serious issues in Africa have come into existence within a comparatively very short time. With the possible exception of South Africa, nowhere are the roots of the difficulties extraordinarily deep. Change and adjustment are still possible and security for all races in Africa has not yet become impossible.

Achievements Noted

The modern problems of Africa are not beyond the impact of intelligence and the goodwill of serious, responsible men. Africa need not, indeed should not, be a repetition of the modern experience of parts of Asia. It is still possible to make new history in that continent in which all may rejoice. In Tanganyika, the Belgian Congo, Uganda, the Gold Coast and Nigeria and in the Transkeian area of South Africa, to mention but a few areas, there is enough solid achievement to impart confidence for the future.

The proposal for consultation may therefore be a step in the direction that is required in Africa. The question is, how broad and inclusive will the consultation be? It may be assumed that Dr. Malan envisages consultation among Britain, France, Belgium and Portugal as colonial powers and the Union of South Africa. But surely the confused and dangerous situation in parts of Africa calls for consultation on the broadest possible scale among all who are responsibly related to the continent. In those areas where crises exist at this moment, only broad and racially inclusive consultations can be of any help.

To state the proposal for consultation in its most symbolic and dramatic form, there is a great deal to be gained for the peace and prosperity of Africa by a serious meeting, say of Dr. Malan, Prime Minister of South Africa, and Dr. Nkrumah, Prime Minister of the Gold Coast. This idea may sound fantastic to some, but it is seriously suggested, in view of the fact that the future of the white man in Africa and the essential and inevitable progress of Africans can only be planned in this way if a more violent explosion is to be avoided.

Character of Conflict

The character of the racial conflict in South Africa and in other parts of the continent today makes clear the need for the removal of the impasse which keeps white and black leaders apart. Conversations directed with sincere confidence and goodwill toward existing problems in southern as well as other parts of Africa are urgently needed.

In several parts of Africa the reasons for the present atmosphere of violence and antagonism go deep on both sides and they must be frankly faced. The desire for security by both white and black is real and everlasting and cannot be solved by either side alone. The solutions must be sought after and accepted by all concerned if the effort to apply them is to have reasonable possibility of success.

The limited discussions and decisions concerning Africa which have in the past taken place in Europe or in Africa, without Africans, are considerably out of date and no longer adequate. Africans must be included in the effort to find ways and means for dealing with the serious problems which some of those former decisions and the subsequent march of events have created.

If Africa is a problem for the Western powers and if Africans are a problem for white people living within Africa, it must be clearly borne in mind that these powers and those Europeans in Africa are problems at least as great for the African people. It is therefore in the interest of all to find ways and means for overcoming the increasingly intolerable inner conflicts. The resulting unity would also become a more effective force against the Communist enemy. A beginning will be made when, on a basis of mutual respect for the sincerity, dignity and welfare of all, leaders come together in inclusive and representative consultation.

MAX YERGAN.

Ossining, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1953.

'Cape Colored' Status Is Up In Money, Down in Prestige

By Hugh Latimer

London Observer News Service

CAPETOWN, South Africa—For the first time in the two-year-old constitutional crisis in South Africa over the rights of voters of mixed blood — or "coloreds," as they are called here—the views of the coloreds themselves are in the limelight.

The Cape coloreds are arguing over which of two men has the better right to represent them. The men, George Golding and Robert Van Der Ross—are both moderates and both school teachers.

Colored politics here swing from revolution to ultra-respectable conservatism.

It is impossible to understand that without knowing something of the background of the people.

They number 1,171,000, and are probably the largest mixed race in the world to remain unmingled with the surrounding peoples. They are obout three quarters European-African and one quarter Eurasian.

Dutch settlers who entered what is now Cape Western Province in the seventeenth century found only Hottentots and Bushmen. The Dutch brought in slaves from West Africa and Madagascar, Java and Ceylon.

In the first 20 years of settlement, 75 percent of children born to slave women had European fathers. Mixing with slaves was soon forbidden, but both mixing and marriage with freed Eurasians continued down the centuries and was not forbidden until the Nationalists came to power in 1948.

Meanwhile, the Bushmen were exterminated or disappeared. The Hottentots soon began to hire themselves out as laborers to the white farmers, intermarried with the Cape coloreds, and have disappeared as a separate race in this way.

Islam was brought to the Cape by Indonesian slaves and political prisoners. The Cape "Malays," about 80,000 strong, still practice it. However, the amount of Malay blood in the "Malays" is now very small. Most of their blood is European.

When the British settlers came in about 1820, they engendered a fresh racial mixture, this time with the Bantu, the Africans of today. Their descendants are to be found in the Eastern Cape.

In the Western Cape undernourishment, tuberculosis, the system of part-payment in tots of wine, and the effect of tin-shack housing have had a deleterious effect on the coloreds. A colored man's expectation of life in South Africa is only 41 years, and a woman's 44 years, against 63 and 68 for Europeans.

The lot of the common laborer has probably improved since before the war. But the "apartheid" philosophy of racial segregation has hit the ambitious colored man more heavily than anyone else.

Once he attended the same school, worshiped at the same church and lived in the same street as the white man. Now the colored printers and Malay tailors are being pushed out of their occupation by the whites, while the native African, at lower wages, takes over chauffeurs' and building workers' jobs.

The colored women are preferred to all others as domestics and the whiter ones "pass" as European shopgirls for a few years before marriage. There are an increasing number of typists.

Altogether, the colored family is better off financially than ever before; but it has suffered a distinct drop in status, and knows it.

'Separate but unequal'

While the rest of the world is moving at a stepped-up pace to accept all men as equals, South Africa's Prime Minister Daniel Malan is busy trying to push the hands of the clock back.

He has introduced in that nation's House of Assembly a bill that would make legal his policy of "separate but unequal."

The measure would throw out court rulings that colored passengers cannot be barred from white railroad waiting rooms, when equal colored facilities are not available.

At the same time, Malan's labor Minister B. J. Schoeman, appeared before the assembly in opposition to a bill that would have permitted colored workers to form their own unions.

Under present law they are barred from unions which have white members. Schoeman pleaded that South Africa's colored workers have not yet "reached a state of development where the government could safely grant recognition to their trade unions."

The fact is the number of skilled colored workers in South Africa has mushroomed from a quarter million to more than a million.

Under present policy, their services can be obtained for one-tenth the cost of a white artisan. South African employers want to keep this profitable discrimination.

Yet Malan cries with anquish over criticisms of his harsh racial policies that echo from outside.

South Africa's prime minister is naive indeed if he thinks the rest of the world is going to stand by calmly unruffled as he sneeringly thumbs his nose at human progress.

Slave Labor Reported In South Africa

GENEVA, Switzerland — (ANP) — The UN Commission on Racial Discrimination in South Africa last week reported forced labor in South Africa as revealed recently in a secret memorandum forwarded to the commission by the African National Congress and South African Indian National Congress from Capetown, Union of South Africa.

The memorandum formally charged the Malan administration in South Africa with "violating the

fundamental human rights of the 10,000,000 non-white people of South Africa to participate in democratic self-government and to share the land and wealth of their motherland."

The memorandum further stated that the United Nations, under the terms of its charter, is bound to take measures to promote "respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedom for all without distinction, in South Africa."

The African and Indian National Congresses had charged:

"The most onerous, unashamed and deliberate discrimination is and has for many years been practiced against the non-white peoples as a matter of fixed government policy. This policy and these practices have not been abated, but on the contrary have been intensified by the South African government since it was admitted to the United Nations and deposited its instrument of ratification of the United Nations Charter on November 7, 1945."

Gandhi's Son Out of Prison

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa —(AP)— Manilal Gandhi, 61-year-old son of the late Mahatma, was released from Pretoria prison Sunday after serving 38 days of a 50-day sentence imposed for violation of racial regulations at the Germiston African settlement on Dec. 8.

Gandhi said he would issue a statement within a few days about the treatment of non-whites in jail.

UNIONS SAY MALAN AIMS TO END THEM

Ex-Labor Secretary Accuses South African Regime—Bids Labor Fight for Life

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa Oct. 31—Controversy is raging in the Union of South Africa over the Malan Government's intentions toward the trade unions. Ivan L. Walker, former Secretary for Labor and a Conservative in politics, has reiterated his charge that the Nationalist Government plans to destroy the free trade unions. This charge has been denied by government spokesmen.

Mr. Walker said that if the independent trade unions did not unite to stop the Government from removing elected trade union officials from office trade unionism would cease to exist in South Africa.

Mr. Walker said the trade union movement was being intimidated and had become resigned to its own piecemeal destruction by the Government. Trade unionists, he said, had had ample warning of the Nationalist Government's attitude toward free trade unions and since the Government had been returned to a second term of office all pretence had been dropped. Capable trade union officials were being deprived of their livelihood regularly.

Under the Suppression of Communism Act, the liquidator had so far placed 516 names on the list, he said. Of this number fifty-three were officials of free trade unions.

About 100 persons, including many trade union officials, had been served with banning notices and ordered not to attend meetings, Mr. Walker said. (Under this law the Government has power to name anyone a Communist and forbid him from occupying any office or attending any meetings, or face trial in open court.)

"The free trade unions will not preserve their organizations unless they fight with every lawful means," Mr. Walker concluded. "No purpose will be served by secret deputations to ministers. Petitions, no matter how widely signed, will secure no relief. Collaborating in the furthering of industrial legislation with a minister who frankly states that he proposes to separate the white and colored members of well-conducted trade unions spells disaster. It spells trade union suicide."

B. J. Schoeman, Minister of Labor, on Sept. 24 told the Transvaal Nationalist party convention that the Government would go ahead with its policy of rooting out Communists from key positions in the trade unions.

The Government's policy was to apply apartheid—race separation—to trade unions, Mr. Schoeman said. Trade unions were an essential protection for the workers. But Communists, who, by seizing control of so mighty a movement, could paralyze the country must be rooted out.

Patrick B. Duncan, son of a former Governor General of South Africa; Miss Freda Troup, author of the book "In Face of Fear," which is about the Rev. Michael Scott, an Anglican missionary who has championed the cause of the African native, and Miss Betty du Toit, former trade union secretary, surrendered today to the police to serve prison terms for taking part in non-white defiance of the "unjust" laws last December.

In a joint statement they said:

"Although we believe that our appeal had every chance of success on the grounds that the proclamation under which we were convicted was ultra vires [transcending authority], the circumstances which decided our original action are unchanged.

"Our participation in the defiance campaign was prompted by our deep and serious concern about the apartheid [race segregation] measures of the Union Government. Since our conviction there has been no abatement in the Government's efforts to widen the gulf between white and non-white, but, on the contrary, they have been pushing through their apartheid policy with increasing ruthlessness."

The three abandoned their appeal against their convictions, which was to have been heard Monday. Mr. Duncan will serve a sentence of 100 days and the two women twenty-five days each.

UNIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Since the Union of South Africa passed the Suppression of Communism Act in 1950, prohibiting Communists from holding positions in trade unions or in the public service, there have been charges that the Nationalist Government of Prime Minister Malan plans to destroy the free trade unions. This accusation, which the Government denies, is now repeated by Ivan L. Walker, former Secretary for Labor. Under the anti-Communist law the Liquidator (sinister word) may order a trade union officer to leave his post if he is convinced the official is a Communist. So far, according to Mr. Walker, the Liquidator has placed 516 names on the list, of which fifty-three were officials of free trade unions.

Many white trade unionists in the Union of South Africa are opposed to the policies of Apartheid (race separation) and the Government has applied its policy to the trade unions.

Here, then, are two policies—anti-communism and segregation—which affect trade unions and their leaders and which dovetail quite neatly. It would perhaps be expecting too much of governmental human nature to believe that the ban against Communists might not, on occasion, be extended to non-Communist trade union leaders who happen to be anti-segregation. To what extent Government officials may have acted arbitrarily in enforcing the anti-Communist law we may not know without an examination of the case records and the procedures before the courts where such cases had been appealed.

Meanwhile, the problem of South African racial policies is on the agenda of the United Nations General Assembly. The forthcoming debate may perhaps throw light on the procedure of the Liquidator's office and answer many questions, particularly whether trade union officials may be removed as a result of secret Government proceedings which deny the accused the right of defense.

SOUTH AFRICA BARS U. N. MANDATE PACT

But Leaves Door Ajar on Talks on South-West Africa Issue —India Move Augurs

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 6—South Africa said here today that she would be glad to discuss the status of South-West Africa with the United States, Britain and France, but not with the United Nations. The area concerned, a former German colony was turned over to South Africa as a mandate in 1920.

G. P. Jooste, chief of the South African delegation, told the General Assembly's Trusteeship Committee that some progress, though not definitive, had been made in talks between his Government and an ad hoc (special) committee set up three years ago by the General Assembly. This committee was to seek ways and means of transferring responsibility for the administration of South-West Africa to the United Nations. The South African delegate left the door open for further talks, and urged that the ad hoc committee be granted greater legal authority so as to widen the scope of the talks.

India immediately made it known that she and Burma would propose a resolution calling for the setting up of a special committee, with wider authority than the old, to explore the latter and, if possible, carry on further talks with South Africa.

The Indian move was a surprise. For one thing it apeared that the resolution actually had been prepared by others. It had been circulated by Thailand, Pakistan, Denmark, Syria and Brazil in an effort to widen the sponsorship. India received a copy only this morning.

There was concern among other delegates that the very fact that India had proposed it would have the effect of alienating the Capetown Government. The South Africans have repeatedly said that there was considerable public suspicion in their country of anything emanating from India. Sources close to the Pakistani delegation indicated that they would have been glad to remove their name from the list of sponsors if it had meant that the resolution had a better chance of acceptance by the South Africans. Both India and Pakistan have long attacked South Africa for her treatment of people of Indian origin.

The South African delegation reportedly was upset that India had initiated a resolution before having heard South Africa's position.

In his speech Mr. Jooste said that in the opinion of his Government the United Nations had no legal right to claim inheritance of territories mandated by the League of Nations. He said that his Government agreed that there was international responsibility involved, but that the responsibility was between his nation and the nations that originally had conferred the mandate, later confirmed by the League of Nations.

Mr. Jooste made it clear that South Africa feared she might lose control of the area under United Nations auspices.

India Warns Of Further Race Unrest

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., (INS)—India warned the UN last week that South Africa's "apartheid" or racial segregation policies will only lead to further unrest and resistance by the non-white peoples.

Speaking in the special political committee, Indian Representative R. Dayal predicted that "the struggle against discrimination will not cease." He said all of Africa's non-Europeans should be given equal rights in accord with the UN charter.

Dayal spoke on the item dealing with the racial situation in South Africa. The Union Government maintains that the debate is beyond UN competence, since the subject is an internal matter of South Africa.

FEARS OF RACE RIFT BESET SOUTH AFRICA

Observers See an Explosion Within a Few Years if Malan Regime Presses Policies

NATIVES ARE ORGANIZING

Ouster of White Man Replacing Equality as Goal—Left Wing Plays Increasing Role

By C. L. SULZBERGER
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Jan. 20—Responsible diplomats are beginning to predict that unless South Africa alters her present racial policy there will be an explosion in this country within the next few years. Observers who once calculated that any disruption could be staved off for perhaps another quarter of a century have revised their estimates.

There are 2,600,000 whites ing the Union's majority popu tion of 8,500,000 Negroes, 1,100,0 coloreds (persons of mixed blood) and 365,000 Asians, mainly Indians.

The whites are openly at odds, while the leaders of the blacks and browns are drawing together.

Historically speaking, there have always been two attitudes on race in South Africa.

The early Boer settlers created republics with democratic constitutions, in many ways advanced for their time but based on a "Europeans only" concept.

The ancestors of today's Afrikanders came to South Africa at approximately the same time as today's Negro tribes were pushing in from the north. Between them they crushed the indigenous Hottentot and bushman. Thus the Afrikander feels this is as much his land as it is the "natives'." The "voortrekkers" who pioneered northward in covered wagons to escape the British established their republics without conceiving of equality between black and white.

Political Equality the Aim

The British, who came later, legislated for all colors when they set up responsible government. The original "Cape formula"—now in the discard—called for political equality between men of like minimal educational and economic standards, regardless of color.

This cleavage of views has been carried on by the 100 per cent Afrikander Nationalists on the one hand and the largely English-speaking United party on the other—although for the moment even Opposition liberals are not advocating racial equality because they believe it would lose votes.

Right-wing Afrikanders, all in the Nationalist ranks, consider the Negroes more as animals than as human beings. The liberals in the United party—a minority—think the natives are the potential intellectual equals of the white, although it is recognized that the vast majority still are extremely backward.

The post-World-War II revolutions, during which twelve new independent nations were established and colonial empires waned, have had natural repercussions in South Africa. Just as these influences were echoing here, the Government of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan established apartheid.

This word, significantly and properly pronounced "apart-hate," has brought things to a climax. Segregation already was in practice before Dr. Malan ousted Field Marshall Jan Christiaan Smuts. Now it is in rampant advance. Miscegenation is illegal, and each racial group is forced into its own registered stratum of society.

Separate Entrances

There are separate entrances for whites and nonwhites in railway stations and post offices. Residential areas, schools and restuarants are cordoned off even more rigidly. Economically this is a great strain since, for example, the country must establish dual systems of transportation.

Unions are being split into black and white groups. Salaries are based on color rather than ability—in exactly comparable jobs the minimum annual pay of a Negro policeman is £96 ($268.80), of colored and Indians £120 ($336), and of whites £180 ($504).

Native "reserves" similar to Indian reservations in the United States, which have been established for years, represent only 13 per cent of the Union's land area. The African Negro, a poor farmer who has not yet been taught well, ruins his land.

Meanwhile, new health standards introduced by the while rulers and other favtors have helped to increase the populations in the reserves. Thousands of Negro men work in towns and mines. As a result polygamy, which alsways has been a native custom, remains a common practice on reserves overpopulated with women. More and more children are born annually, and the reserves are becoming increasingly overcrowded.

Curious devices are practiced to permit native workers in the cities and mines to "let off steam." There are tribal dances, undoubtedly enjoyed by performer and spectator. There are "factional" (inter-tribal) fights encouraged at Pretoria — under police supervision, to prevent maiming or killing.

Connot Own Land

The black man is not allowed to own land away from his reserve. He can only rent the usufruct. Farm labor often is employed on a sharecropping basis, without cash pay.

The Negro press is controlled by white interests. The native cannot votes, and are represented politically by three whites in the House of Assembly — the Parliament's real center of power — and four Senators. Qualified Negroes of the Cape Province were permitted to vote on the same list as whites until 1936. Now even the coloreds are going to be disenfranchised by Dr. Malan if he can manage it.

This situation has produced a vigorous reaction and the Left is in the ascendancy. As Father Trevor Huddleston says, "Liberal" opinion counts for little among the natives because it has no means of making decisions effective.

The reason diplomats expect trouble sooner rather than later is not simply because of conditions in South Africa but because an organization has been formed to combat them. At the head of this is the "Franchise Action Committee," made up of Negroes, Indians and colored, plus few whites. It is openly dominated by the African National Congress and the South African Indian Congress, and there is no doubt also that extreme Leftist and Communist elements are edging into controlling positions.

Moderate Leader Ousted

The African Congress is headed by Chief Luthuli, who is considered 'statutory Communist" under the Government's legal definitions. He replaced Dr. J. S. Moroka, who was ousted for being too moderate. On the other hand, Y. M. Dadoo, a leftist Indian, was a power in the committee but was forced to resign for being a "Communist." Y. A. Cachalia, another Indian member, predicts intensified "defiance" of the Government.

These groups touched off a campaign last year to defy apartheid. Violence resulted in some areas. When the Government sought to disenfranchise the colored population in Cape Province, the resistance movement gained force, with deliberate violations of segregation decrees. The Government reacted by mass jailings. This seemed to suit the defiance group, which encouraged more than 8,000 volunteer supporters to serve short sentences rather than pay fines.

None of them has been a "repeater." Obviously, a well-coordinated supervisory committee wants as many trusted adherents as possible to be united for future action by common prison experience.

Negroes and Indians, formerly at loggerheads, are drawing together in common isolation. The natives, who once dreamed of a maximum of racial equality, now talk of expelling the white man.

MAU MAU KNIVES SOLD IN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Feb. 27—The Nationalist newspaper Die Transvaler reports from Windhoek in the South-West Africa trust territory an extraordinarily large sale to native Africans in South-West Africa of the faborite weapon of the Kenya Mau Mau secret society with which its members are committed most of their murders.

Major Hans van Vuuren, the paper states, is investigating the matter for the police.

The natives of South-West Africa, like the Kikuyus of Kenya, hold that their tribal lands have been alienated to provide large estates for the whites. There have been some cases of trouble. Journalists in Capetown, for example, told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that he had caught a native attacking the journalist's sister with a spade and had horsewhipped the native until he begged for mercy.

The weapon referred to in the Transvaler dispatch is a harvesting knife with a blade sixteen inches long. The paper says that traveling salesmen reported the sale at Grotfontein of 6,000 such knives. The police are reported to be helpless as there as there are no laws against natives purchasing such knives.

South-West Africa is a United Nations trust territory under South African trusteeship, but the Union Government does not report to the United Nations nor permit it to exercise any authority.

The 1951 census showed 149,000 whites in the area and an estimated 380,000 African natives. The natives have no representation and, although the area is officially a trust territory, the full South African segregation and white supremacy system is in force.

The Meaning of Malan's Victory In South Africa

THE white electorate in the Union of South Africa, which is dominant, has decided that there will be no compromise in meeting and adjusting itself to the growing native nationalism on the continent. This fact was underscored by the resounding victory in the general elections by Premier MALAN's party. The result will have important repercussions among the Africans.

What Malan and his associates sought, a mandate to go forward with rigid segregation and constitutional policies, has now been achieved by a *majority* vote of a white *minority* which has gained power by intolerable oppression of the natives. The lot of the African and other nonwhites will become unhappier, bad as it is now. The ruling whites number just over two and a half million, while the Africans are ten million strong.

The MALAN victory will not lessen the tension in such places as Kenya, where the Mau Mau uprisings are only symtomatic of a continent-wide conviction that foreign white overlordship must be eliminated if Africans are to have any chance for advancement from serfdom.

In West Africa, Gold Goast and Nigeria particularly, where marked political improvements have been won, there will be renewed demands for early self-government.

The Union of South Africa has resisted world opinion and tentative efforts of the United Nations, claiming that what goes on there is an "internal affair" beyond the scope of the world organization.

But the peace of the continent and even of the world, eventually, is threatened by MALAN and his cohorts. The world cannot long remain indifferent to that threat.

Son of Ghandi Found Guilty of Breaking South African Apartheid Law

GERMISTON, South Africa, — (ANP) Manilal Gandhi, son of the late famed Mohandes K. Ghandi, great leader of India, was sentenced to 50 days or $140 last week for breaking the apartheid (racial segregation) laws of the Union of South Africa.

Also sentenced were five whites including the son of a former general of South Africa. This son, Patrick Duncan, received the stiffest sentence—$280 or 100 days. The others drew lesser sentences.

All have been participants and leaders in the non-violent campaign which includes Africans as well as the Indians and whites against the jim-crow laws of the union. They entered a native reserve without passes. Standing with crutches to aid him, Duncan addressed Africans in their own tongue.

In his testimony to the court Duncan stated:

"I wished to show there were at least some white people who were prepared to co-operate on the basis of equality with the African national and Indian congresses".

The non-violent campaign began June 6, 1952 in South Africa.

CRISIS BILL VOTED BY SOUTH AFRICANS

Senate Gets Measure Allowing Dictatorial Rule — Bid to U. S. Negroes Charged

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Feb. 16—The House of Assembly adopted today the public safety bill, which gives the Government dictatorial powers in it declares an emergency. The measure was sent to the Senate, where it will be voted automatically since the Opposition United party is supporting the Nationalists on the issue.

C. R. Swart, Minister of Justice, read to the house a report of a speech made in Chicago by one Dr. Zakariah Mathews, who was quoted as having said: "The time has come when we will not ask for freedom but will take it."

Mr. Swart accused Dr. Mathews of having appealed to United States Negroes for aid against the South African Government. The Minister, who was attacking Opposition demands that he consult with native leaders, denied that there were any who were both moderate and had a following. He added that all those who had a following were "lawbreakers" and "fanatics."

William Stuart, one of the natives' three white representatives in Parliament, declared during a denunciation of the public safety bill that South Africas national income had reached about £1,200,000,000 ($6,300,000,000) annually, but that the natives were receiving only £32,000,000 of this a year. There are approximately 8,000,000 natives and 2,500,000 whites in the Union.

'Declaration of War' Seen

Brian Bunting, a Communist and also a representative of natives, asserted: "This bill serves as a declaration of war on the non-European people of this country. In bringing forward this bill the Minister of Justice is declaring that a state of war exists in this country and he is asking for war powers in a civil war against a majority of the population."

During a debate today in the Capetown University's summer school, Prof. G. H. Durrant of Natal University declared that the English-speaking section of the South African population had a growing conviction that there was nothing for it to do but leave.

Professor Durrant, who discussed the plight of the something in excess of 1,000,000 citizens of the Union whose language is English, was quoted as stating: "There is a growing conviction among English-speaking people that the only thing they can do is get out. But they are part of South Africa. They cannot be uprooted without suffering a bitter loss, from which they would never recover."

Professor Durrant said that since 1936 the Afrikaners' idea of the state had been modeled on the theories of the Nazis.

"A state that exists solely for the furtherance of the Afriganer Volk is one to which the English-speaking South African cannot give his loyalty," he added.

The experiment of fusing the two elements of the population, the speaker continued, is now failing and Afrikaners who have English culture—graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, for example—are regarded as alien to their own people. The English-speaking elements feel a sense of having done a wrong to the Boer Republics and are ashamed to speak up for their own cause, he said.

On the other hand, Prof. J. F. Burger said that from the Afrikaner's standpoint, the greatest threat was the rise of the Negro people and their demand for equality. Professor Burger said that he wanted to see the non-Europeans advance, but that he was opposed to their being in the position of political dominance that would result if they were granted equality.

"The Afrikaner has decided that he will not perish in this country," he added.

Africa In Turmoil

(In this article, another in a series giving a first-hand report of the problems keeping Africa in turmoil, Pulitzer Prize Winning Reporter Malcolm Johnson describes the racial segregation question which has the Union of South Africa in an uproar.)

By MALCOLM JOHNSON
(International News Service Staff Correspondent)
(World Copyright, 1953, By INS)

JOHANNESBUG, South African—(INS)—South Africa is faced with what its high commissioner, Dr. A. L. Geyer, describes as "the most complex multi-racial problem in the world."

It is a problem which seemingly defies solution and the present South African government's approach to it has become a subject of world controversy, bitterly debated in the United Nations.

The problem is further complicated by the fact that South Africa's ruling class—the slightly more than 2 1-2 million whites—cannot themselves agree, but are beset with many frictions, antagonisms and political differences.

But on one point they are united—that political control of the country must be retained by the white population at all cost. They do not call it "white supremacy" in just those words, but it means the same thing and to them, they say, it is simply a question of survival.

There are, however, violent differences on how this may be achieved in peace and harmony, and at the same time raise the standards of the native black population which now has little or no voice in the government.

On this point there is strong opposition to the Nationalist party now in power, headed by Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan, and its policy of apartheid, or separation of the races.

The opposition led by the United party, already is engaged in an all-out campaign to unseat the Malan government in the forthcoming elections in April.

United party leaders say they regard the coming election as perhaps the most critical in the country's history because of the increasing gravity of the racial problem, as marked by an organized campgaign of passive resistance by natives and a series of fatal riots.

They charge bitterly that the spreading violence and the increasing criticism of South Africa in the court of world opinion have government's "oppressive and repressive" measures designed to control the natives.

The Malan adherents retort that they at least have a positive policy whereas their opponents deal only in vague generalities and pussyfooting statements on the racial question.

The opposition contends that its policy is one of moderation, of differences in approach and method in dealing with the situation.

Judging from their own statements to this correspondent, the two parties are by no means poles apart in their over-all views. The United party spokesmen are on record as favoring what they call "Social and residential segregation" of the races, but they also advocate what they term gradual "integration of the natives" into the expanding economy of the country.

In their attacks on the Malan government and the nationalists, "nats," as they call them, among the mildest epithets hurled by the opposition are "stupid," "fanatical," "shortsighted" and "pigheaded."

The Nationalists draw their chief support from the farmers and rural districts, consisting principally of the Afrikaans-speaking people of Dutch, French Huguenot and German descent. The party advocates a republic and complete severance from the British commonwealth of nations, whereas, the United party, supported largely by South Africans of English heritage, wants to stay in the commonwealth.

For all their differences of opinion, however, both groups are haunted by the fear of being engulfed by a tidal wave of natives, who number 8 1-2 million as against the 2 1-2 million whites.

That is why, they say, they can not even consider at this time giving the natives anything like political equality.

Besides, they argue, the natives are not equipped to assume political responsibility, as millions of them are but a step removed from savagery and still cling to their primitive tribal customs.

(Next week—Some Parallels with U. S. history.)

South African Lines Drawn In Race Fight

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 15 (AP).—The battle lines in South Africa's fateful general election were drawn finally today. Nearly 300 candidates have been nominated for 156 parliamentary seats.

Spokesmen of the two main parties—the ruling Nationalists of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan and the opposition United Party led by J. G. N. Strauss—expressed confidence in victory April 15. Most foreign diplomatic observers agree the odds slightly favor Malan.

The outcome is sure to influence relations between the black and white and mixed races, not only in the union but also throughout the restless territories of the African continent, for many years to come.

Campaigning thus far has been exceptionally restrained. There seems to be a clear awareness that grave and formidable days lie ahead.

The electorate faces the basic issue underlying all white politics here: How to preserve the supremacy of the nation's 2½ million whites over 10 million non-whites who, for the first time in the union's 43-year history, are developing an articulate, organized political movement.

The Nationalist and the United Parties agree that white supremacy should be maintained, but they differ over how to do it.

In their five years of government, the Nationalists have taken wide powers to tighten their grip on the country as a whole—sometimes to cries of "Fascism" from their political opposition to all Malan's race laws, figuring stern measures have the support of most white voters. Strauss pledged if he would examine the issue of race and color. And in doing so he has undertaken to seek the cooperation of all including non-whites.

South African Letter

Racial Hostility and Locked Doors

How do the segregation policies of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's Nationalist government affect the day-to-day life of South Africa's citizens? A resident of Capetown, who wishes to remain anonymous, makes the following observations in a letter to a member of the New York Herald Tribune staff.

To win the election, the Nationalists used every known, and some hitherto unknown, ruses to retain power, and although they have a substantial majority of seats, they still represent less than half the voters. This is because the electoral system favors the country seats at the expense of those in urban areas. Moreover, shortly before the election, the boundaries of all seats the Nats held with small majorities were rearranged to insure the return of a Nationalist candidate.

They now propose a law reducing the voting age to eighteen, which will make the party practically election-proof, as their supporters—the farming communities—are blessed with very large families.

Some Notes

As regards life in general here, the following notes may be of interest. The colored people or half-castes, live chiefly in Cape Province and especially in the Capetown area. This is because a great many of them are the descendants of the original Dutch settlers of 300 years ago and the Malay slaves these settlers brought from the East Indies when they found the native Hottentots unreliable.

In Natal, instead of these half-castes, they have a large Indian community, sprung from the coolies who were introduced to work in the sugar plantations and who now own nearly half the city of Durban and are regarded as a menace to the Europeans. As for Transvaal, which is the city of Johannesburg, they have only the native, or black man, to deal with, and a few Indians, colored and Chinese.

Many of these colored folk are highly skilled workers, but the natives, of which there are great numbers in and around Capetown, do all the laboring work. Nevertheless, many of them are also employed as drivers of private cars, garage attendants, domestic servants and particularly as chefs and waiters in hotels and restaurants.

Europeans and colored in town each have their own districts. This is a modern development, as the older parts of Capetown and suburbs are very mixed. It was to do away with this race mixture that the much-discussed Group Areas Act was passed.

The natives live in locations on the outskirts of the town. These locations are really model villages and are a great credit to the Capetown City Council. There is another side to the picture, however. During recent years, the influx of natives attracted by the possibility of obtaining well-paid work has been so great, that the authorities are faced with a difficult problem.

Although no natives are allowed in urban areas without a permit, they are smuggled in by unscrupulous agents, who collect high fees and leave them to fend for themselves. This results in the so-called evil and unauthorized Pondokkie (hut) settlements, consisting of horrible ramshackle huts made of anything the unfortunate residents can find, chiefly old flattened oil containers, rusty corrugated iron, cardboard and even old newspapers. The sufferings of these poor people in bad weather, and without sanitation or other amenities, may easily be imagined.

Changed Conditions

I am told that until a few years go, the attitude of the native and colored people toward the Europeans was uniformly obsequious, and there was a mutual feeling of confidence and respect. In those days, people never worried about locking their doors day or night, and had no misgivings in leaving their homes and children in charge of native or colored servants.

From my own experience, most non-whites are still very respectful and usually address you as "Master" or "Baas" according to whether they are English or Afrikaans-speaking. But a good many, especially those who have risen in the world or have been indoctrinated with advanced political or social views, are distinctly hostile.

The colored people themselves are divided roughly into two religious groups, Moslem and Christian. The Moslems call themselves Malays and include the better-class coloreds. Most small shops in town are owned by Moslems or Indians. The latter dominate the fruit and vegetable trade, and some are very rich.

On Segregation

Now that the government is firmly in the saddle there is nothing to prevent it going on with its segregation policy, which together with the existing "pass" and "curfew" laws, so hated by the natives, may lead to some racial trouble. However, at present, there is no feeling of impending disaster, notwithstanding the successful efforts of the Nationalist party to frighten people into voting for them in the late election with the bogy of a black and colored insurrection.

Of course, there is already a lot of race segregation, which is taken as a matter of course especially on the railways and in the postoffices.

There can be no doubt that a spirit of unrest has arisen recently among the non-Europeans, but it should be realized that many are laboring under a genuine grievance. White skilled workers are paid much higher wages than colored men doing similar work. How can one withhold sympathy from a native who, after studying for many years and obtaining a university degree, is unable to obtain anything but menial work?

Natives Fight Police Squad In Nyasaland

JOHANNESBURG, Union of South Africa—(ANP)—Police, out to get a group of native African demonstrators, ran into a surprise barrage of local artillery—spears, stones and arows—last week in the village of Citira, located on the Zombo-Limbo road in Nyasaland.

Two natives were killed and several wounded in the battle of primitive weapons against modern artillery. Two policemen were wounded, and one had his thumb bitten.

NATIVE LEADERS

This was one of a series of miniature riots and disturbances here and in other villages in Nyasaland. It appears that native leaders ride on bicycle or automobile from place to place to stir up their followers.

In the Citira section natives responded with "come and get them" when police demanded that they give up leaders of the so-called disturbances.

Race Bars 4 Children From School

The racial issue was raised again last week in South Africa when four children in a family at Vanderbijl were denied admission to two white schools until their parents can produce proof that their children are of "pure European descent." The oldest, a 17-year-old girl had been attending high school. The others, aged 13, 11 and six, were in primary school.

It was reported that the school board had a document describing the mother of the children as colored. The father said although he was a poor man, he would fight the decision all the way to the Supreme Court, if necessary.

White, Negro and colored (mixed breed) children are strictly segregated in the schools of South Africa under the Malan white supremacy government.

South African 'Racial Bias' Is Protested

By John Worrall
London Observer News Service

CAPE TOWN.—In a memorandum sent by the African National Congress and South African Indian Congress to the United Nations Commission on Racial Discrimination in South Africa, the South African government is charged with "violating the fundamental human rights of the 10 million non-white people of South Africa to participate in democratic self-government and to share the land and wealth of their motherland."

The commission met in Geneva last month, but the memorandum has just been released here. It sets out to prove that the racial policy of the South African government is "patently in violation of the spirit and letter of the charter of the United Nations."

The memorandum said the United Nations, under the terms of its charter, is bound to take measures to promote "respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedom for all without distinction in South Africa."

It submitted that "the most onerous, unashamed and deliberate discrimination is and has for many years been practiced against the non-white peoples as a matter of fixed government policy. This policy and these practices have not been abated, but on the contrary have been intensified by the South African government since it was admitted to the United Nations and deposited its instrument of ratification of the United Nations charter on November 7, 1945.

"The policy of racial discrimination has been particularly intensified since accession to office of the national government in 1948," it said.

The memorandum submitted that this policy was not merely a matter for domestic jurisdiction but that it constituted a threat to peace. "We charge this government with flagrantly over-riding, rejecting and flouting the United Nations principle of the equal rights of men and women without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion. We charge this government with crudely insulting and wounding the dignity and worth of these 10 million human persons.

"We charge this government with failing to fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by it in accordance with the charter. We charge this government with blatantly and contemptuously infringing the fundamental freedoms of these people—freedom from fear and want, freedom of movement and organization, freedom of speech and opinion, freedom to learn and develop their inherent capacities and talents."

FEAR OF UNFAVORABLE WORLD PUBLICITY CAUSES SOUTH AFRICA TO SHUN U. N. COMMISSION

White Exploiters of Africa Turn to Uranium For Profits as Diamond, Gold Fails

OPPOSED TO NATIVE TRADE UNIONISM

(By Samuel P. Perry, Jr.)

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — (ANP) — The determination of Dr. Malan and his colleagues in the Union of South Africa to ignore completely the UN commission, set up in 1952 by the UN General Assembly to investigate the racial situation in the Union, indicates clearly the South African fear of world publicity.

This fear of world publicity can be attributed to two important factors. First, unfavorable publicity can have an adverse effect upon the South African economy point in history. Only recently point in history. Only reecntly Eric Louw, South African Minister of Economic Affairs, asserted that the threat of the Natal State's English-speaking inhabitants to secede from the Union had had an unfavorable effect upon the Union's credit in the United States.

BANK ON URANUIM

Dr. Malan and his economic advisers are counting on uranium production to play as important a role in the South African economy in the future as diamond and gold mining did in the past.

However, any economic development in the Union has a direct relationship to the explosive racial situation which constitutes the second factor attributing to the Malan fear of world publicity at this crucial period.

London financial circles, who call the economic tune in the Union, in recent weeks have been paying special attention to the decline in the Union of the African labor supply to 285,000 in the mines.

One reliable publication stated: "This steady decline is taking place at a time when the needs of the industry are raising at an increasing rate as more and more Orange Free State mines set up development programs (a total of 16 new uranium-separation plants) with a view to bringing their mills into production at the earliest possible moment . . . viewed purely from the demand angle, therefore, the labor situation, with its serious repercussions of efficiency of operation, will get worse."

OPPOSE AFRICAN UNIONS

Despite this background of facts, South African Labor Minister, Ben Schoeman recently commented, "It will be 'race suicide' to provide an incentive to 1,000,000 Africans in industry and commerce to organize trade unions. Such unions would be used as political weapons. They would create chaos in South Africa."

Schoeman's words introduced the second reading of his Native Labor Bill in the South African House of Assembly. The bill lays down elaborate machinery for the settlement of African industrial disputes, but give the Africans no share in it except on a nominated basis at the lowest level.

The banning of African strikes and lockouts, now enforced as a war-time measure which was never repealed, is made statutory. While Schoeman's bill does not make African trade unions illegal, it ignores them. (Strangly enough, one of the first steps of apartheid of the Malan administration was the creation of European and African separate unions.)

In this connection, last December the Nationalist-appointed Industrial Legislation Commission strongly recommended that the existing African trade unions should be officially recognized and allowed to engage in a limited form of collective bargaining.

In the meantime, the Rev. Michael Scott, the Anglican minister who has so ably presented the case of the Africans before United Nations official bodies in the past, told the UN commission in Geneva, Switzerland:

"Unless the United Nations can deal adequately with South Africa's racial problem, there may be an explosion as dangerous as any resulting from nuclear fission.

"The whole structure of South Africa is based upon the active principle of racial discrimination in politics, the law, the courts, and the administration. The situation there is fast reaching its culminating point."

Deny Malan Poll Segregation

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Sept. 16 (U.P.)—The South African Parliament today rebuffed Premier Malan's effort to push through a bill which would set up separate voting for natives and whites in South African elections.

The bill was defeated on its third and final reading when Malan's forces failed to get the two-thirds majority necessary for its passage. The vote was 122 to 78 against the measure.

Riots in Durban

African Mobs Stone, Burn Indian Stores

DURBAN, South Africa—African mobs here set fire to eight Indian-owned stores and damaged and looted six others last Sunday week in a wave of rioting in Cato Manor, a Negro shanty town, after an Indian bus killed an African boy.

Firing on the looters, police killed one African as he was setting fire to a shop.

Among the twenty-six Africans arrested were a woman and a child. They were nabbed for looting, arson or housebreaking.

* * *

AFTER THE accident which precipitated the rioting, hundreds of angry blacks gathered at the scene of the child's death, set fire to the bus and gutted nearby Indian stores.

Arriving police wagons were stoned, and reinforcements of eighty police were ordered to shoot to kill.

Police also combed the hills and shack settlements for culprits. Several police attempting to arrest looters were stoned and attacked with bottles, but they dispersed their attackers with a volley.

* * *

THESE RIOTS were the worst since those of January, 1949, when fifty Indians, one European and eighty-seven Africans were killed and 300 buildings destroyed.

There has long been ill-feeling between the natives and the East Indians, whom they accuse of fleecing them in their stores and molesting their women.

The Indian population is quite large here.

MALANISM CALLED A THREAT TO PEACE

U.N. Report Says Racial Curbs in South Africa Also Bolster Anti-White Nationalism

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 27—South Africa's policy of apartheid (racial segregation) constitutes a grave danger to the peace of that continent, according to a report issued here today.

The 372-page report to the General Assembly was issued by the United Nations Commission for the Study of Racial Conditions in the Union of South Africa, which was set up by the Assembly last year. The commission, which did its work in Geneva from May 13 to Oct. 3, was headed by Dr. Hernan Santa Cruz, former Chilean delegate to the world organization.

The report warned that the South African Nationalist party's policy of apartheid, which, it said, is directed against 75 per cent of the country's population, "can only produce immediate and great effect on the development of the hostile attitude toward whites, which is growing under the stimulus of nationalist movements whose power cannot be ignored."

Wide Alarm Reported

Apartheid, the commission added, has caused great alarm "in Africa, the Middle East and generally everywhere where there is solidarity between men of color."

The commission said it felt there was "no doubt that the situation in the Union of South Africa is, to use the terms of Article 14 of the Charter 'likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations.'"

In an analysis of the reasons behind apartheid, the commission found that segregation began in South Africa with the arrival of the first European colonists in the middle of the seventeenth century. It added that the policy had become notably more severe since Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's Nationalists came to power in 1948. While agreeing that the early settlers had religious reasons for segregation, the commission said that the present avowed theory that it was for the good of the colored races did not hold water.

Denial of Race Idea Noted

The commission pointed to a 1950 report by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in which a group of anthropologists and geneticists stated there was no such thing as the superiority of a race or even such a thing as a pure race.

The commission recommended that the United Nations study ways and means to aid South Africa intellectually and economically to create conditions under which various ethnic groups could enjoy equal rights. The commission explained that it had come to the conclusion that there was an economic basis for segregation.

The report will come up later on before the Assembly's Special Political Committee, which still is debating the related problem of the treatment of persons of Indian origin in South Africa. The committee is deadlocked because of the refusal of the South Africans to agree that the matter is within the United Nations' jurisdiction. This attitude kept the Santa Cruz committee from visiting South Africa and is expected to hamstring any General Assembly recommendations that might result from the report.

BOERS ARE GAINING SOUTH AFRICA LEAD

Plodding Descendants of Dutch Have Caught Up Fast With English-Speaking Element

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRETORIA, South Africa, May 1—The political conquest of Pretoria, the administrative capital of the Union of South Africa, by Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's Nationalists is an indication of the change in the status of the Afrikaner people, who make up 60 per cent of the white population of the Union.

When the Union was formed in 1910, some years after the Boer War, it was politically a compromise between the British element and the Dutch Afrikaner element. Commerce and industry were in English hands and farming, outside of Natal and the adjacent northeast Cape Province, was done by the Afrikaners. The name "Boer," by which the world still knows them, means "farmer."

The language of the Afrikaner today is Afrikaans because he was illiterate or semi-illiterate and could not write grammatical Dutch. His language, which is a simplified Dutch, is the product of his illiteracy, but in modern linguistic terms is also a modernized version of the original tongue and not in any sense an inferior language any more than French is inferior to Latin.

Predominant in the Administration

With union achieved, the Afrikaner set to work to make something of himself. The Afrikaner is now predominant in Pretoria, the Union capital, in its political life and in its steel industry. He has built up a banking system to promote commercial and industrial undertakings by Afrikaners.

The Pretoria citizen is characterized by his Dutch love of gardens so that the city is half city and half park. He also has contempt for Johannesburg. To staid and solid Dutch Pretoria, Johannesburg is Sodom and Gomorrah. Johannesburg, the city of gold and the commercial, financial and industrial capital of South Africa, is undoubtedly a hurrying, not too friendly and very money-conscious city.

A thousand feet higher up than Pretoria and forty miles away on the open high veld, Johannesburg is windy and often dusty. By some miracle of slow movement, the frequent and comfortable electric trains that connect the two cities succeed in taking from an hour and a quarter to an hour and a half to make the trip. You feel that they are Pretoria trains rather than Johannesburg trains.

Afrikaner Catching Up

The plodding Afrikaner Dutchman is catching up. A good deal of the nervousness and sense of rebellion that is found in the English-speaking community of Johannesburg today is the result of this feeling that the tortoise is catching up with the hare. The Afrikaner has staying power. He likes to repeat that the British are there to make money and that Johnnesburg is like a busy hotel. There are not a few British who will suggest that they think he is right.

Looking up from Pretoria at the British bastion of Johannesburg, somewhat undermined by the slow influx of Boers into the skilled trades, the Pretoria Afrikaner suggests occasionally that eventually he will absorb the British and not the British him. He says that the British must become good South Africans and, although he does not say so, the British have an uncomfortable feeling that he means true Afrikaners.

Of South Africa's three capitals, the Nationalist Afrikaners are now master of two, the administrative capital of Pretoria and the judicial capital of Bloemfontein. Cape Town is still predominantly British but the Nationalists hold the majority of seats in Parliament there and even the Opposition party is Afrikaner-led. The Dutch tortoise is catching up.

Educator Critical Of Bias in Homeland

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N-!

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—A thorough search of the personal effects of Dr. Zachariah K. Matthews upon his return to this fear-ridden land prompted him to remark, "I take the strongest exception to this as I do not know of any crime I have committed to warrant this."

He was met by detectives at the Johannesburg airport who searched his pockets and wallet. "They also took some of my private papers. They looked through every scrap of paper I had, also my books," Matthews said.

NEW YORK—(ANP) — South Africa's "Iron Curtain," long overlooked in critical comment on similar operations by the Soviets, descended last week on Dr. Zachariah K. Matthews, South African educator, a visiting professor at Union Theological Seminary here.

South African officials refused to give reasons for recalling Dr. Matthews, but he was given a limited time to return to Johannesburg, or be without a valid passport. They would not say what lies ahead of the educator on his return.

Dr. Matthews recently told a Methodist Church missionary group at Buck Hills Falls, Pa., that the South African election which returned the government of Prime Minister Daniel Malan to power, was a victory for the "forces of reaction." He predicted that the non-white majority, which was not permitted to vote, would eventually win freedom because "no people will be satisfied to remain in bondage forever."

Dr. Matthews, 51, was the first native to win the Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of South Africa and later became the first native headmaster of a high school. He won a Phelps-Stokes Fund scholarship and obtained the master's degree in anthropology at Yale University. In 1934, he went to the London School of Economics for two years' study. study.

Returning to his native land to teach at the University-College of Fort Hare, where he subsequently became head of the Department of African Studies, Dr. Matthews became politically active. He was twice elected to the South African Native Representation Council—a powerless body set up by the government to compensate for the natives' loss of franchise, which was dissolved by the Malan regime in 1950.

The doctor and his wife departed aboard a Pan-American air liner.

South Africans have been queasy about permitting natives to leave their country and equally as suspicious in allowing American Negroes to enter. Some years ago, Dr. Ralph Bunche experienced difficulties in entering South Africa and currently American Bishops are having the same trouble.

On the other hand, native leaders were permitted to leave only to study or to obtain medical attention unavailable there. There has been a stoppage of this practice and while every American knows about the Russian Iron Curtain, there is no protest against the South African Iron Curtain, which operates against one race.

Future of South Africa

Anxiety Said to Have Been Aroused in Minority Groups After Election

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The aftermath of the election appears to have created considerable anxiety and nervousness among minority groups in South Africa. Many South African citizens, many of whom are naturalized South African subjects, believe that they will be dealt with on the lines foretold in the book "When Smuts Goes," by Arthur Keppel-Jones. I am a great optimist, and I believe that nothing of this nature will transpire.

It is obvious that the great nations of the world, particularly our most loyal friend, Great Britain, will continue to purchase our gold, uranium, wool and other primary products, and that this country will have the same prosperous future that presently enjoyed by the United States of America. I hope, however, that the Government will act zealously and fairly with the colored and Indian communities, and that further avenues of employment will be opened for the intellectual colored citizens and the colored artisans whose natural ability will be employed for the general welfare and prosperity of South Africa.

I do not think that the United party will disintegrate and be removed forthwith from the political arena. Nearly three-quarters of a million votes were cast in favor of this party, but the emotional appeal of "apartheid" and "baaskap" was too strong for the economic program submitted by the United party.

Political Shifts

South Africa is a country of extraordinary political surprises. Within the next sixty months there may be another reorientation of parties, resulting in a "hereniging" and possibly the breaking away of the right wing of the Nationalist party, forming a national republican group.

Furthermore, the native problem will eventually have to be dealt with dispassionately by all members of the Legislature, irrespective of party loyalties, in order to arrive at a solution, as the soul of black nationalism is stirring from Algiers to the Cape of Good Hope. The spirit of the great political giants of the past will still endure, and the historic dream of General Smuts for a United States of Africa will ultimately, I hope, be realized, with the Union as the senior partner of the group.

It is obvious that this may be realized far sooner than anticipated, and eventually a common native policy, a common defense policy and a common economic policy will have to be shared by all Commonwealth countries in Africa.

The talk of a republic is still an academic issue—actually South Africa is at present far better off than a republic, and its proclamation will be of little force and effect. The ties with Great Britain and other Commonwealth countries, although as light as a feather, are nevertheless as strong as bands of steel in time of adversity.

A. S. A. EAST,
Councilor of the City of Capetown.
Capetown, South Africa, May 16, 1953.

Back to Africa—Professor and Mrs. Zachariah K. Matthews pictured at New York International Airport as they departed for Johannesburg, South Africa, on a Pan American World Airways Clopper. They had spent a year in the United States at the Union Theological Seminary where he lectured. He is Professor of Anthropology at University of Fort Hare in Alice, South Africa. —Pan American World Airways Photo.

In So. Africa

Armed Police Oust Negroes From Homes

KLERKSDROP, South Africa—Hundreds of Negroes watched in stony-faced silence the demolition of their homes as 200 policemen, armed with Sten guns and rivals forcefully evicted Negro families from their houses to a new "location" provided for them by the white municipality.

Violence had threatened this gold field town early last week when 1,000 Negroes had threatened a sheriff and a small number of policemen who attempted to enforce a court eviction order. The armed eviction sprang from a long court battle between the whites and the Negroes.

MALAN, IN BRITAIN, ASSAILS MEDDLERS

Hits 'Busybodies' and Writers Who Visit South Africa—Gives Pledge to British Minority

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 29—Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan of South Africa, on arriving in Britain today, delivered a long, sharp lecture on interference in South Africa's affairs, denouncing "busybodism" and writers who "hurry through South Africa" looking for material "to substantiate their ill-conceived prejudices."

At the same time, Dr. Malan, who is here to attend the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II and the ensuing conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, gave an assurance that the language and political rights of South Africa's British minority would be "fully safeguarded."

The South African Prime Minister landed at Southampton from the liner Stirling Castle. A crowd of dock workers watched in dead silence as he came ashore and left by car for London.

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India, less voluble than Dr. Malan, said on his arrival at London Airport that he thought "suitable progress" had been made in the Korean truce negotiations and expressed his hope that it would lead to a settlement. He declined to give any information about his brief talk with Maj. Gen. Mohammed Naguib, the Egyptian Premier, in Cairo last night.

Reporters who met Dr. Malan received a prepared statement saying that South Africa now had a stable government and that the country's two "white-language groups," which, "in general outlook are fundamentally at one with each other," were bound to draw closer together.

Political Bias Charged

That processes Dr. Malan said, will be greatly assisted if the press and people of Britain will investigate their sources of information about South Africa, which, he declared, were overwhelmingly "contaminated by political bias."

There is nothing wrong with South African nationalism, Malan declared. It is intended to put both language groups—English and Afrikaans—on an equal footing, he asserted, and "to represent it otherwise is untruthful" and an imaication of "racial animosity."

Giving his assurance that the rights of English-speaking citizens would be "as fully safeguarded as those of their Afrikaans- speaking fellow South Africans," Dr. Malan said the British "should not countenance the creation in South Africa of another Ulster, be it territorially or psychologically."

That was an allusion to the partition of Ireland, which separated Northern Ireland from the Irish Republic. Warning that the creation of "another Ulster" in South Africa would be harmful to relations with Britain, the Prime Minister therefore appealed to the British to curb their book-and-article-writing emissaries.

Another annoying trouble, Dr. Malan added, "is the host of busybodies everywhere else, of whom there are not a few in Great Britain herself, who, forgetting to sweep their own houses and before their own doors, imagine that they can manage our domestic affairs better than we do ourselves."

Asserting that "busybodyism" is a worse menace than imperialism or communism, he said it stirred primitive emotions and caused "even murderous outbursts."

That was his own reference—an indirest one—to the conflict between South Africa's whites and native Negro population.

Nehru and Naguib Confer

CAIRO, May 29 (AP)—India's Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, after a ninety-minute conference with Egypt's Premier, Maj. Gen. Mohammed Naguib, said today there was a "way of settlement" for the bitter British-Egyptian dispute over military control of the Suez Canal.

Mr. Nehru did not specify what it was.

General Naguib told reporters tthat it would be "natural" for Mr. Nehru to suport Egypt in the case.

The meeting in a small room at Cairo's airport was the first between the two Middle Eastern statesmen.

MALIGNING MALAN

Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan of South Africa, arriving in Britain for the coronation with messages of goodwill toward all inhabitants of the British Commonwealth whose skins are not too dark to suit him, has encountered a situation with which he finds it difficult to deal. At home in South Africa he can argue effectively for what is called "apartness," a system under which the races are forcibly segregated and the white minority runs the show. In London he has become aware, not exactly of a counter-argument, but of a counter-attraction. The attraction is named Marie Bryant, who was born in New Orleans and has Negro blood in her veins. Her photograph reveals a charming young lady with an irrepressible sense of humor. The song she sings, written by David Climie and presented in a revue at the London Hippodrome, is entitled "Don't Malign Malan." In it Miss Bryant expresses herself as follows:

Don't malign Malan because he dislikes our tan.
We know that it's wrong to have a skin that's all brown,
And wrong to be born on the wrong side of town.

Mr. Malan would like to have this song suppressed, but unhappily it is the hit of the show. He does not believe that it promotes good relations within the Commonwealth, but the truth is that it promotes mirth within the Hippodrome. The reason it is funny is that in spite of all the immense tragedy, present and perhaps to come, of South Africa and all of Africa the ideas expressed by such persons as Mr. Malan are dizzy expressions of an incongruous logic.

The incident gives one a little hope. There are various ways of deflating false ideas. One way is war. Another way is sober reason, which is effective in the long run. But laughter is also a means of killing the false and tragic delusions that afflict mankind. And laughter is now at work in the London Hippodrome.

Ban African Leader From Public Meets

JOHANNESBURG, S. Africa—Former Chief Albert Luthuli, president general of the Native African National Congress, has been forbidden to attend any public meetings in South Afrida and from going to 21 districts for a period of one year.

The move was seen as another Malan attempt to quiet the native defiance campaign against his white supremacy rule.

18a 1953

Dr. and Mrs. Z. K. Matthews as they left New York's Intenational Airport via Pan American Clipper for Johannesburg.

S. African Government Orders Teacher From U.S.

JOHANNESBURG, S. Africa —The South African government has refused to renew the passport of Dr. Zachariah K. Matthews, South African native educator, a visiting professor at the Union Theological Seminary in New York.

Officials refused to give any reasons for the action which means that Dr. Matthews must return home before Wednesday or be without a valid passport.

(In New York, Pan American World Airways said that Dr. Matthews and his wife were on board a Pan American Air liner which left Idlewild Airport on Friday and estimated the couple would arrive in Johannesburg Saturday evening.)

Hit Malan Regime

Dr. Matthews recently told a Methodist Church missionary group at Buck Hills Fall, Pa., that the South African election which returned the anti-black government of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan to power was a victory for the "forces of reaction."

He predicted that the non-white majority which was not permitted to vote, would eventually win freedom because "no people will be satisfied to remain in bondage forever."

The 51-year-old educator was the first native to win the bachelor of arts degree from the University of South Africa and later became the first native head master of a high school.

He was twice elected to the South African Native Representative Council — a powerless native body set up by the government to compensate for the natives' loss of franchise— which was dissolved by the Malan regime in 1950.

Johannesburg Racial Edict Would Relocate 100,000

Decision To Separate People Made Under Malan Pressure

New York Times News Service, Special to The Atlanta Constitution

JOHANNESBURG, May 22—At least 100,000 persons—the majority Africans—will be uprooted and moved to new areas in the racial relocation of Johannesburg, South Africa's largest city, under a provisional decision of the city council made under pressure from the Malan government.

The pattern of dividing Johannesburg into white, Negro and yellow racial zones will be repeated in all South African cities and towns under the Group Areas Act, which is the cornerstone of Prime Minister Malan's apartheid (segregation) policy and over which India has indicted South Africa at the United Nations.

The government has warned that if municipalities don't produce plans for separating the races residentially it will impose its own plans.

The Johannesburg group areas plan was adopted in broad outline today by a city council committee and will come before full council next week. It then goes before various government advisory boards before finally becoming law.

One councillor said today: "We are unhappy about the business. Whatever we might have decided would have been unpopular, for the Group Areas Act involves tremendous changes in the lives of thousands of people."

The most worried are Johannesburg's 22,000 Asians, a large percentage of whom own prosperous shops in the business area and fear eventual eviction to beyond the city limits.

Racial zoning of the city includes the removal of about 70,000 Negroes from "black spots" in the western white suburbs to a new location 15 miles outside the city.

New Party Formed In Zululand

Aims to Achieve Western Concept Of Government

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (NNPA) — Virtually the whole leadership of the ex-servicemen's torc commando in Natal, a province in the Union of South Africa, including Zululand — supported by other leaders of the movement in the Transvaal and the Cape, two other provinces, annuonced their decision Sunday, May 10, to break away from the United party and form a new "Union Federal Party."

Aims of the new party include a more liberal native policy and, as an interim measure, the immediate group representation of Indians in parliament in the same way as natives.

THE MOST significant characteristic of the new party's program is its bold handling of non-European policy, the bugbear of all anti-Nationlist movements. It lays down as a long-term policy, subject to safeguard, "the ultimate placing of those non-Europeans who have passed a suitable test of high standard upon the common roll of voters."

This seemingly modest aim is revolutionary in South Africa. Previously no party seeking mass voter support has dared substantial political advance for Africans.

BUT THERE ARE some who think that failure to meet squarely this overriding issue was repsonsible for the downfall of the United party at the recent elections. It lacked the courage to put forward a clear alternative to apartheid (racial segregation) of Dr. Daniel F. Malan, the Prime Minister.

The Torch Commando issued a statement on native policy, in which it declared that it would recommended to next month's national Congress that the Commando should continue in existence "to oppose any undemocratic or unconstitutional measures that the present government may introduce."

IT THEN PROPOSED that the organization should accept as fundamental "that the non-European must be advanced economically, culturally and politically so that he is fitted to subscribe to the Western concept of civilization."

In Cape Town last weekend a Liberal Party pledged to the granting of political rights "to all suitably qualified persons," regardless of color, was formed. The president is Mrs. Margaret Ballinger, a European, who represents Cape natives in parliament.

Its vice presidents are Leo Marquard, representative in South Africa of the Oxford University Press, and Alan Paton, author of the best-seller, "Cry, the Beloved Country." There are two natives on the provisional executive committee.

The party can claim no mass support but many individual South Africans of international fame may be relied upon to join it.

The mere existence of a party pledged to respect "the essential dignity of every human being irrespective of race, color or creed and the maintenance of his fundamental rights" will be a standing challenge to the other parties.

Registration Act Causes Violence In South Africa

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — Prime Minister Malan's white supremist government is having a difficult time preparing the National Register which under law has to list all residents of the Union by race.

The basic problem has arisen among non whites of fair complexion whose race cannot be determined simply by looking at them.

The government, however, had an easier time evicting several Negro families from their homes with sten guns and rifles. Hundreds of colored people sullenly watched the demolition of their homes in the old Negro location in Klerksdrop, a gold field town, to new homes in a new Negro location which the white run municipality chose for them without their sanction.

NO DEMONSTRATION

There was no demonstration, but 700 Negroes threatened a sheriff and a small number of police Monday who attempted to enforce a court order that had resulted from a long and costly legal battle between the city and the Negroes.

The main issue confronting the director of the register at present is one of a white husband who has been ordered to prove that his wife is white. However, there have been other incidents resulting from the issuing of identity cards according to racial classifications.

An example of the problem was revealed recently when a Capetown school enrolled one twin as white but rejected the other as colored. There are about 1,100,000 colored persons in the colony, many who could pass for either colored or white.

The practice of the register of Daniel Malan has been described by opposition leader J. G. N. Strauss as a "human studbook."

The people of mixed blood came to light when Mrs. N. E. B. Ormonde was called on to prove that she and her baby daughter are white and not of mixed blood. She and her husband, Nazeem Neville Ormonde, a white Moslem, were sentenced last year in Capetown for having contravened the Immorality Act, one of the apartheid laws, which forbids sex relations between non-white and white persons.

Ormonde was successful in an appeal to the Appeal Court, which quashed the conviction and ruled that the government had not proved positively non-white under the definition of the act. The husband said his wife's birth certificate classifies her as European and their daughter was also classfied as European.

South African Red Faces Inquiry

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, July 3—South Africa's lone Communist parliament member, Brian Bunting, has been a thorn in the side of Nationalist Government since his election last year by Negroes to replace Sam Kahn, who had been elected from Parliament on the ground he was a Communist. In Parliament today the Government moved to appoint a committee of the House to inquire into Mr. Bunting. This machinery is provided in the anti-Communist law used to expel Mr. Kahn.

Our Opinions

Malan Mad At Last

"The pen is mightier than the sword," particularly so when the words are set down to a catchy little tune, dramatized by a sepia torch singer in London's West End, and given international fame when crusty old Daniel Malan, the high priest of racism in South Africa grumps his complaint to the British government.

Which is to prove that the barb of satire is sometimes more effective than armies and tons of moral preachments. For where worldwide denunciation of the extremist apartheid policy of the Malan government and threats of a UN investigation have only stiffened the defiance of Malan, it remained for Marie Bryant, a former Chicago chorine, now singing in a London night club to pierce his tough hide with the words of a little ditty which has Londoners and the world laughing.

Prime Minister Malan, who was in London for the coronation, heard the stinging words and trumpeted loud protests to her Majesty's government, proof that it really hurt. the tune called "Don't Malign Malan" is one of the most popular in the current revue at the Hippodrome. The words go:

"Don't malign Malan because he dislikes
our tan
We know that it's wrong to have a
skin all brown
And wrong to be born on the wrong side
of town
It is quite right that our filthy old homes
be Burned down
Malan is a wonderful man - Don't ma-
lign Malan
He is doing the best he can."

South African newspapers have screamed foul play and Malan sent a demand to the government that the song be eliminated or the offending words changed. But the Lord Chamberlain's office which licensed the revue, "High Spirits" in which Miss Bryant sings the song, said that it had approved the show as "fit to be seen by the public."

Stephen Mitchell, producer of the show got into the act by saying he has no intention of banning or changing the song which is the high point of the show. Meanwhile, the staid London Sunday Express gave the show a playful slap on the wrist when it said "It was naughty of Stephen Mitchell to put on the show"" —

At any rate, the uproar has given rise to some heavy thinking. If satire can move Malan, maybe we ought to put away the hydrogen bomb and our atomic weapons. A few clever ditties might be sufficient to make the Reds cry "Uncle!" and sue for a quick peace on our terms.

It might even turn into war of ditties! Better still, we'd like to see a lot of dangerous prejudices laughed and hounded out of existence. Man's dignity is peculiarly sensitive to ridicule. It gives him such a guilty insecure feeling because he doesn't want to lose face with society.

MALAN LAWS BRING FLIGHT OF CAPITAL

Explosive Racial Situation Held Scaring Foreign Investors Out of South Africa

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Aug. 12 — Presumably because it fears the financial consequences of its own policy of race discrimination, the Malan Government has worked feverishly behind the scenes to detach the so-called "right wing" from the United party Opposition to help it out of the Constitutional impasse.

If this endeavor fails, Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan will stand committed to "other steps" to force the 47,000 males of mixed blood off the white voters' register, and any action he may take will certainly prolong the two-year-old constitutional crisis and aggravate the Union's growing shortage of capital.

Since he adjourned the joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament, Prime Minister Malan's Nationalist party has exerted pressure on Opposition leaders, Opposition newspapers and business institutions to persuade fifteen Opposition members to vote with it and so give it the two-thirds majority it needs to sidetrack the mixed blood voters and at the same time prohibit the courts from ruling on the legality of laws passed by the Nationalist-dominated Parliament.

South Africa, a developing country, cannot make ends meet without a substantial inflow of capital from abroad. This inflow has dwindled to a trickle since the constitutional crisis started and little, apart from money provided by the United States and Britain for uranium extraction, has come into the country.

The Economist of London of Aug. 1 points out that "Now finance, or more precisely, the shortage of savings, is the limiting factor and the Government has been forced into an extreme measure—a compulsory savings levy—in order to finance its loan account for urgent capital works."

Under the heading, "Cost of Apartheid," the Economist continues: "Most galling of all to the Malan Government is the low credit rating which South Africa has abroad. No amount of bluster and recrimination can alter the plain fact that investors the world over shy away from anything to do with South Africa for fear of the effect that Malan's policies may have on social unrest and economic disorder in the Union.***

"Since January, gold and foreign exchange reserves have declined by £26,000,000 ($12,800,000). The most rapid decline coincided with the return to power of Dr. Malan in April. As South Africa's trade balance in the half-year has been less favorable than in the comparable period in 1952, and there is no evidence of any unusual invisible transactions, the inference is that there has been some movement of capital out of the Union. South Africa's balance of payments is extremely sensitive to movements of capital; unless the capital flight can be halted or brought under control, the alternative will be a further intensification of import restrictions to preserve a minimum reserve of gold and foreign exchange."

Educator Forced To Return To South Africa

Visiting Professor Leaves New York For Johannesburg

NEW YORK — (ANP) — South Africa's "Iron Curtain," long overlooked in critical comment on similar operations by the Soviets, dropped last week on Dr. Zachariah K. Matthews, South African Negro educator, a visiting professor at Union Theological seminary here.

South African officials refused to give reasons for recalling Dr. Matthews, but he was given a limited time to return to Johannesburg, or be without a valid passport. They would not say what lies ahead of the educator on his return.

FORCES OF REACTION

Dr. Matthews recently told a Methodist Church missionary group at Buck Hills Falls, Pa., that the South African election which returned the government of Prime Minister Daniel Malan to power, was a victory for the "forces of reaction." He predicted that the non-white majority, which was not permitted to vote, would eventually win freedom because "no people will be satisfied to remain in bondage forever."

Dr. Matthews, 51, was the first native to win the bachelor of arts degree from the University of South Africa and later became the first native headmaster of a high school. He won a Phelps-Stokes Fund scholarship and obtained the master's degree in anthropology at Yale university. In 1934, he went to the London School of Economics for a two years' study.

IDLEWILD AIRPORT

Returning to his native land to teach at the University College of Fort Hare, where he subsequently became head of the Department of African Studies, Dr. Matthews became politically active. He was twice elected to the South African Representation Council—a powerless body set up by the government to compensate for the natives' loss of franchise, which was dissolved by the Malan regime in 1950.

The doctor and his wife were aboard a Pan American air liner which left Idlewild Airport, Queens Friday. The company officials estimated that the couple would arrive in Johannesburg at 6:30 p. m. at (12:30 p. m. EDT) the next day, Saturday.

South Africans have been queasy about permitting natives to leave their country and equally as suspicious in allowing American Negroes to enter. Some years ago, Dr. Ralph Bunche experienced difficulties in entering South Africa and currently American Negro bishops are having the same trouble.

S. AFRICA LIBERAL PARTY ORGANIZED

Bars 'Distinction of Race, Color or Religion'

JOHANNESBURG, May 10 (INS) —A South African Liberal party based on principles of racial and religious equality was organized Saturday in Johannesburg.

Agence France Presse reported the party was formed by the South African Liberal Association at the end of a two-day conference. Delegates from Transvaal, the Cape province and Natal took part.

The union's two major political groups support white supremacy, although United party's position on the color question is somewhat more moderate than the Nationalist's. Prime Minister Malan's Nationalists recently won a strong victory in the national elections campaigning on a policy of strict segregation (apartheid).

The new Liberal party pledges "to safeguard fundamental rights, support the enforcement of the law, admit all persons to governmental organisms and democratic institutions without distinction of race, color or religion, and grant to all those who are worthy of them, political rights based on a common statute."

Novelist Alan Paton, author of "Cry the Beloved Country" was named to the party's executive committee. Mrs. Margaet Ballinger was elected chairman.

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The government, however, had an easier time evicting several Negro families from their homes with sten guns and rifles. Hundreds of colored people sullenly watched the demolition of their homes in the old Negro location in Klerksdrop, a gold field town, of new homes in a new Negro location which the white run municipality chose for them without their sanction.

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An example of the problem was revealed recently when a Capetown school enrolled one twin as white but rejected the other as colored. There are about 1,100,000 colored persons in the colony, many who could pass for either colored or white.

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MALAN TO ERADICATE NEGROES' 'SKY' HOMES

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 8—Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's Government has decided to eradicate "locations in the sky"—Negro quarters perched atop apartment blocks occupied by whites—Dr. H. F. Verowerd, Minister of Native Affairs, said in an announcement in the Nationalist press today.

This latest racial segregation measure adds thousands more to the growing list of non-whites threatened with displacement under the Group Areas Act. The Government has already ordered the removal of 70,000 Negroes from "black" spots of the western white suburbs to a location fifteen miles beyond the city limits.

Approximately 50,000 Johannesburg Asians and persons of mixed blood may eventually be affected by the Group Areas Act, which zones cities on racial lines. In Johannesburg alone 70,000 Negro domestic workers live in the backyards of white homes or on the highest level of apartment blocks.

Dr. Verowerd refused today to say whether the ban on "sky locations" would apply to private households where Negro domestic workers live in backyard quarters.

The Government today imposed a 10 P. M. to 4 A. M. curfew on Negroes in Stellenbosch. The Town Council applied for the curfew following last year's Port Elizabeth riots and the illegal procession by Negroes through the streets of Stellenbosch.

Ellender, White Supremist, Says British Outdo Him

WASHINGTON — Senator Ellender (D. La.), notorious white supremacist, declared last week that "the colored people are kept down too much by the British, who are over doing white supremacy" in the Union of South Africa and British African colonies.

Ellender recently returned from a personal two months tour of Africa covering 25,000 miles.

The Senator, a staunch foe of civil rights, in the U. S. and Louisiana, said the natives in Africa and other British colonies have no chance to go into business, to get an education or even ordinary health training.

England, S. Africa In Row Over Marie Bryant's Song

Claim Ditty Slurs Premier Malan

(Special to Chicago Defender)

LONDON — Singing a saucy, satirical song former Chicago chorine and singer Marie Bryant has become the center of a heated international controversy between England and South Africa that has become the sensation of an otherwise orderly coronation of a new British queen, Elizabeth the second.

Marie, who formerly sang with Duke Ellington and Earl Hines, is the star of the smash coronation hit, "High Spirits." Her biggest number which never fails to bring down the house is her rendition of David Climie's "Don't Malign Malan."

Daniel F. Malan, who is prime minister of the Union of South Africa and the author of an extreme anti-Negro policy in his country is here as an official delegate from his country to the coronation.

The song which takes satirical pokes at Malan is being strongly resented by Malan and many of his followers who are here.

Prior to its staging, the show was licensed by the Lord Chamberlain's office as "fit to be seen by the public." Hence an official protest has been lodged by the South Africans demanding that the song be eliminated or its words so changed as not to offend Malan.

The producer of "High Spirits," Stephen Mitchell, made public a statement Monday in which he declared he has no intention of "removing the song, 'Don't Malign Malan' from the show."

Newspapers both here and in Johannesburg, capital of South Africa, have taken up the issue which Marie, the wife of an Indian engineer, finds herself the unwitting central figure.

Die Transvaler, the Johannesburg Nationalist newspaper, Friday carried a story on its first page headlined "Negress' Satirical Song About Dr. Malan. Palace Approves It; Press Slander Follows."

The story said: "A shocking song sung night after night by an American Negress is part of the provocation of South Africa on the eve of Britain's greatest festival — an occasion with which Britain particularly wants to promote goodwill in the Commonwealth.

This "wounding" presentation, the paper said, was coupled with attacks on South Africa by a section of the British press which is giving "screaming" publicity to the song episode.

"Don't Malign Malan," judged from the reported applause, is one of the most popular items in the Hippodrome's revue, which was passed by the Lord Chamberlain for presentation, and hence Die Transvaler's reference to the Palace.

It was also criticized by The Manchester Guardian on the ground that South Africa's color problems did not make suitable material for reviews.

An official of the Lord Chamberlain's office, according to The Johannesburg Star, said that the revue "was licensed by us as fit to be seen by the public" and that "we express no views on the desirability or otherwise of the item in question."

London's Sunday Express said it was "naughty of Stephen Mitchell to put on the show," adding that "he should have better understanding than any American of the delicacies of this situation and its dangers to the empire."

In the song, Miss Bryant sings:

"Don't malign Malan because he dislikes our tan.
We know that it's wrong to have a skin that's all brown,
And wrong to be born on the wrong side of the town.
It is quite right that our filthy old homes be burned down,
Malan is a wonderful man — Don't malign Malan,
He's doing the best he can."

Center Of British Row

MARIE BRYANT

SOUTH AFRICA SEIZES 1,000

Negroes Held in Aftermath of Fight Near Capetown

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa Jan. 9—Strong police forces rounded up today nearly 1,000 Negroes at Windermere outside Capetown. The district commandant of police said the raid had been undertaken in the interests of public security and could be regarded as a sequel to a factional fight among Negroes at Windermere last week-end.

A magistrate imposed fines equivalent to $28, or two months in jail, on those who pleaded guilty to being in the Capetown area without travel passes.

Delegates to a conference attended by Government and municipal representatives at Pretoria voted today that comunal responsibility for damage should rest on Negroes in towns where riots occurred recently.

SOUTH AFRICAN GROUP URGES NEGRO SCHOOLS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Jan. 15—A conference of the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs, constituting the learned and scientific or pseudo scientific wing of the apartheid movement for separation of the races, voted a resolution today calling for the establishment of more universities for Negroes.

The group has the reputation of being the most race conscious group in the country but throughout the conference speakers emphasized they were opposed to a vertical division between white and black with the black man underneath. They spoke instead for parallel independent development with the Negro supreme in his area and sphere and the white man supreme in the white areas.

Although the conference represents an element that is solidly for the nationalist government of Dr. Daniel F. Malan, the speakers have not been too kind to the record of the Government. The chief crisicism has been that apartheid is not making progress.

Statistics were repeatedly cited to show that under Dr. Malan's Administration the flow of Negroes into European areas to work in industry and commerce has been large.

The conference adopted a resolution sharply criticizing the United Nations resolution calling for an investigation of the race question in the Union of South Africa.

RACISTS' USE OF BIBLE HIT BY SOUTH AFRICAN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Jan. 14—The Bureau of Racial Affairs Conference heard a protest today against quoting the Bible to support arguments for differentiation between races. The doctrine of the Reformed Church, to which the majority of the white population belongs, holds that the Bible proves that God meant the Negroes to serve the whites.

At today's meeting, Prof. D. W. Kruger suggested that a halt be called to such arguments. "Do we base our foreign policy, or our other daily actions, on texts from the Bible?" he asked.

This problem of race doctrine is comparatively important here. The white population is said to be nearly unanimous in refusing the vote to native Negro Africans but a fairly large number are understood to rebel against the doctrine of superior and inferior races.

The Rev. B. W. Peacey, a former Bishop of Lebombo, speaking at the same conference, also protested against the idea that Western European culture was superior to the native culture and said that differentiation should be the basic policy in race relations. In Portuguese East Africa, he said, a native wishing to become a member of the European group had to be officially recognized as an "assimilado."

This is close to the original policy of "equal rights for all civilized men" practiced in Cape Province before formation of the Union of South Africa in 1910 and the issue that created a Constitutional crisis last year.

Malan Sees South Africa Republic; Would Keep Ties to Commonwealth

By C. L. SULZBERGER

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Jan. 17—Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan predicted today that the Union of South Africa eventually would declare itself a republic but added that such a change "must come by constitutional and democratic means."

He said that in his opinion a republic "would remain a member of the British Commonwealth, but it is up to the Commonwealth to make this possible."

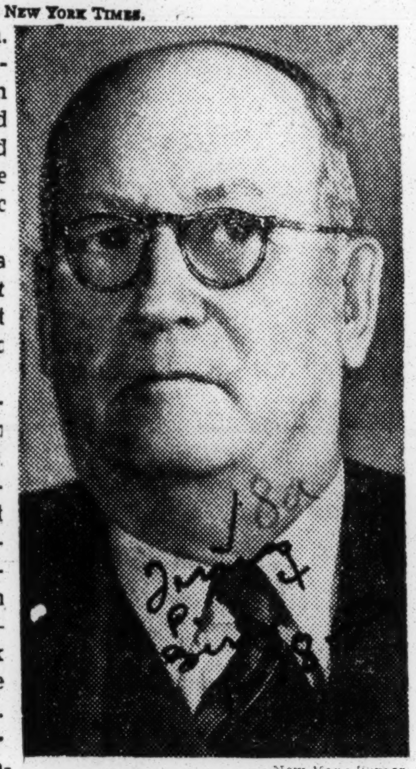
By this he meant that his country would not tolerate any British interference in its domestic affairs. He did not accuse the present British Government of interfering, but thought that, judging from the Labor party's recent actions, a majority of South Africans—both Afrikaans and English-speaking—might wish to break this last link with the Commonwealth if the Laborites were returned to power.

Whatever happens, Dr. Malan observed, it is likely that this country, despite its position as the world's leading gold producer, will wish to remain in the sterling bloc because it is "in our interest."

The 78-year-old Prime Minister and leader of the Nationalist party made these declarations during a lengthy interview with this correspondent at his residence at Groote Schuur, a magnificent estate outside Capetown once owned by the East India Company and later by Cecil Rhodes, who bequeathed it to the Union to house its Prime Minister. Dr. Malan, who appeared exceptionally vigorous and was disposed to talk, just completed a lengthy holiday prior to next week's reopening of Parliament.

Dr. Malan thought that republicanism was a normal movement in South Africa, two of whose most important provinces — Transvaal and the Orange Free State—having been republics prior to the second Boer War.

"A very considerable number of people alive today took part in that struggle for republicanism and independence, and thousands died for it," he said. However, he insisted, the Nationalist party will not "force a republic on the country"—as its political opponents predict.



The New York Times

PREDICTS REPUBLIC: Dr. Daniel F. Malan, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, who said yesterday that his country would eventually declare itself a republic.

"If we get a republic ultimately —and I think it will come—it must come by constitutional and democratic means," he added.

"We must have a considerable majority in favor of a republic. It must be obtained after a definite appeal to the country on that point alone—perhaps by means of a referendum. It cannot come by means of an ordinary election covering a large number of issues. If someone votes for the Government party in next spring's elections, it does not bind him to favor a republic."

Regardless of South Africa's future governmental form, she intends to remain a founding member of the proposed Middle East defense organization because, the Prime Minister asserted, "we wish to ally ourselves with the anti-Communist countries and, as in Korea today, make our contribution to defense."

"Personally," he said, "I would rather be a member of NATO. I would rather be in NATO than a member of the United Nations. It is a better safeguard for world peace."

Dr. Malan, whose nation is a member of the United Nations, pointed out that all the colonial powers with African possessions —Britain, France, Belgium and Portugal — were members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. South Africa, which is not and therefore feels at a disadvantage, has had continental defense talks with these four imperial nations.

The Prime Minister said South Africa would always help to defend the Middle East because "it is really the door to Africa, the natural door for Communist powers, and the door must remain in our hands."

South-West Africa, a former German territory awarded to the Union as a mandate after World War I, he regards as a part of the Union both territorially and economically. The only obstacle to formal absorption is the United Nations.

He considers the existence of the three British protectorates of Basutoland, Swaziland and Bechuanaland, all within or bordering the Union, as an anomaly. Previous Governments asked London to hand them over to South Africa, and he intends to make strong representations to this effect "after the elections."

He argued that if the insistence of the Indian Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru that Indians in South Africa have equal political rights with the white population were yielded to, "We would lose our beautiful Natal Province," where there is a large Indian majority.

Race tension has "mounted unfortunately" in the Union, he admitted, but he contended that this was a result of appeals by the Opposition (United party) to racial feeling.

Dr. Malan voiced the theory that there should be an all-Africa policy to govern the entire continent. This, he said, should be based on the tenet that "Africa must belong to the Africans as Europe is for the Europeans, American for the Americans and Asia for the Asians."

To accomplish this, he said, an "African charter" must be drawn up by Britain, France, Belgium, Portugal and the Union to insure that Africa would develop as part of "Western Christian" civilization.

He believes that Africa belongs largely to its indigenous peoples, who have developed along tribal lines, but these tribes, he feels, are even more primitive than the world realizes. It will take many generations, he believes, to raise them to a European level.

Above all, he added, "Nehru must be prevented from achieving his plan of loading off his surplus population on Africa, where the poor native cannot compete with the Indian merchant."

As outlined by Dr. Malan, his African charter would:

Close the door permanently to all Asian immigration.

¶Reserve supervision of the development of the natives to "European Christian civilization," in which Western Europe and the United States would share responsibility.

¶Ban all Communist activities or infiltration.

¶Prevent any future "militarization of Africa." He explained that he wished to prevent the arming of the natives and their use as troops abroad; they should be restricted to service in internal security forces so they would not be indoctrinated with "wrong" ideas and come home with these—plus guns.

SOUTH AFRICAN VOTE TO SKIP RACE ISSUE

Whites, Badly Split as Election Nears, Are Not Worried Much Over Natives and Asians

NONWHITES CLOSE RANKS

While Rulers Perpetuate Old Feud, the Restive Majority Furthers Unified Set-Up

By C. L. SULZBERGER

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Jan 18—When the Union of South Africa's Parliament opens this week for a brief session that is to be followed by a national election campaign, it will bring to a focus the sharpest political quarrel in this area since Britain crushed the doughty Boers fifty-one years ago.

The issues are likely to crystallize in the House of Assembly, where Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's Government is expected to demand additional powers. The Opposition contends such a course would threaten democratic freedoms for the ruling—but minority—white population.

No politician is openly worrying much about the Negro majority, or the sizeable colored minority, those of mixed ancestry, or the Asian minority, the Indians, Pakistanis and Malayans.

Dr. Malan and his followers have made it clear that they plan to restrict still further this stratified society under the apartheid formula. Apartheid, meaning apartness, is merely another word for segregation.

The opposition United party contends that apartheid is a bad word and worsens race relations, but its policy also favors segregation. Some of its chiefs whisper that they wish for a formula granting political rights to men of all colors, based on educational, economic and "civilization" levels rather than on race. However, since they do not intend to advocate this for fear of losing the key election among a white population unanimously insisting on "white supremacy," it is obvious that discrimination is not going to be a major issue.

Remnant of Two Wars

What really appears to underlie the contest is a remnant of the two Boer wars between the British and the Afrikaans-speaking farmers descended from early Dutch, French, Huguenot and German pioneers in this area.

The Afrikanders, those who prefer Afrikaans, a modified form of Dutch, are largely farmers, devoutly Calvinistic in religion, and generally republican in politics. Many of them are politically and intellectually reactionary, disbelieving in evolution, either human or political.

The English-speaking population has tended to look down on them since the Boer wars, and to regard them as backward, quaint and a shade inferior. This has naturally reacted sharply on many grudge-bearing Afrikanders, who remember their own special history.

By and large Afrikander sentiment, as expressed by Dr. Malan's Nationalists, is both intellectually and politically isolationist, similar to but even stronger than analogous currents in the Middle West of the United States.

The United party includes virtually all English-speaking voters, plus a large fraction of Afrikanders who, like the late Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, believe in cooperation with Britain, membership in the British Commonwealth, and eventual amalgamation of the two linguistic groups into one true nation.

The bulk of Afrikanders follow the Prime Minister. They insist on full "equality" of the two separate language groups, which means that every servant of the Government, civil or military, must speak Afrikaans and English equally well. The result is that the Nationalists have ousted many important officials, above all in the armed forces, who could not master Afrikaans.

Nation Splitting Apart

Because of these cleavages the country is splitting wide open. The English-speaking elements are largely concentrated in the urban communities, the Nationalist Afrikaners in the Platteland farming areas. Thus there are barriers between town and country, between republicans and those wanting to remain in the Commonwealth, between conservative democrats and reactionary isolationists, between big business and rural merchants.

Religion also has entered into the conflict. The Dutch Reformed Church, openly Nationalist, is strongly opposed by the Church of England, the Roman Catholics and the Jews.

A militant pro-British organization, the Torch Commando, has warned the Government that it will act vigorously if the Nationalists try to accomplish their aims unconstitutionally. Another group, the Sons of England, is working against the Afrikaners. An Afrikaans secret society, the Broederbund, is pushing the cause of the Afrikaners and the Dutch Reformed Church.

Shortly before World War II Boer and Briton seemed to be working in greater harmony toward what some leaders have called the "single-stream" policy of one South African nationality. The war reinvigorated anti-British feelings, however, and these have mounted ever since Dr. Malan's electoral victory five years ago.

In the background is the huge native and Asian population, with no political rights, herded into ever tighter and more permanent segregation, and increasingly surly about it. There are evident the first signs of an efficient organization among Negroes, coloreds and Asians under a single anti-white direction. Thus the white minority is split asunder while the others are tightening their ranks. In former days there was cleavage between Negro, colored and Asian, but that is coming to an end in a common bond of resentment.

MALAN POLICE BILL DIVIDES OPPONENTS

United Party Supports Regime on Issue of Public Safety—Minister Gets Scolding

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Jan. 26—The ruling Nationalist party and the United party Opposition, who are bitterly hostile, joined today to admit to Parliament a bill to make provision for the safety of the public.

The newly formed united front of the United party and the Labor party, together with the three elected white representatives of the native African majority, split over the vote. The United party, which accuses the Nationalists of wanting to set up a Hitler-type dictatorship, was forced to vote with the Government because the issue was white supremacy. South Africa's white electorate, which, in effect, alone chooses the members of Parliament, will not permit any vacillation on that point.

The Minister of Justice, C. R. Swart did not disclose what was in his bill. Mrs. V. M. Ballinger, leader of the three members who represent the African natives, and are a constant thorn in the side of the Nationalist Government headed by Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan, scolded the Minister of Justice, saying:

"The fact is that South Africa has fallen into bad habits. This bill should have been published and the terms of this measure made public, particularly for the non-European population. In the years in which this Government has been in office, it has taken increasingly drastic powers to control the population. The non-European population is being driven into a solid block of opposition."

Drastic Controls Opposed

She said no investigation had been made into the causes of the series of riots in the Union last November and argued that more drastic police controls were no way to deal with the problem.

The Government benches shouted back, "Mau Mau!," alluding to the tribal society terrorizing the white population in Kenya. The Speaker then halted Mrs. Ballinger and told her her remarks were not relevant.

The Labor party, which has only five members in the House, introduced an amendment stating that the House deprecated and objeced to what was called unwarranted panic and hysteria, and refused further powers to the Minister of Justice and the Government.

"As his [Mr. Swart's] party lives on hysteria, it is necessary for him to create further hysteria," a Labor spokesman said. "The defiance movement, which its leaders call a passive resistance movement, can be dealt with through the courts of the land. The Minister of Justice has a weakness for absolute power to bypass the courts. We do not want to give him further powers."

Taking up the attack, Misterss Ballinger, who is a plump, energetic and possibly the best speaker in the House, said:

"The whole policy of this country has been to drive all non-European groups into one hostile group. No non-European now feels a responsibility to help maintain law and order. To follow this course is to head for disaster."

The Speaker again ruled her remarks out of order.

J. G. N. Strauss, leader of the United party, which will bear the brunt of the struggle against Dr. Malan in the coming elections, had no choice but to split in public with his allies. He said his party was not in accord with the Labor party and the natives representatives and would judge the bill after the second reading, when its terms will finally be disclosed.

Race relations have deteriorated since the present Government came to power, he added, but he indicated that no matter what the cause of the deterioration was, his party was not opposed in principle to more police powers to deal with it.

While the natives' representatives and the Labor party spokesmen had the floor, many members walked out.

The United party's motion of no confidence, which is the opening gun of the electoral campaign expected to end with balloting in April, is scheduled for tomorrow.

IN THE EARLIER editions of The Defender of Jan. 3 the picture of Gov. Adlai Stevenson was run instead of the Rev. Michael Scott [illegible] member of the Stevenson received that honor in Defender's 1952 Honor Roll. Gov. Stevenson received that honor in 1949. The Rev. M. Scott was cited this year for defying the wrath of the Malan government in South Africa and championing the rights of the natives in the southwest section of that continent.

NEGROES SET UP BOYCOTT

Nyasaland Natives End Cooperation as Protest on Federation

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, May 6—In protest against the proposal to federate Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland into a central Africa British state, the two leading Negro organizations of Nyasaland have decided to stop, from today, the recruiting of Negro labor in that almost entirely Negro country for work in the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia.

The Negroes also will strike at the plan by noncooperation with the Nyasaland Government.

The Nyasaland Supreme Council of Chiefs and the People and the Nyasaland African Congress announced these "preliminary measures of protest" against the central Africa federation yesterday.

The policy means noncooperation with legislative and other Government bodies and no Negro celebration of the coronation of Queen Elizabeth June 2.

White Supremacy Speeches In South African Election Widens Gulf Between Races

By ARTHUR GAVSHON

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 28 (AP)—The battle cries of white supremacy which today dominate the South African general election campaign have widened the gulf between races.

Fear and passion stalk the troubled land over this issue as the tempo of campaigning nears its April 15 climax.

Law-abiding supporters and opponents of the government alike seemed distressed as mass men continued to break up opposition meetings with eggs, tomatoes and stones.

The race-proud government of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan meantime sent shivers down the nation's spine by charging non-white leaders have threatened to "kill all Europeans ... train Armies in the night ... shed blood ..."

Non-white leaders themselves deny the charges, asserting they have foresworn the use of violence as a method of political struggle. Up to now they have used passive resistance and occasionally strikes to register political protests.

The fateful struggle centers around the problem: how can the divided, outnumbered Whites preserve a bridgehead against the rising tide of black men?

Basically all whites in this strategic chunk of the British Commonwealth want the same thing—maintenance of the present master-servant relationship.

Their prosperity and comfort depend on it. It is the Negro who works in the white man's kitchen, minds his cattle and children, cleans his streets, mines his gold and digs his grave.

And just about all the Whites agree with Malan's theory of apartheid — an Afrikaans catchword with no special meaning which seems to have helped woo the nation into voting the Nationalists into power in 1948. Simply stated, the theory is that South Africa's main racial groups must either mix or separate.

For the Whites to mix would, it is held, be to drown themselves in a sea of non-Whites four times more numerous than themselves.

So, without qualification, almost all reject the idea.

About half the country's Whites differ from Malan over the way the Nationalists have set out to stay bosses.

The Nationalists frankly favor a stern rule to sort and separate the races, to keep non-Whites "in their places" and so "save white South Africa."

Their solution, for example, to mounting native crime: hire more cops, build more jails.

The United party opposition, led by J. G. N. Strauss, has promised to try to take race relations out of party politics if it is elected.

Malan's opponents broadly represent the interests of industries and big business. In general, there is the basis of the conflict in their race policies with those of the Nationalists, who mainly speak for agrarian landed interests.

On the whole, the industrialists want a stable, contented and efficient labor force, whereas the farmers prefer migrant native workers.

The "Tot" System In South Africa

The white man has a lot to answer for because of his carrying the alcohol custom to primitive peoples.

Christian people in South Africa have long deplored the "tot" system. This system involves the paying of agricultural laborers partly in alcoholic liquor. Instead of 5s. per day, laborers working under this system only get 3s. 6d. and in addition, five times during the day (at 9 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 6 p.m.) a "tot" of alcohol. The pernicious influence of this system on the social life of the coloured people, especially in the wine growing region of Cape Valley, has been strikingly portrayed by Peter Abrahams in the London OBSERVER (June 15, 1952).

Many of these agricultural laborers are partly white and are called "coloureds." The International Bureau Against Alcoholism of Lausanne, Switzerland, reports the OBSERVER story as saying:

"The Coloureds are to be found in their most degraded state in the Cape Valley. Here workers in the vineyards are paid an average of 3s. 6d. a day and a 'tot' of wine.

"This 'tot' system has gone on for generations and has produced a breed of Coloureds who are wine addicts, people who are never sober, who work only till it is time for the next 'tot.'

"I passed armies of drunken Coloureds when I travelled through the Cape Valley. I saw them lying in streets and crowding the non-European bars. Their homes are filthy, disease-ridden shacks. Their children grow up neglected in a world of 'tots,' and become dedicated to the system by the time they reach their early teens."

This situation has existed not only under the present government but under all previous governments and it is now proposed to extend the "tot" system.

People of the entire world have recently had called to their attention the perplexing and critical situation in South Africa. Much of the conflict which complicates the white-native relationship is undoubtedly due to the use of alcoholic beverages.

CHURCH BACKS 2 BISHOPS OF U. S. AFRICA BARRED

CAPETOWN, South Africa, March 27 [Reuters]—The Christian Council of South Africa, a body representing most Protestant churches in the country, today decided to support the visa applications of two American Negro bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal church who have been refused entry into South Africa. The bishops are Howard Primm of Nashville, Tenn., and Frederick Jordan, first vice president of the missionary department of the church, which has its headquarters in New York. No reason for refusing the visas has been given by the department of the interior.

A council spokesman said that bishops of that church normally come for four year periods to take charge of the church in South Africa. This was the first time in 50 years that permission had been refused, he said.

"The Christian council," he went on, "regards it as a matter of great seriousness that any church should be prevented from holding ordinations and other spiritual functions."

Land Minister Says Segregate Or Get Out

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa —There is no place in South Africa for whites who do not follow the Nationalist policy of strict racial segregation.

This was the pronouncement last week of the man most likely to succeed Daniel F. Malan, South Africa's prime minister.

Johannes G. Strydom, minister of lands, made the statement as he delivered a speech in connection with the tightening of Jim Crow in universities. The government will have to "create order" in the universities, Strydom said.

"Creating order" involves the imposition of the segregation policy on universities which persist in "mixing" white and black students.

To back the minister's stand, government legal experts are studying the possibility of drafting laws which would say specifically that the races are to be treated unequally.

Meanwhile, a move is afoot to unite nonwhites in the battle against segregation so that actions against Jim Crow "won't deviate into anti-white racialism."

Nelson Mandela, Transvaal provincial secretary of the African National Congress, said a Pan American congress may be called this year.

"If some nationalism should take that form (anti-white racialism) we who fight for freedom might be faced with intervention of some great powers, including the United States," Mandela said.

VOTE IN SOUTH AFRICA HERALDS DANGER ERA

Victorious Malan Will Push Segregation Fight

PRETORIA, South Africa, April 16.—(AP)—Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan swept back to power with an increased parliamentary majority in returns Thursday from Wednesday's general election. The result signaled a dangerous era ahead in racial relations for this member of the British Commonwealth.

With 14 seats in the lower house of Parliament still unsettled, the stern ex-preacher's Nationalists had captured 80.

Opposition leader J. G. N. Strauss' United Party held 57. The Labor Party, co-operating with the United Party, held four.

At least 13 of the remaining 14 districts were expected to go Nationalist since they were mostly in rural areas where the Nationalists are strong.

The Nationalists have declared their first aim is to crush the developing non-white resistance to segregation laws and to scrap the right of the independent judiciary to pass upon laws enacted by Parliament.

To that end, Malan's government has received power to declare emergencies, suspend most laws and jail or whip persons who object to existing or future laws. It has indicated it would scrap traditional democratic rights if necessary to preserve the supremacy of South Africa's 2½ million whites over nine million Oegroes, Indians and persons of mixed blood.

On the face of it, the Malan victory depended the traditional rift between Briton and Boer, between the industrial towns and the rural districts.

Gloom swept Johannesburg, business and mining capital, where British-capitalized enterprises want industrial peace with the black workers. Crowds cheered, sang and danced around voting stations in the country districts, where Boers predominate.

Nationalist Victory In South Africa

Prime Minister Daniel Malan and his Nationalist Party — advocates of a strong apartheid, or segregation, policy in maintaining white supremacy in South Africa — are to continue in power with a strengthened hand as a result of the general election Wednesday. The party's majority in the lower chamber of Parliament now is greater, seats having been taken from the more moderate United Party under the leadership of Jan Strauss.

In the tense campaign preceding the election both parties had pledged themselves to maintaining white supremacy in a country where some 2,500,000 white people are outnumbered four to one by the natives. The difference between the parties is in attitude and proposed methods.

Dr. Malan had campaigned strongly on the proposition that the election was "South Africa's last chance to remain a white man's country." He made much of outside influences, which, he said, were trying to force on his country inequality which must inevitably mean to white South Africa nothing less than national suicide." He contended that his separation policy was intended to safeguard the purity and guardianship of the white race. And he insisted that separation does not imply neglect or suppression of the natives. He claimed that the whites in South Africa have done far more for their native people than has been done by any other nation in the world for any primitive race. His government, he said, had provided the native peoples, for their exclusive habitation, with territory about half the size of Western and Central Europe.

Mr. Strauss said his United Party tried to take a "long-term view" of the native question, and he rejected the theory of total apartheid (segregation) not because he disagreed with it in principle but because he did not think that it is a practical proposition. He proposed calling a convention representative of every important section of white South Africa's social, religious and economic life to consider the race problem, followed by consultation with moderate leaders of the non-Europeans in an attempt to find a solution.

Only white people voted, of course, and Dr. Malan appears to have put his point across to a majority. His strength was especially great in the rural areas, where fears of native encroachment are more deeply felt.

It is feared now by moderate elements that the Nationalists will tamper with the constitution and effect ways of maintaining themselves in power for a considerable period. And in London it is feared that the election results will mean more severing of ties that bind South Africa to the Commonwealth; Malan's people, for instance, favor abandoning "God Save the Queen," as the national anthem, indicative of desires to sever bonds with the Commonwealth. Further, there is fear among moderate whites in South Africa that Dr. Malan's power will be inherited by more radical, almost Nazi-like, groups in the Nationalist Party.

The natives stood by and observed the election sullenly; what they will do next is anybody's guess.

In the light of election results perhaps the following lines from a private correspondent in South Africa are of interest, indicative as they are of a man's feeling about his country's situation:

"Bits of news about South Africa, mostly bad, have been reaching the American press. We are certainly living in a state of strain here; the contrast which one notices on a trip to Rhodesia is most marked. The Union of 1910 was founded in trust and hope. There is no trust left now, and the principal hope seems to be that things will not become much worse. Students of the American Constitution would be rather surprised if Congress were to attempt to circumvent the Supreme Court by appointing a still higher court, packed with laymen. That is about what happened here. Fortunately the Chief Justice, A.v.d. S. Centlivres, and four fellow judges, were strong enough to squash the attempt.

"People who have been used to living in a free country find it most uncomfortable, to put it mildly, to see a picture of a Cabinet Minister in a newspaper and then to reflect that he, or an even more dictatorial successor, has almost unrestricted power to put anyone he dislikes, including oneself, in jail without appeal to any court, under a so-called 'Suppression of Communism' Act. How long people brought up in British traditions will stand such conditions remains to be seen. But enough of this, for contrary to the convictions of most people here who have never been out of the country we are a small and unimportant community after all."

Many will hold that South Africa is not a small and unimportant country; the world is concerned about what goes on there.

Interpreting The News—

Malan's Hold On South Africa Threatens Britain's Life Line

By J. M. ROBERTS JR.
Associated Press News Analyst

The world looked on with apprehension this week as the Malan government consolidated its hold on South Africa.

The racial issue between the opposing parties was not clearcut, and for the second time the Nationalist forces were able to capitalize on the fears of 2½ million Whites for their 10 million black neighbors.

And it was not only the ascendancy of apartheid, the extreme rightist plan for segregating the blacks, that caused the apprehension. While this reversion to theories which have been repudiated by most of the world tied down the safety valves on what would one day become a tremendous head of steam, the international political implications were also enormous.

Another Five Years

It meant the confirmation in power for another five years—and therefore indefinitely—of a regime which give bold evidence of its totalitarian nature. It has already defied the courts which have sought to pass on the constitutionality of the racially biased acts of its parliamentary majority, and now promises to entirely eliminate the court's right of review of such acts. The immediate purpose is to drive through so-called laws under which it plans to enforce its theories of racial inequality. It plans to consolidate its hold by taking away the right of a million Cape Province mullattos to vote.

Blacks will be denied the right of collective bargaining.

At the same time the Malan government pleads for understanding by the rest of the world of the problems it has to meet. The world thinks it understands.

Upheaval Not Just Racial

The world has now learned that the upheaval in South Africa is not merely racial. That the Malan regime has also revived the Boer War. Britishers and South Africans with British connections know now that they, too, are the object of Nationalist intentions. Already the movement to prevent Afrikaans and English-speaking children from attending the same schools is gaining headway, as a prelude to the proclamation of an Afrikaan-dominated republic. This republic might go along in the British empire for a while because of commercial needs, but only for a while. The British too long accepted the arguments for white solidarity, and so played into the hands of those who now intend to subjugate them.

A normal course for the type of government which is taking a growing hold on South Africa would be first nationalization of the British-owned diamond and gold fields, and then of all British industry an business.

Malan Swept Back into Power With His Majority Increased

By ARTHUR GAVSHON

PRETORIA, South Africa, April 16 (AP)—Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan swept back to power with an increased parliamentary majority in returns today from Wednesday's general election. The results signaled a dangerous era ahead in racial relations for this member of the British Commonwealth.

With 14 seats in the lower house of Parliament still unsettled, the stern ex-preacher's Nationalists had captured 80.

Opposition leader J. G. N. Strauss' United Party held 57.

The Labor party, co-operating with the United party, held four.

At least 13 of the remaining 14 districts were expected to go Nationalist since they were mostly in rural areas where the Nationalists are strong.

159 Members Of House

The House has 159 members, but three are chosen separately to represent the 50 Cape coloreds (mulattoes) and one will be chosen at a by-election later because a candidate died.

The 78-year-old Prime Minister appeared to have increased his majority of 18 in the old House, elected in May, 1948, to 27 or 28.

As in 1948, the Nationalists won with a minority vote.

The Nationalists captured the lead when they racked up their 54th seat to their opponents' 53rd. At that time their minority popular vote was about 400,000 against the opposition's 580,000.

They were able to do this because by tradition South Africa, like some American states, is so divided by districts that a rural vote has more weight than a city vote.

The Nationalists have declared that their first aim is to crush the developing non-white resistance to segregation laws and to scrap the right of the independent judiciary to pass upon laws enacted by Parliament.

To that end, Malan's government has received power to declare emergencies, suspend most laws and jail or whip persons who object to existing or future laws. It has indicated it would scrap traditional democratic rights if necessary to preserve the supremacy of South Africa's 2½ million whites over nine million Negroes, Indians and persons of mixed blood.

The long-term goal of the All-Boer Dutch-descended Cabinet, however, is a national republic free of the British crown.

On the face of it, the Malan victory deepened the traditional rift between Briton and Boer, between the industrial towns and the rural districts.

Pro-British Natal state went almost solidly against the government. The Orange Free State, stronghold of the Boers, went solidly for it.

Gloom swept Johannesburg, business and mining capital, where British-capitalized enterprises want industrial peace with the black workers.

There was talk that the United party, which the late Jan Christiaan Smut s helped found, may break up. G. Heaton Nicholls, a leading member of the party in Natal, has resigned in protest of its "kid glove" kind of campaign.

MALAN REPEATS FAITH IN RACE SEGREGATION

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DURBAN, South Africa, Jan. 1—In a New Year message, Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan reaffirmed his belief in apartheid (racial segregation) and said that "natural differences" among races would continue for generations to come. "It may be safe to jump over the ditch," but to jump over the gorge would be fatal, he declared.

A non-white campaign of defiance started last year after Dr. Malan told the African National Congress in effect that God made races different and said he opposed the repeal of the discriminatory laws.

In his message Dr. Malan said that in South Africa troubled world conditions "are reflected in unrest in some quarters, in deliberate defiance of law and in some places even appeal to force coupled with perpetration of shocking atrocities."

Parliament convenes on Jan. 23 for a brief session before the national elections in which Dr. Malan is asking for a mandate from the ruling whites to continue and expand apartheid.

Court Frees 20 Defying Race Law

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (ANP) — Under charges of furthering communism, 25 non-white leaders of the South African defiance campaign against the government's race segregation laws received suspended sentences of 9 months imprisonment last week.

The sentences were suspended for two years on condition that the men are not again convicted during that time under the Suppression of Communism Act.

Heading the list of convicted, but freed Africans was Dr. Yusuf Dadoo, president of the South African Indian Congress, and Dr. [illegible]oka, president [illegible]ne African National congress.

The others were mostly members of a joint committee of the two congresses and have been leading the defiance of unjust laws campaign.

The 20 leaders were charged with furthering "the ends of communism" by contravening the Suppression of Communism Act recently passed by Premier Daniel Malan's Nationalist administration. The prosecution alleged they were parties to a plan aimed at bringing about full equality between Europeans and non-Europeans in the Union.

In his testimony, Moroka, 61, declared he was absolutely opposed to communism and his life's aim was to bring about harmonious relations between blacks and whites. He said the defiance campaign was aimed at bringing attention to government racial laws which are considered oppressive by Africans.

SOUTH AFRICA VITAL AS URANIUM SOURCE

U.S. Aiding Output, Which May Pass Congo's, but Low Pay in Mines Adds to Unrest

By C. L. SULZBERGER

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Jan. 19—Any outbreak of trouble in the Union of South Africa would have an immediate and direct effect on the security of the United States.

South Africa is rapidly overtaking the Belgian Congo as the world's primary source of uranium. Experts in atomic matters now feel that there is more of this invaluable mineral in the Union than anywhere else in the world. For security reasons the exact figures are not available, but some facts may be published.

In November, 1951, the United States, British and South African Governments concluded an agreement for the production of uranium from gold-bearing ores and the tailings [remnants] of gold mining in this country. Britain and the United States loaned large sums to establish processing plants. The first uranium extraction plant began operations last October at Consolidated Mines, Ltd., in Krugersdorp, West Rand.

The initial development of uranium exploitation started at the West Rand Consolidated Mines, Daggafontein Mines, Ltd., Blyvooruitzicht Gold Mining Company, Ltd., and Western Reefs Exploration and Development Company, Ltd. Since then at least eleven other concerns have engaged in uranium production from gold ores.

Revenue Exceeds Forecast

The original program was to cost more than $100,000,000 to get under way and was to bring the Union an annual revenue of about $80,000,000. In all probability these figures already have been exceeded. Not only is there a vast amount of uranium in the huge white and yellow dunes of tailings piled throughout the Rand and the Orange Free State, but the sulphuric acid used for "bleaching" processes is produced from pyrite found in the same ores.

It thus is evident that both the United States and Britain are intensely interested, because of their military requirements for uranium, in preserving tranquility in South Africa. It is the Union's good fortune that gold, which already has made this country rich, now is doing so all over again through its byproduct of uranium.

The gold itself has always been a key to South African economics and politics. The country is the world's largest producer—about $400,000,000 worth annually. When the United States raised the price to $35 an ounce twenty years ago, South Africa was lifted out of a desperate depression.

The Union Government is pressing hard for another price increase, arguing that gold is the only world commodity whose value has not been raised since World War II, while, at the same time, production costs have mounted. At last month's Commonwealth conference in London the Union's representatives urged other delegates to help South Africa get a rise in gold prices, which must be agreed to by the International Monetary Fund.

U. S. Objections

Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan told this writer two days ago that South Africa had obtained considerable support from Britain and other Commonwealth members. However, the United States has consistently opposed any price increase on three main grounds:

1. That the cumulative effect on the credit base of the United States might be immense, leading to inflation if the rise was not "sterilized" successfully.
2. That the increase would constitute non-selective aid to gold-producing countries, whereas Washington prefers selective foreign aid, with its own appropriations and controls. The rise would serve merely as a form of bounty to the gold-producing nations, of which the Soviet Union probably is the second largest.
3. That better things can be done with the capital resources available during a period of rearmament—for instance, encouraging the production of such vital minerals as manganese. Perhaps this argument is weaker now that the output of uranium has been so directly linked to that of gold.

It is when one examines the gold question carefully and goes beneath the ground, as it were, that it fits into the complex human and political picture of South Africa. To do this the writer has visited one typical Transvaal mine, where, as is true throughout the country, the bulk of the labor force is native.

Tribes from the Union reserves and the Basutoland British Protectorate, and imported labor from Portuguese Mozambique, are digging the gold. They included sturdy and mostly illiterate savage Shangaans, Zulus and Xosas, and the Bacas, South Africa's "untouchables," the only natives who will do sanitation work.

Barred From Skilled Work

These men are engaged by contract, generally by the year, and are not permitted by the white labor unions to do skilled work. About 100,000 are contracted annually for the Portuguese Government in Mozambique. They exist almost as slaves, their pay is sent to Mozambique and a "check-off" is taken there in the form of prepaid taxes.

The Negro miners are drastically underpaid, according to world standards. The majority, working eight hours a day and six days a week, receive approximately £4 ($11.20) a month. The writer saw several paybooks marked 2s 8d and 2s 9d (36 and 37 cents) for a day's work.

The Negro miners have no union. Their base pay has been increased only once in thirty years. They live in "compounds" or barracks, with from twenty to forty-eight in a room. They are fed at company expense, and are given work clothes and a ration of sour "native beer."

Obviously conditions are sufficiently better than in their native reserves to attract them to the mines. But the conditions are not, in this modern world, good enough—even though this cheap, indentured labor is freer than the Soviet slave labor producing gold in Siberia's Lena Valley.

Standards need to be improved and mine owners with whom this correspondent has talked admit this. They say that many South African mines would have to be closed as uneconomic were production costs lifted through wage increases, but they agree that improvements would be socially desirable.

The United States is faced with the fact that some of the uranium it wants—and it wants as much as it can get—comes from socially archaic mines. At the same time, the unsound conditions prevailing in the mines contribute to the complex of social, racial, economic and political pressures building up in the Union of South Africa.

SOUTH AFRICA TO BE REPUBLIC, MALAN PREDICTS

Premier Pledges Change Won't Be Dictated

[Reprinted from yesterday's late editions]
[New York Times-Chicago Tribune Service]

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Jan. 18 — Prime Minister Malan today predicted that the Union of South Africa eventually would declare itself a republic, but added that such a change "must come by constitutional and democratic means."

He said a republic, "in my opinion, would remain a member of the British commonwealth, but it is up to the commonwealth to make this possible for us."

By this he meant that South Africa would not tolerate any interference by Britain in its domestic affairs.

Favors Sterling Bloc

Whatever happened, Malan said it was likely this country would wish to remain in the sterling bloc—despite its position as the world's leading gold producer—because "it is our interest."

Malan, 78, and leader of the Nationalist party, made these declarations during an interview in residence at Grooté Schuur, outside Capetown, a magnificent estate once owned by the East India company and later by Cecil Rhodes, who bequeathed it to the union to house its premiers. He appeared exceptionally vigorous and disposed to talk after a long holiday prior to next week's reopening of parliament.

Malan said republicanism was a normal movement in South Africa, two of whose most important provinces — the Transvaal and the Orange Free state—having been republics prior to the second Boer war.

"There are a very considerable number of people alive today," he said, "who took part in that struggle for republicanism and independence, and thousands died for it."

Won't Be Forced

However, he insisted, the Nationalist party will not "force a republic on the country"—as its political opponents predict. "If we get a republic ultimately," he said, "and I think it will come—it must come by constitutional and democratic means.

"We must have a considerable majority in favor of a republic. It must be obtained after a definite appeal to the country on that point alone—perhaps by means of a referendum. It cannot come by means of an ordinary election covering a large number of issues. If someone votes for the government party in next spring's elec-

tions, it does not bind him to favor a republic."

He then said the large majority of South Africans, whether Afrikaans or English speaking, resented interference in internal affairs by Britain or any other country, and added that if a later London government should seek to do so, the chances of secession from the commonwealth "would be bound to be increased."

SOUTH AFRICA'S BAN ON BISHOPS EXPLAINED

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 6—The Government Information Office today explained the exclusion from South Africa of two Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Frederick Jordan and Howard Prim. The Bishops were elected in Chicago last May as heads of the fifteenth and seventeenth Episcopal districts of the church here.

The official explanation was that the African Methodist Episcopal Church in South Africa is a sectarian church with political affiliations. Its chief political affiliation was described as being with the African National Congress, a leading group in last year's defiance campaign against racial segregation laws.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church here denies it is in any sense a political organization.

Records of the African native press indicate, however, that groups favoring racial equality have met in church quarters and that a considerable number of its members are apparently associated with such movements.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church has asserted it has been established in South Africa since 1896, to have 400 clergymen and 150,000 members.

Representatives of English-speaking white Protestant churches here, when consulted, indicated they understood the African Methodist Episcopal Church was a normal church in good standing.

Africa In Turmoil

This is another in a series of articles by noted reporter Malcolm Johnson telling the on-the-spot story of Africa's current racial and nationalistic unrest.

By MALCOLM JOHNSON
International News Service Staff Correspondent
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JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (INS) — Official police files disclose a record of 238 killed and 1,446 injured in 29 racial outbreaks since the Nationalist party was elected to power in South Africa in 1948.

Opponents of the Malan government cite that record as proof of their contention that race relations in South Africa have "seriously deteriorated" under the government's controversial apartheid, or racial segreation, laws.

By contrast, they point out, the record under the opposition United party from 1943 to 1948 was eight clashes, 22 dead and 696 injured.

Spotlight on Apartheid

The record under the Nationalist party includes the widespread rioting at Port Elizabeth, Kimberley and East London in October and November, 1952, when a total of 40 persons was killed.

The whys and wherefores of these riots may be in dispute, but undisputed is the fact that the word "apartheid" has received world-wide attention since the Nationalists came to power four and a half years ago.

It is an Afrikaans world, literally meaning "apartness." As applied to South Africa's multi-racial problem it calls for segregation of the "colored" and black population, totaling about 10 millions, from the Europeans, or whites, numbering approximately 2 1-2 millions.

The Nationalist government, headed by Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan is firmly committed to a policy of apartheid. That policy has become bitterly controversial, both in South Africa and abroad, although its adherents insist that it is nothing new but has been traditional in South Africa for 300 years.

What is new about it, critics report sharply, is the Malan Government's stern, unrelenting attitude in attempting rigidly to enforce it through a number of new laws and regulations expanding the color bars already on the statute books.

The Laws are Unjust

The government's opponents denounce these laws as unjust and discriminatory, needless in many respects, and promulgated without regard for the feelings of the non-European populations, which includes Indians and persons of mixed blood, as well as blacks.

The whole approach to the acute racial problem seems to be based on one small but compelling word—fear.

For the small minority of ruling Europeans the fear of being eventually engulfed politically, or otherwise, by the "non-Europeans" is like an unending nightmare.

That is why, they insist, they cannot even consider giving the non-Europeans anything like political equality, or even more political rights.

An editor of the Johannesburg Star, English language newspaper opposed to the government's policies, put it this way:

"We are living in a wilderness of fear."

Like Greek Tragedy

Gloomily, he said he saw no solution for the problem, which he likened to "A Greek tragedy." He predicted "some violent form of change" and foresaw no prospect of a gradual change through a process of evolution.

"Essentially," the editor told me, "There isn't a great deal of difference between the United party and the Nationalists (government party) on the race question.

"The Malan government merely turns the screws a little harder and faster. It pursues repressive policies, leaving no escape values such as the Smuts government provided."

In the "wilderness of fear" of which the editor spoke there are three principal bugaboos:

1. Fear of being "swamped" by numerically stronger non-whites.

2. Fear of being "assimilated" by them, destroying the racial "purity" of the whites, if and when the dread social and political equality is achieved—the most horrifying though of all to the white population.

3. Fear of economic chaos should the non-Europeans get "out of hand" and refuse to work, thereby effectively stopping an economy based on native labor.

Next week — The "Torch Commando."

Foes of Malan in Africa Now Back His Move to Get Emergency Power

By ALBION ROSS
By The Associated Press.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Feb. 8—Torch Commando, the war veterans' group that last year roused the liberal and British elements in South Africa to a storm of protest against authoritarian tendencies of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan and his Nationalist Government, acknowledged today that the "despotic powers" the Government was demanding might be necessary to deal with the mounting crisis in race relations.

Like the opposition United party, with which it is joined in the anti-Malan United Front, Torch Commando insists, however, that the powers the Nationalists seek to suspend virtually all laws in case of emergency must be hedged around with "appropriate safeguards." This refers particularly to "full control by Parliament over powers exercisable by the Government" under the public safety bill, introduced two weeks ago by Justice Minister C. R. Swart.

The measure and the accompanying "whipping post" bill, which provides fines, jail terms and the lash for any broadly defined incitement to violation of any law, particularly apartheid (segregation) laws, are the central issues on the political scene.

The declaration by Torch Commando's national executive that it in effect agrees with the United party's decision to compromise on the Government's demands makes it virtually unanimous here that the situation has deteriorated to a point where the Government must be empowered to rule outside existing law in an emergency.

What the parties have in mind, of course, is the spread here of the sort of terrorist campaign being conducted against whites in Kenya by the Mau Mau tribal society, or the resumption of last year's passive resistance campaign against apartheid, or any other development pointing to a showdown in the racial situation.

L. Kane Berman, chairman of Torch Commando, said that if the public safety bill were not amended to include safeguards against despotism, his organization probably would issue a summons for mass demonstrations. Torch Commando refused to compromise on its opposition to the "whipping post" bill.

The national executive of Torch Commando met here yesterday with leaders of the United party and of the small Labor party, also a United Front member. The result was the veterans' decision to compromise on the public safety bill. A formal declaration of policy stated:

"We deplore the policy pursued ever since 1948 by the Nationalist Government, which has proved itself utterly incapable of governing a multi-racial country and has produced so grave a situation and so serious a deterioration in race relations that it now has to ask Perliament to give it dictatorial powers.

'Request for Blank Check'

"We regard this bill as a request for a blank check by a bankrupt Government, and in so far as it seeks to enable either the executive or even the Minister of Justice alone to function without control by the legislature, it is an insult to the very Parliament—'Volkswil' [people's will]—which the nationalists profess to regard as sovereign and supreme.

"We are opposed to giving despotic powers to any Government, especially one with the black record of the Nationalists, unless appropriate safeguards are incorporated into the measure of a nature similar to those in the British Emergency Powers Act of 1920, on which this bill partially based, and in particular so as to insure full control by Parliament over the powers exercisable by the government under the bill.

"We oppose the criminal law amendment bill because we are satisfied that its object is not to deal with any emergency but to increase in a most savage way sentences for offenses committed by way of protest against laws. It is therefore in no sense complementary to the public safety bill but is a measure designed to authorize the use of the lash in order to terrorize people into submission to certain laws."

The declaration meant that the Nationalist Government had failed to split the United Front formed to try to oust it from office in the April elections, but that the opposition group had been impaled on the other horn of a dilemma by having compromised a little with its defense of essential human rights.

Organizations of African natives, of those of mixed blood (colored) and of Indians set up a committee to meet daily to carry on a continuous campaign against the public safety bill and the bill amending the criminal law, which were branded as "malanazi" measures.

Native groups under the African National Congress and Indian Franchise Action Council (Histadrut), the Labor Federation's executive committee decided tonight. The trades union leaders also decided that Histadrut's Communist faction must be dissolved.

Israeli Unions Bar Red Leaders

TEL AVIV, Israel, Feb. 8 (AP)—No known Communist will be permitted henceforth to hold any official position in the Israel General

South Africa Court Backs Natives On Equal Facilities With Whites

By ALBION ROSS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 23—The Supreme Court of Appeals of the Union of South Africa handed down a constitutional decision today invalidating racial segregation unless equal facilities were offered to both whites and other races in the union. In principle, the doctrine espoused by the court would necessitate something like an economic revolution in South Africa and immense expense to the state, municipalities and other public bodies, if the principle of racial segregation were to be upheld.

The case itself was small but came at the end of a series of similar decisions less clear cut. It started in a railway station at Capetown, where an African native, George Lusu, sat in a writing room reserved for whites. A policeman arrested him when he refused to leave. The Magistrates' Court and the Cape Province Court of Appeals upheld Mr. Lusu's contention that when facilities provided for African natives are not equal to those provided for whites, a native has a legal right to use the whites' facilities.

The issue is of tremendous significance because in transportation, housing and utilities and in every aspect of South African life the state, municipalities and other public bodies provide far more facilities for whites than for Negroes. This is notably true in the expensive field of education. The tension that arose while the decision of the Supreme Court of Appeals was awaited has been considerable.

In handing down the decision, Chief Justice A. van de Sandt Centlivres declared that the Act of 1916 giving the railways racial segregation powers did not intend that members of different races were to be treated with a substantial degree of partiality and inequality.

Attorneys for Government had not disputed that facilities for Negroes at the station were, as is universal, far inferior to those provided for whites. The Government based its case on the contention that the railways had the right under the law to provide facilities for Negroes inferior to those provided for whites.

The Government could hardly take any other stand, since the whole South African economic and social system and standard of living of the white South African is based on inferior wages and inferior facilities of all sorts provided for the Negro majority of the population.

The decision brought into the foreground of the election campaign now under way the issue of the Nationalist party's determination to empower Parliament to overrule the constitutional functions of the Supreme Court of Appeals and, in effect, do away with the constitutional form of government in South Africa and replace it with the complete sovereignty of Parliament. Minister of Justice Charles Swart, referring a couple of weeks ago to the Supreme Court of Appeals' decision last year denying the Government the right to take away the vote from the mulatto population of Cape Province, which is rooted in the constitution of 1910, stated:

"Is it right that I who appoint these judges should go to them to ask whether they approve of a law which I present in Parliament."

On the same day, Paul Sauer, Minister of Transport, said:

"It is undemocratic that six old men at Bloemfontein [seat of the Supreme Court of Appeals] should have all the say. Who is boss? Bloemfontein or you?"

Last night the Minister of Lands, Johannes G. Strydom, a powerful leader of the Nationalist party in the Transvaal who may be slated to succeed Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan, said that after the elections the Government would pass a law "re-establishing the supremacy and sovereignty of Parliament" and that the courts would have no testing rights.

It was the Government effort to do this last year through the Supreme Court of Parliament Act, which subsequently was declared unconstitutional, that brought on last year's constitutional crisis. In the dispute, the Torch Commando organization of veterans warned of open rebellion if the Government went outside the law and threats to secede from the Union were made in the Province of Natal.

The opinion of political experts in the press here is that the new decision upholding the rights of Negroes to equal facilities will aid the Nationalist party in the election. Their argument briefly is that decisions upholding the rights of Negroes are not popular with the white electorate here and that there will be more sympathy for the Nationalist Government's efforts to put the courts in their place.

MALAN FORCES BAR SPLIT SOUTH AFRICA

React Swiftly Against Plan for Separate British Unit Retaining Link to Crown

By ALBION ROSS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRETORIA, South Africa, April 30—According to information obtained here today, Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's Nationalist regime is firmly opposed to the proposal that it realize the Nationalist party's official intention to establish a republic by creating a federal state and permitting the British east coast area to form a canton retaining the suzerainty of the British crown.

The offer was made yesterday by Senator Heaton Nicholls, United party leader in the Senate.

Senator Nicholls' frank expositi of the doctrine of a British east coast federalist movement startled the Nationalist regime here in the Union capital in the same way that it was startled by the declaration of the Dutch Reformed Church clergy in 1950 that they favored real apartheid (segregation) between whites and blacks in the form of a genuine territorial division of the country between them.

The Nationalist Government came to power five years ago with an ideology of real racial apartheid and the resurrection of republican government on the order of the old Boer Calvinist republics. However, it has shown extreme sensitivity toward persons who took it at its word that what it wanted primarily was actual racial apartheid in the sense of division of races in separate cantons or the setting up of a republic within part of the present territories of the South African Union.

Parallel Development Doctrine

The original Nationalist doctrine for solution of the race problem in South Africa was the doctrine of parallel development, or separate pyramids, and there was much talk about seting up a Bantus State—the Bantus are members of the great family of Negroid tribes—as a home of native Africans. This broke down immediately on an essential issue. The whites own the principal resources of the country and they intend to keep them.

However, the Clergy of Dutch Reformed Church took the nationalists, all of whom are members of their faith, at their word. For the clergy's declaration in favor genuine apartheid, they were publicly rebuked by Prime Minister Malan who is himself a Dutch Reformed Church clergyman.

A president of the African National Congress likewise took the Nationalists at their word and started campaigning for a Bantustan State. He became very unpopular with the government and retired from his post.

Now, Senator Nicholas, who has proposed a way to realize the republican plank in the Nationalist program by leaving the British east coast belt out, is frowned on here. A Bantustan State is no longer desired. A republic at the price of transforming the Union of South Africa into a federation is not wanted.

Moderates Minimize Issue

The reply of the moderates on both sides here, and the present reply of official spokesmen, is that the issues were between the Boers and the British and the Negroes simply should not be taken too seriously.

The American National Congress, the Indian National Congress, the British Federalists and a good many United political persons have, in repeated speeches, publications and proclamations, given a different answer to this somewhat puzzling attitude of the Nationalist regime.

They say that the five years of Nationalist rule have been a period not of decentralization and attempts at parallel development but of increasing centralization and authoritarian rule. They feel that the Nationalists now appear to be more unionist than the United party.

Accordingly, their answer to the puzzle is that the record shows that the Nationalist regime is not interested in parallel equality, or anything of the sort, but in the creation of an authoritarian Afrikaaner-dominated society of a semi-fascist character.

SOUTH AFRICA SPLIT URGED BY SENATOR

Ex-Chief of Opposition to Malan Says Afrikaners and Britons Should Go Their Own Ways

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRETORIA, South Africa, April 29—Senator Heaton Nicholls, leader of the opposition United party in the Senate in the last and several preceding Parliaments, declared today in a speech to war veterans in Pietermaritzburg, the capital of British Natal, that the present South African Union should be given up and another organization set up so that the Afrikaner Nationalists of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan, could have their republic and the British population go its own way.

The British element is convinced and makes no secret of it, that it does not believe it will ever be permitted to participate in forming the policies of this country again. The British also believe that the future South Africa will be formed according to the desire of the Afrikaner Republicans and that they will become, in effect, second class citizens "until the blacks take over."

The native African and Indians already regard the South African Union, so far as they are politically conscious, as an alien and hostile state.

Permanently Separated

It now appears a matter of fact that the two white nations within the South African state have become increasingly hostile to one another. The Unitey party, which was a bridge between the two groups, is showing every sign of disintegration. The Union today, according to most political observers, is nothing but a marriage of convenience and within the household there is nothing but mutual suspicion and growing hate.

Senator Nicholls' courage in speaking out what everyone has been thinking has created a sensation.

"We have not been able to build a nation on one-stream policy, nor shall we ever be able to do so," the Senator declared. "The result of the last election has shown to us that the division between the two sections is definite. It has proved the complete failure of the Union as envisaged by the national convention [of 1910, which established the present South African dominion].

Draws Business Analogy

"We have arrived at a stage where if a business concern were involved it would say, you must either wind up the affair or have a complete reconstruction," Mr. Nicholls said. "We have now two separate ideologies which are irreconcilable."

The Senator added that "if we allow the Transvaal Free State and part of Cape [Province] to have their republic while the English-speaking people adhere to their traditions, there could be a union in which all interests of the two racial groups [white] could be represented; Natal would resume its old policies and could bring them up to date."

Senator Nichols was speaking for the solid British populated area of the Union of South Africa, which includes the Province of Natal on the Indian Ocean east of the Drakensberg mountains and the northeast portion of Cape Province in the same geographical area just to the south of Natal. The reason why Dr. Malan and his Nationalist Cabinet have not pushed forward with a referendum and established an independent republic is that this area's leaders insisted that it would secede from the Union rather than live in an Afrikaner-dominated republic.

Senator Nichols announced immediately after the recent election that he had resigned from the United party. The resignation had been presented well before the election but had been kept quiet. The United party has had moderate Afrikaner chiefs and was the party of Field Marshal Christian Smuts. It attempted to unite the British and Afrikaner elements in the nation with increasing lack of success.

Victory For Malan

Prime Minister Malan has won a whopping electoral victory in the Union of South Africa, but with it goes a constitutional crisis of the gravest magnitude. Final returns yesterday showed that Mr. Malan's Nationalist majority has been more than doubled. There is every indication that he will have ample strength to carry his program through Parliament, and that program threatens to shake the Union of South Africa to its foundations.

It will be recalled that Mr. Malan ordered the election that has just been held after his efforts to remove 48,000 voters of mixed blood from the regular election rolls had been thwarted by South Africa's highest court. The court held that the measure was a violation of the voters' constitutional rights. The Prime Minister sought to overthrow this decision by lodging supreme judicial authority in Parliament. But the so-called High Court of Parliament was itself held to be illegal by a unanimous vote of the Appeal Court. It was at this point that the election was called to buttress the Malan regime for further assaults upon the rights of the nonwhite elements of the population.

The danger in the situation lies not only in the unrest that Mr. Malan's extremism has aroused among the great mass of nonwhite people but also in the fact that he is threatening to tear the government apart to achieve his ends. Rejecting all counsel of moderation, he has indicated that nothing will stand in his way. It is difficult to see how the rest of the British Commonwealth can long tolerate among them such a disruptive member as South Africa if Malan persists in his program. Free men everywhere cannot but be disturbed by the direction in which Mr. Malan is h ading.

The Bloody Fifth Act

South Africa's tragedy is unrolling with all the inevitability of Greek epic drama. Frightened by native reaction to repressive measures, the white minority has voted for more repression, setting the stage for an authoritarian one-party state, banishing the last hope of peaceful progress based on race cooperation.

In last week's election Prime Minister Malan's Nationalist Party increased its popular vote but still failed to achieve a plurality. However, the massive overrepresentation of the rural areas, where most of its strength lies, allowed it to double its Parliamentary majority. The Nationalist government seems to be in an almost impregnable position, and faced only with a weak and vacillating opposition, it is likely in the next four years to take steps that will insure the perpetuation of its power. Its program includes emasculation of the Supreme Court, the one remaining bulwark of constitutional liberties, abolition of the franchise for the "colored" (mixed) population of Cape Province, tightening of the segregation laws, prohibition of any kind of native labor organization, and discriminatory measures against the English-speaking section of the community.

The Nationalist triumph can hardly fail to turn the native African organizations to desperate courses. With all legal avenues of protest blocked, with even passive disobedience punishable by savage floggings and jail sentences, the moderate leaders who up to now have maintained an amazing discipline, are likely to be thrust aside. No doubt for a time the government's machine-guns can keep revolution in check. But since 2,500,000 whites cannot indefinitely hold in a condition of near-slavery four times as many Africans, colored, and Indians, a bloody fifth act is all too probable.

SOUTH AFRICA VEILS ACTIONS OF CABINET

Nationalists Apparently Have Decided to Censor News of Government at Source

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRETORIA, South Africa, May 1—The Nationalist Cabinet apparently has decided on a policy of imposing news censorship at the source on the newspapers that oppose the Nationalists in their editorial columns. In South Africa this amounts in effect to the whole English-language press.

The Afrikaans language Nationalist press published today a letter written by Eric Louw, Minister of Economics, to the chief of the bureau of the Argus newspaper organization here in the South African administrative capital. Argus is the largest newspaper organization on the African Continent with a chain of English-language newspapers in South Africa and Rhodesia. Its Johannesburg paper has the largest circulation and probably is the most important paper in Southern Africa.

The correspondent had written to a number of Cabinet ministers asking them to give him information on the future plans of their departments as a matter of public interest. Mr. Louw, acting evidently for his colleagues, replied referring to a recent editorial in the Johannesburg Star that had attacked the government and used the expression an "unpalatable story" in regard to the record of the present Government.

The Minister of Economics wrote: "I consider your request to mo and my colleagues as an audacity and not as good faith. Perhaps you can make the request of Mr. Heaton Nicholls, former leader of the United party in the Senate, to say what further activities he has in mind. [Senator Nicholls has resigned from the United party.] That is a matter of real importance for the United party press. Perhaps Mr. Strauss [leader of the United party] would be willing to tell you about the unpalatable story of the United party's efforts to bluff the voters with his somersaults in regard to the color question or the unpalatable story of his efforts to buy the voters with a long list of promises."

It is the policy here to keep secre all cabinet meeting decisions and the attitude has been adopted increasingly that the activities of the Government are the Government's private business. It was noticeable at the last session of Parliament that the majority of ministers' answers to members' formal questions presented during customary question periods were largely perfunctory ending with routine declaration "and the rest falls away." Usually what fell away was the answer to the question. The only exception to this attitude of "it's non of your business" is the State Information Office, which in its dealings with foreign correspondents has been quite cooperative.

AFRIKAANS LANGUAGE EXPERIENCING A BOOM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRETORIA, South Africa, April 26 — Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan, who started his political career as one of the leaders of Afrikaans language movement, now is spreading Afrikaans by winning elections. The Press reports a great rush by persons who do not speak Afrikaans to learn it since the Nationalists' victory in the elections ten days ago.

Afrikaans, which was regarded in Dr. Malan's youth as sort of "kitchen Dutch," did not become one of the two official languages of the South Africa Union until 1925. The first publication in Afrikaans, a political pamphlet, appeared in 1875, when the issue of turning Afrikaans into a literary language was raised, principally because the mulattoes in Cape Province knew no other language and could not read the Bible in Dutch.

Afrikaans now is the language of all the members of the Cabinet and a majority of the parliamentary speeches are made in it. Civil servants and railway men are required to be able to use it and there now are three universities in which instruction is given only in Afrikaans.

Language teachers say most of those who come to them to learn Afrikaans are in a great hurry to master it.

It is now generally recognized that in the Government service and public services of all sorts there is no future for the man or woman who cannot speak Afrikaans.

British business concerns, staffed with primarily English-speaking persons, have been issuing orders to their employes to work and learn Afrikaans.

The circulation of the three leading Afrikaans periodicals has gone up 30 per cent in a year and a half.

SOUTH AFRICA INSISTS ON 'UNEQUAL FACILITIES'

Major Parties Agree to Rewrite Law Applied in the Railway Decision

By ALBION ROSS
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, April 4—Two events within the last two weeks have served to a remarkable extent to clarify the essential issue in the ideological struggle regarding the status of the black majority of the South African population which has come to the boiling point during the present election campaign.

The first of these was the decision of the Supreme Court of Appeals, which laid down in the railway facilities case the principle that racial segregation cannot be applied except on the basis of equal facilities for races. The second was the formal vote of the principal South African labor organizations at a special conference demanding that the color bar be dropped in labor unions and calling for a united front of black and white labor within the union organization to establish the principle of equal pay for equal work irrespective of skin color.

Both major parties in the Union of South Africa have promised that if they win the election they will bring into Parliament legislation to correct the situation created by the equal facilities precedent established by the decision of the Supreme Court of Appeals.

It can only be corrected by legislation that will permit of unequal treatment of the races. There has been an immense amount of excitement about the matter. It has occupied columns and columns in the press.

Parties United on Stand

The United party, which is the opposition to Dr. Malan's Nationalist party, has done everything to convince the public that it is as much opposed to equal treatment as are the Nationalists themselves.

Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan, however, seized the initiative with an immediate formal statement that the situation created by the decision was shocking and a promise that inequality of facilities would be written into law. The Minister of Transportation promised that—if the Nationalist party wins—as soon as Parliament assembles a bill to legalize unequal treatment will be introduced.

All this has pointed up with complete clarity the essential nature of the issue here. A great deal has been made of the fact that a colored man, after the court's ruling, entered a white station restaurant and asked to be served. He was arrested and is on bail awaiting trial.

The food the whites eat is cooked by Negroes. It is brought to them by Negro waiters. White children are taken care of by Negro mammies. The beds of the whites are made and their clothes cared for by Negroes and in a white household the family lives in intimate contact with its Negro servants. It is simply that a colored man must not sit as an equal in a station waiting room or restaurant or appear as an equal anywhere.

But the court handed down no decision against segregation. It said only that the laws as they exist on the statute books call for segregation but do not provide for unequal facilities and that, therefore, to have segregation, facilities must be equal.

Favor Unequal Facilities

As a result, the major political parties, clearly reacting to the opinion of the white electorate, have said that the law must be changed to provide for unequal facilities.

Not to change the law would mean that large sums would have to be provided to give better facilities to the Negro majority of the population—not luxurious facilities, for the decision referred only to substantial equality of facilities. This shocked the political leaders and the white electorate, according to the Prime Minister; and the leader of the Opposition, J. G. N. Strauss, took the same attitude somewhat less boldly, but certainly did not contradict Dr. Malan.

Few situations could be made clearer. The major parties must promise to change the laws immediately, not to preserve racial segregation but to preserve special privilege and a caste system. Where better facilities are provided they will be provided for whites and the law must now be made to say it flatly and, in the words of the Prime Minister, "so that no court can misunderstand."

On the domestic South African scene the court's decision is expected to help the Nationalist party in its campaign to nullify the constitutional right of the Supreme Court of Appeals to pass on the constitutionality of legislation and make Parliament "completely sovereign."

Declaration of the principal South African labor organizations for white and black unity within the union and equal pay for equal work was concerned with the same issue as the court case.

Cheap Labor

Under the Masters and Servants Act a majority of Negro workers is in the status of indentured servants, half way between free employment and human slavery. For breaking a contract that usually provides for a mere subsistence existence a Negro can be fined and imprisoned. A Negro boy who is guilty of this offense is punished with the lash and this particular sentence is one that is mandatory.

Negro unions have no official recognition; and if Negroes strike, union officials can be sued for losses by the employer.

South Africa's second industrial revolution, which has made manufacturing more important than either mining or agriculture, however, has opened new semi-skilled and even skilled jobs to Negroes. The Negro, of course, is paid much less than white workers. This cheap labor is of the utmost importance to South African industry.

The white worker has enjoyed a privileged position, but he feels it crumbling. The position of all workers, according to the declaration of the labor organizations, is being undermined. Organized labor apparently has been the first element to begin to realize that the South African way of life may not work in the long run.

MALAN CALLS VOTE LAST WHITE CHANCE

South African Premier Defends Segregation — Says Nation Excels in Help for Natives

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRETORIA, South Africa, April 13—Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan, in a final radio appeal to the electorate tonight, declared that he considered Wednesday's election as "South Africa's last chance to remain a white man's country.

His opponent in the election, Jan Strauss, leader of the United party, had proposed calling a convention representative of every important section of white South Africa's social, religious and economic life to consider the race problem, followed by consultation with moderate leaders of the non-Europeans in an attempt to find a solution.

Dr. Malan derided the Strauss plan, saying: "From outside, the United Nations, Communist Russia, semi-Communist India and the British Labor party, as well as the hostile press, combine in trying to force upon us an equality which must inevitably mean to white South Africa nothing less than national suicide. And from within we witness a favorable reaction to this external attack on a party of growing and audacious liberalism, a largely underground but active communism and an open defiance campaign against all discriminating laws, even the oldest and most traditional.

"In addition to this and as a result of the recent Appeal Court decision, a situation has arisen in which separation on railways and on railway premises on color lines has juridically and practically been abolished throughout the Union [of South Africa] and South-West Africa. Naturally, this impossible situation can be rectified only by a strong government."

After stating that his separation policy was "intended to safeguard the purity and guardianship of the white race," the Prime Minister continued: "This, however, need not trouble anyone's conscience or hurt his Christian feeling. Separation does not imply neglect, as is often so airily assumed, nor does it imply suppression. This is abundantly proved by the fact that we have provided our native peoples, for their exclusive habitation, with territory about half the size of Western and Central Europe."

Dr. Malan added that the whites in South Africa did "far more for their native people than is done by any other nation in the world for any primitive race."

Dr. Malan declared that the race issue in the election was an all-African issue.

"It concerns the vital question whether there is any longer any place for the white man in Africa, a question the answer to which almost entirely depends on this other one, whether we here in southern Africa can securely hold our own," he said. "Our separation policy, properly understood and justly applied, may in the future even point out the direction in which salvation must be sought for all white communities from Table Mountain to Kenya in the distant north."

Tis opponent, Mr. Strauss, in a "long-term view" of the native question, said: "I reject the theory of total apartheid [segregation] not because I disagree with it in principle but because I do not think that it is a practical proposition."

"At the same time there are certain facts that the natives themselves must also accept. And most important is that in the mass they aare immature and are unfitted to take any share of control in the political, economic and social development of this highly civilized country."

Malan Pushes Color Issue

DURBAN, South Africa, April 8 (AP).—Campaigning for South Africa's general election went into its final week today with violence reported from at least two opposition rallies.

At hundreds of small and large meetings throughout the country Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's Nationalist supporters apparently were appealing to color-conscious white voters to back his racial segregation policies. Opposition spokesmen asserted they could maintain racial peace better than Dr. Malan.

The report of violence came from two meetings sponsored by the opposition United party at Vereeniging, near Johannesburg.

One rally was abandoned after stones, wire, tomatoes and eggs were hurled at speakers attacking the Nationalist government. The other meeting—held in the Town Hall—was climaxed by a brawl between pro- and anti-government supporters. No one was reported seriously hurt.

Labor Unions Of South Africa Challenge Race Policies of Government

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, — (ANP) — Principal labor organizations of South Africa last week issued a declaration that labor and union organization on a racial basis must be abandoned.

The South African Federation of Trade unions and the South African Trades and Labor council joined with several subsidiary organizations in asserting that unions should be open to all, "irrespective of race or color."

After a long stand by labor in this country for a privileged position on the basis, the decision to abandon the color line was close to revolutionary in South African terms. One of the most important factors in prolonging the inferior status of the Negro has been the split of workers ranks in black and white.

The declaration directly challenged government policy that "there should be no intermingling of Europeans and non-Europeans in trade unions.

The declaration said: "Experience has shown conclusively in many industries that there can be no adequate safeguards against lowering of workers standards of wages and employment conditions other than total organization of the workers concerned, irrespective of race.

Membership of Negroes in white unions has not yet been forbidden by law. In recent years a number of unions have been taking in Negores because the number of semi-skilled and even skilled Negro workers has been increasing during the second South African industrial revolution, in which manufacturing has come to the fore as a larger source of national income than mining of agriculture.

FOE OF MALAN GIVES SEGREGATION PLEDGE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 26—Jan Strauss, leader of the opposition United party, has followed Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan in rejecting the right of Negroes to equal facilities, as laid down Monday in a decision of the Supreme Court of Appeals.

In a speech in Port Elizabeth, he indicated that his party, if it came power in the April 15 elections, would change the law so as to eliminate any legal basis for Negroes' claiming equal facilities with whites as they can under the court's decision. However, the opposition leader promised that his party, if it came to power, would see that better facilities were provided for non-Europeans. The population is made up of about one-quarter Europeans and three-quarters non-Europeans.

He criticized the Nationalists for "dragging the judiciary through mire" and said the court had had to make the decision it did because legislation on segregation on railways was badly drawn up.

A meeting of students at the University of Witwatersrand here, the largest in the country, voted a protest against race discrimination in the university and again protested the exclusion from a second-year medical course of twenty-three non-European students who had passed their examinations. The university has taken the stand that clinical facilities are not available for them.

MALAN AIDES STUDY A BRITISH EXODUS

Weigh Trek North as a Result of South African Vote and the Clamor for Boer Republic

By ALBION ROSS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRETORIA, South Africa, April 23—The danger of South African disintegration—of an Afrikaans-British apartheid—is beginning to be recognized by the victorious Nationalist Afrikaaner leadership, gathered here for the Cabinet's first meeting since the recent elections, as the most immediately pressing problem.

Put in typical South African terms, the question being asked is, "ill the British trek?"

For historic reasons a trek means to break off from established things and to part company and go off on your own. The Afrikaaner Nationalists, or Boers, repeatedly treked away from the British in South Africa. First, there was the physical great trek to the north in the last century. Later after the Boer war and the establishment of the Union, the first Nationalist Afrikaaner political leader, Gen. J. B. M. Herzog, broke off from the Afrikaans-British coalition and founded an independent Afrikaans Nationalist party. He treked. Still later, when General Hertzog fused his partisans with those of Gen. Jan Christiaan Smuts, his associate, Daniel F. Malan who is now Prime Minister, founded the "purified" Nationalist Afrikaaner party. He treked.

Now the country is full of rumors that the shoe is on the other foot and that the British will break away from the Afrikaaner-led moderate United party, defeated in the election, and trek into an all-British front similar to the all-Afrikaans front in the Nationalist party.

This fear that the two elements in the white population, the British and the Boers, will separate permanently has haunted the whole history of the South African Union since its foundation in 1910. In the logic of events the danger is now believed to be greater than ever.

It has not seemed so great since the days of the flag crisis in the Nineteen Twenties when Dr. Malan, as a Minister in General Herzog's Cabinet, fought to do away with the Union Jack and finally compromised on the present flag of the South African Dominion and an agreement that the Union Jack might be flown only on a few rare state occasions and in an inferior position to the Dominion flag. The Dominion flag is virtually never flown except officially because the Afrikaaners prefer the two flags of the former Transvaal and Orange Free State Republics, and the British the Union Jack.

The great display of the Afrikaaner republican flags at the ceremonies for Dr. Malan yesterday and the obviously growing Afrikaaner popular demand for an independent republic of South Africa reflected one side of the present crisis of opinion. The other side is represented by the insistent reports from overwhelmingly British Province of Natal of a popular demand for something on the order of secession and a federated state instead of the present Union, the creation of a new all-British party, or the like.

The English-language press reports that inquiries from South Africans contemplating emigrating to Southern Rhodesia have also increased considerably since the election day. The report was obtained from the office here of the High Commission for Southern Rhodesia.

The new Central African Federation that is being formed north of the Limpopo River in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland has approximately the same area as that of the Union of South Africa and is eager to have British immigrants to swell its small white population and develop its very considerable mineral, agricultural and hydraulic resources.

From one viewpoint the Afrikaner Nationalists welcome the idea of a great actual trek of the British to the north but from another viewpoint it would weaken the whites in South Africa.

In any case, this threat of disintegration of the South African Union, which concerns only the whites in the Union, into openly hostile and alien nations within a hopelessly divided state is now the great question.

It is putting a damper on some of the enthusiasm for pushing forward immediately with the creation of an essentially Afrikaaner republic rooted in the traditions of the former Boer republics.

SOUTH AFRICA SEES ROUGH TIMES AHEAD

Difficulty Expected In Wake Of Nationalist Victory

RACE TENSION INCREASED

By EDWIN A. LAHEY

The Commercial Appeal-Chicago Daily News Foreign Service, Copyright 1953

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 22.—A rough time ahead is expected in South Africa in the wake of the Nationalist victory.

Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's government was returned to power in parliamentary elections with less than a majority of votes, thanks to the system whereby four rural votes are equal to five city votes.

Regarded As Complete

Mr. Malan and his associates regard the verdict as complete vindication of their "apartheid" (segregation) policy which has increased racial tension to the breaking point.

Mr. Malan said in a victory statement that his government would be glad to discuss a racial program with members of the white opposition, who are agreed in general, but not with the liberals and leftists.

Malan's Nationalists are now 17 votes short of the two-thirds majority in Parliament necessary to change the Constitution.

Mr. Malan has issued an oblique call for volunteers from the opposition to help make a majority for constitutional changes which would remove Cape Negro voters from the common rolls.

The temper of the English-speaking South Africans is high over the threat to the judiciary in the Malan government's plan to make Parliament supreme.

Crisis Almost Certain

A constitutional crisis is almost certain when the government takes steps to render the high court impotent to block apartheid legislation.

The Nationalist victory means more vigorous application of the lash and prison for natives who agitate defiance of pass laws, segregation and other disabilities on the blacks.

Malan Wins South Africa

The colored people in the Union of South Africa outnumber the whites by four to one. The white people are divided by racial antipathy dating back to the Boer War of 1899-1902, in which the British defeated the Dutch settlers and brought South Africa into the British Empire.

The Afrikaners, descendants of the Dutch, live mainly in the rural areas and form the backbone of the Nationalist party headed by Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan. The Nationalists won power five years ago. Since then there has been increasing unrest among the native population, and numerous outbreaks of violence have taken place. Malan holds to a theory of rigorous repression and segregation (apartheid) of the colored. To cope with the consequent native unrest, he has assumed powers that verge on the dictatorial. For example, he has defied the Supreme Court by declaring Parliament capable of overruling its decisions.

The political opposition in South Africa is the United party, long headed by Jan Christian Smuts, now led by J. G. N. Strauss. Its support is derived mainly from people of British origin, and its effort has been to play down racial antagonism, both in respect to the cleavage between Dutch and British and in respect to blacks vs. whites.

An election was held last week. Prime Minister Malan said it was "South Africa's last chance to remain a white man's country," meaning that only his strict apartheid policy could keep the colored in subjection. Strauss, leading the rival United party, favored racial segregation in principle, but did not think that total apartheid was a practical proposition. He advocated consulting colored leaders in a co-operative effort to solve the race problem.

Malan and his Nationalists won a decisive victory, doubling their majority in Parliament and assuring their tenure for another five years.

The Malan victory is likely to mean more racial bloodshed. Because of the Afrikaners' undercurrent of bitterness against the British, the renewal of the Nationalists' electoral mandate may also bring about the proclamation of a South African republic, either within or outside of the British Commonwealth of Nations. It was only with difficulty that South Africa was persuaded to enter World War II on the Allied side, and the yearning to split off from Britain still is strong

NON-WHITES DRIVE TO FOIL MALANISM

Native, Indian, Cape-Colored Groups in Joint Appeal for Resistance to Regime

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 20—The executive committees of the African National Congress, the South African Indian National Congress and the Cape Province Mulattos Franchise Action Council issued a joint declaration today to the non-white people of South Africa, calling on them to do everything possible to make the Nationalist Governments' policy of apartheid or separation of races, unworkable.

These three organizations are the principal political organizations of the South African natives, Indians and Cape Colored respectively.

Their declaration and appeal stated:

"The non-white people themselves must demonstrated unmistakably their indignation and resentment of al that white supremacy and a partheid stands for and must consistently and determinedly make the policy of apartheid unworkable in every sphere and and walk of life."

The three organizations conferred here over the week-end on a policy to be adopted after the victory of the Nationalist party in the South African elections last Wednesday.

The declaration stated:

"The return of the Nationalist to office means a further reign of terror and Fascist brutality, which will require the utmost vigilance and resistance on the part of all true South Africans who cherish the principles of democracy and freedom and who are striving to make this land free from racial strife, intolerance and fear; a land in which future generations can live and work in peace, good will, economic prosperity and racial harmony."

The declaration called for a state of preparedness, stating:

"In the light of these circumstances and to achieve the high objectives for which we are pledged, this conference calls upon th people to be in a state of preparedness for any action essential to halt the Fascist onslaught of Dr. [Daniel F.] Malan's Nationalist Government."

Indicating that little sympathy was expected from the Nationalists' white opponents, the declaration stated:

"The return of the Nationalist party to office with an increased majority has clearly demonstrated the support of the white voters of South Africa for a policy of white supremacy and the subjugation of the non-white people, who constitute the vast majority of the population.

Chief Albert Luthuli, President of the African National Congress, who presided at a press conference today, said:

"Our struggle will always be within the framework of nonviolence. That is a fundamental principle."

Malan Victory Means Trouble

PRETORIA, South Africa—"The Rev." Daniel F. Malan, Premier of the Union of South Africa, was technically free to wave the banner of white supremacy on high in the wake of the Nationalist party's resounding victory at the polls.

In last week's election, Malan's party swept past ineffectual opposition from the United and Labor parties to more than double its majority in the country's parliament, thus assuring at least five more years of a program that is devoted to keeping the blacks down and is dedicated to pursuance of a rigid campaign for apartheid, or jim crow.

Tighter Race Laws Seen In S. Africa

Editor's Note: Reporter Malcolm Johnson foresees more serious trouble—possibly even a dictatorship—as a result of the nationalist party's re-election in South Africa. He bases his conclusions on opinions obtained first hand during his recent assignment to South Africa for INS.

By MALCOLM JOHNSON

NEW YORK — (INS)—Re-election of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan's Nationalist party in South Africa means at best, more serious trouble, and possibly violent revolt, in that already sorely troubled, divided land.

It may even mean abandonment of all pretense of Democratic government, imposition of a police state dictatorship and withdrawal from the British commonwealth of nations.

If that occurs, rigid censorship of the press, or perhaps even suspension of a critical press, and the loss of other civil rights can be expected.

That alarmed view is concurred in by South African political veterans.

WORLD REACTION

The Malan victory, which undoubtedly will have world-wide repercussions, was unmistakably influenced by a rising tide of native African nationalism, unrest and violence elsewhere on the "dark continent."

The Malan government, standing on the issue of continued white supremacy at all costs, frankly capitalized on the deep-rooted fears of South Africa's ruling 2,600,000 whites, as opposed by an increasingly resentful 10,000,000 natives and other non-whites.

The Nationalists, appealing to panic, pointed to the current wholesale murders by the anti-white Mau Mau native terrorists in the British colony of Kenya, where a state of emergency exists, and to evidence of widespread native unrest elsewhere in Africa.

There is irony in the fact that, despite a Nationalist victory, the majority of the white voters in South Africa are opposed to the Malan forces.

FAVORS RURAL AREAS

As in 1948, when they first gained power, the Nationalists won on a minority of votes, because the election system is heavily weighted in favor of the rural areas where the Nationalists are strongest.

The Nationalists, standing firmly on the controversial policy of apartheid, or ultimate total segregation of the races, charged derisively that the opposition United party had no positive, concrete program for dealing with the explosive racial question.

As some opposition leader privately conceded, there probably was some justice in this charge.

The United party, dealing in generalities, promised only a more "moderate" approach to the problem, indorsed social and residential segregation but held out the hope of more economic rights for the native population.

DEFY U. N.

Long before the election, the confident Nationalists, defying world opinion and efforts to decide the racial issues in the United Nations, had succeeded in wringing from the weakened opposition a series of so-called standby "emergency" powers which, if effected, could mean outright dictatorship.

Dominated by the Afrikaans-speaking, anti-British South Africans of Dutch descent, the Nationalists make no secret of their desire for an independent republic, severing ties with the British.

Their reelection means, among other things, continued power by the Broederbond, the secret society of Afrikaners, which for years the English language press has denounced as a sort of South African version of the American Ku Klux Klan, standing for "South Africa for Afrikaners only."

VIOLENCE THREATENS

Meanwhile there is increasing danger that the overwhelming majority of Negroes and other non-whites, already engaged in an organized "passive resistance" campaign, may turn to violence in their fight against the so-called "unjust" racial laws.

The Nationalist victory also means that there will be no amendment of the controversial Group Areas act, as promised by the United party if elected.

This act is described by Malan as the heart of the apartheid policy, but denounced by the opposition as still another example of "oppressive" legislation smacking of dictatorship.

The law restricts the right to own and sell property, involves the forced sale of property and the forced removal of populations on racial grounds.

MANY AFRIKANERS OPPOSED MALAN

175,000 Estimated to Have Voted Against Him—He Got Some English Support

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRETORIA, South Africa, April 18—Statistics in the press today indicated that probably 175,000 Afrikaners voted for the United Front in Wednesday's elections. By their votes the United Front won a majority of the popular vote while it lost the election on the basis of seats in Parliament. Afrikaners make up the Nationalist party, which won the majority in Parliament.

The United Front's majority calculated on the basis of an 85 per cent participation in the poll is 130,000, including eighteen seats in which the Nationalists presented no candidates because they had no hope of receiving a substantial enough vote to justify having a candidate. The actual percentage of participation in the poll on the basis of final calculations was 87½ per cent.

How Vote Is Calculated

The calculation that around 175,000 Afrikaners must have voted against Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan is based on the assumption that both the English-speaking element and the Afrikaner element voted in approximately equal proportions. The information abtained by political parties should indicate this was true. Sixty per cent of the white population, according to the last census, uses the Afrikaans language and 40 per cent English.

The United party opposition to Dr. Malan says its primary purpose is to unite the Afrikan-speaking and English-speaking elements. The leaders of the party and the majority of its members in Parliament are Afrikaner by origin.

The percentage of Afrikaners who voted against Dr. Malan must be larger as the calculation showing that around 175,000 voted against him is based on the assumption that all who speak English voted for the united front. This is not actually true. A small but not inconsequential part of the Nationalist voted was English-speaking, consisting of voters who primarily were drawn to Dr. Malan by his stand on the racial problem.

Probably about 817,000 Afrikaners voted and about 534,000 persons who speak English. Therefore Dr. Malan must have had between three-fourths and four-fifths of the Afrikaner vote. The anti-Malan Afrikaner vote came largely from Afrikaners in the cities who drifted away to some extent from both their old linguistic and ideological moorings. For example, there are now many workers of Afrikaner origin in the anti-Nationalist union.

'Racism' in Union Denied

South Africa's Government Said to Work for Betterment of Non-Whites

To THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Under the title "A Victory for Evil" your editorial comment of April 17 on the outcome of the general election in the Union of South Africa expressed "the dismay and the sense of shame that all civilized persons must feel at this victory."

This, you will surely agree, constitutes a most serious commentary on the views freely held and freely expressed by the majority of voters in ninety-four out of 135 contested constituencies in South Africa, as well as by the minorities in all other constituencies.

South Africans have indeed been aware for some years of the lack of understanding of their internal affairs. Believing, however, that much of the criticism leveled abroad against South African racial policy was due to this, South African information services have, to the best of their ability, endeavored to remove certain basic misconceptions and have largely ignored attacks on the Union which were clearly inspired by ideological and other less objective motives.

When, however, an article, such as the one to which I refer, appears in a responsible newspaper like THE NEW YORK TIMES, in a country such as the United States, then I believe it is our duty to place on record our real concern.

South Africa, as you apparently admit, "has a practical problem of enormous difficulty and complexity." Has the time not arrived for overseas critics to endeavor to understand these very complexities, and to concede some measure of good faith and sincerity to a nation of responsible people who are trying to solve their problems in the light of their own experience and knowledge of local conditions? Is it an evil thing if the Government of a country devises plans to promote the peaceful and orderly development of all sections of its population when its local conditions do not conform to the pattern of conditions elsewhere, and its problems differ radically from problems professedly held simple of solution in other places?

In vain South Africa's critics cry "racism." Whatever its detractors may say, South Africa does not oppress its colored peoples, and its record for their advancement and the betterment of their conditions will bear inspection by any unbiased observer. South Africa will continue to endeavor to solve its own problems as it thinks best. Moreover, you and the citizens of this and other countries may rest fully assured that our leaders will do what is just and fair, with humanity and sincerity, and with no thought of oppressing the peoples who are exclusively their responsibility.

H. M. MOOLMAN,
Director, South African Government Information Office.

New York, April 22, 1953.

SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTION SETS 'APARTHEID' POLICY

Nationalists Are in Position to Impose White Supremacy, for a Time at Least

By ALBION ROSS
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRETORIA, South Africa, April 18—The election in South Africa this week was fought by both sides on the principle that it could well be decisive for this generation in South Africa and of major significance for the future of all Africa south of the Sahara.

The issue in the minds of leaders and of a great many voters on both sides was simply that a sizable Nationalist party victory would represent, from the Nationalist viewpoint, salvation of the white man in South Africa and possibly all Africa and, from the Opposition viewpoint, a calamity that would seriously threaten the future existence of the South African Union and of the permanent white settler in Africa.

The victory in terms of parliamentary seats was an impressive one and the Nationalists now are in a position to carry out, possibly to the bitter end, their policy of white supremacy and racial *apartheid*—segregation. There is a fair chance that South Africa will secede from the sovereignty of the British Crown within the Commonwealth and become an Afrikaaner-dominated republic.

"Strong Government" Appeal

From the beginning of the campaign the Nationalist Government appealed on the basis that it was a "strong Government" with a clear-cut policy. It asked for a blank check from the voters to deal—in a fashion which it refused to disclose—with the power of the Supreme Court of Appeals under the Constitution of 1910, on which the Union of South Africa was founded, to pass on the constitutionality of legislation. It was this issue which brought into the open last year the Torch Commando (a 175,000-strong group of World War II veterans) and the threat of open revolt if the Government overrode the fundamental law of the land.

The reason for the violence of the reaction to the issue was that the Union of South Africa is a compromise arrangement between the Afrikaaner descendants of the old Dutch Boer population, who make up roughly 60 per cent of the population, and the English-speaking, predominantly British element. The latter became increasingly restless and apprehensive as the Afrikaaner Nationalists developed authoritarian tendencies in the last five years that they have been in power.

As in the question of the mulatto vote in Cape Province, which precipitated last year's constitutional crisis, the Nationalists have tended to create a system in which the Opposition could not return to power. The feeling increased that not only was constitutional compromise itself at stake, but also the democratic system which alone prevents the English-speaking minority from becoming in effect second-class citizens in the Afrikaaner nation.

Racism as an Issue

The election was won on the issue of racial *apartheid*. In the campaign the Nationalist party concentrated its propaganda on racism; and, finally, the opposition United party had to accept it as the main issue of the campaign. The result will undoubtedly be taken in the political world as proof that the United party's slight compromise policy was a mistake.

The United party went all the way with the Nationalists on white supremacy and on segregation of races, but offered just one small compromise, so weak that it satisfied no one interested in better relations with the four-fifths of the population who are either pure African Negro or mulatto. The United party proposed to consult native African leaders.

Impression of Weakness

Nevertheless, the concession gave to the white electorate in many constituencies the impression that the United party was showing "weakness" on the racial question. The Nationalists were adamant. There would be no talking with natives, no requesting their advice, no determining their desires. There would be *apartheid* and there would be control of the native African in labor affairs and in everything else.

The United party tried to make the public realize that the Nationalist party came to power on a program of racial *apartheid*—genuine living apart in different parts of the country—which it was not carrying out and had not carried out through five long years. The issue apparently struck voters as academic. It was on this point that the Nationalist party did compromise as it had been compromising and backing water since the 1948 election.

There is a map in a Government office in Pretoria that tells the story of what has happened to *apartheid*. It shows the whole Witwatersrand industrial region, economic heart of the South African Union and its great center of population, neatly divided into white settlements, native African settlements and mulatto settlements, provided with elaborate communications related to industries spread throughout the Witwatersrand. It does not provide for fewer native Africans in the area. It provides for more native Africans living in modern settlements not far, after all, from the whites. It also provides for amenities that do not now exist. It is a map of a system of economic integration of a mixed racial society combined with residential and social segregation.

Outlook for Africans

This map, also, is in combination with the elaborate labor control legislation which Minister of Labor B. J. Schoeman is prepared to pass in the next Parliament, a map of something close to a system of concentration camps for the black proletariat which is the foundation of South Africa's economy. There is no room left for compromise with the black man's ideas of independence.

The education of the natives is to be radically changed. They will be trained for industry—the native with a Western-type academic education is not wanted and is not going to be tolerated. Schools in which such education is given, notably mission schools, already have had some strong hints. A Minister in the Nationalist Cabinet remarked to a representative of such a school recently, "Missionaries will hate us."

There is not much that the only slightly politically minded black man can do about it at present. The presumption is that if Asia is any basis of comparison, the day will come when this policy will lead to open rebellion. When and how is another question. Some people say ten years and some say twenty.

The party that now returns to power reinforced has as a possibly fundamental aim of its existence the establishment somehow of an independent republic and elimination of South Africa's present relation to the British Crown. It wants to accomplish what the Boer republics of Transvaal and the Orange Free State failed to accomplish. This is the dream of Afrikaaner *platteland* or isolated rural areas called *backveld* in which the ideology of the party is rooted.

No definite plans seem to have been made. A referendum has been promised before steps are taken, for a large part of the English-speaking element is solidly opposed. Nevertheless the regime now is firmly on its feet, possibly permanently in power, and by the nature of its origins drawn steadily farther away from the Commonwealth. The Nationalists' ideal in all things, after all, is *apartheid*. They are probably the most isolationist of all Occidentals today.

Native King's Visit To Pope Stirs Wide Interest In Africa

MBARARA, Uganda — (NC)—Much interest has been created in African Catholic circles by a recent audience granted by His Holiness Pope Pius XII to a native king in the Uganda Protectorate.

The ruler is King Rukidi III of Toro, who visited Rome on his return from London, where he attended the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II.

The king, whose full name is Rukidi Rukirabadasaiya, is a Protestant, but his Chief Minister, Thomas Mbema, who accompanied him on his visit to the Pope is a Catholic, and an active member of Catholic Action in Uganda.

The two African visitors were joined on the occasion by Father H. Cote, assistant general of the White Fathers, who carry on extensive missionary work throughout Africa, and by Father Ambrose Mhaliga, a native priest from Tabora, Uganda, who is studying for a doctorate at the Gregorian University in Rome.

Pope Pius was reported to have been greatly impressed by the progress of Catholicism in the area ruled by King Rukidi.

—Associated Press Wirephoto

BOOTED off his throne by the British was Cambridge-educated King Museta II, above, 29-year-old ruler of 900,000 subjects in Buganda province, largest and most important in Uganda, Britains rich cotton-producing protectorate in East Africa. Ordered into exile, the king was reported flying to London. He had insisted on a definite date for independence from the British commonwealth and had opposed British plans for a federation of East African territories.

Exile of the Kabaka

The Kabaka of Buganda is a frail, 29-year-old African king named Mutesa II. His 900,000 subjects in his cotton-rich kingdom on Lake Victoria make Buganda the key province of the British protectorate of Uganda in Africa. His grandfather, Mwanga, murdered missionaries. Mutesa learned modern ideas at Cambridge University. He is as at home in a London-tailored suit and Guards' Club tie as in his robes beneath his ceremonial umbrella. Friends call him Freddie.

Last week Freddie's ideas for separating his province from the protectorate and making it independent, prompted Oliver Lyttelton, the British Colonial Secretary, to order him deposed and exiled from Buganda. Lyttelton won over a hostile Commons by explaining such a split would undo the progress of all Uganda—a model of colonial administration. Freddie settled into exile in a three-room suite at the Savoy Hotel in London.

Blau—Pix

Freddie: Stopping at the Savoy

African King Ousted!

KABAKA OF BUGANDA
. . . the King consults his watch

LONDON (INS)—The British Government disclosed Monday it has withdrawn recognition from an African king in Uganda Protectorate and declared a state of emergency in the Province of Buganda.

Labor te shouts of "resign" occurred in the House of Commons when Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttleton explained the situation.

Uganda Protectorate adjoins Kenya Colony, where the Mau Mau secret society has launched a long campaign of murdering and sabotage to try to drive out white settlers.

NEWS OF TROUBLE in Buganda Province, where the government deposed Kabaka Mutesa, the 29-year-old king, followed the recent firing of a leftist administration in the South American colony of British Guiana.

Uganda is one of the points Queen Elizabeth intends to visit on her global commonwealth goodwill tour. She is not due there until late April or early May next year.

The king is en route by plane to London to present his case to the government. He is due in the British capital, Dec. 1.

Dispatches from the Uganda, capital of Kampala, said Sir Andrew Cohen, Governor of Uganda, declared a state of emergency because the "Kabaka," or king, was publicly determined to oppose the decisions of the protectorate government.

Kabaka Mutesa was accused of breaking a 1900 agreement, whereby the province was governed.

Differences between the Kabaka and the government related to demands for self-government in the province.

Britain Ousts a King

THE KINGDOM of Buganda, in Uganda Colony, is one of the oldest and best-governed in the world, and the royal family antedates that of England; but last week its 29-year-old King Mutesa II was ousted by the British overlords.

The "crime" of the Cambridge-educated monarch of a million Africans was that he opposed Central African Federation and insisted upon a definite date for independence within the British Commonwealth.

Britain has accepted such status for Ceylon and Burma, the Gold Coast has almost achieved that status, while the Sudan and Nigeria are closely approaching it, and yet she denies it to Buganda!

This, it would seem, is another sop to the growing white minority in East Africa in whose behalf central African federation was pushed through.

This move will not make Britain's colonial administration any easier, and we hope that, like Seretse Khama, the young King of Buganda will not remain silent when he gets to London.

Name first African to high police post

UGANDA, East Africa —Joseph K. Kasajja, son of a Uganda farmer, recently became the first African to attain the rank of assistant superintendent of police in East Africa.

The 37-year old man has been a member of the Colonial police force since 1937, after finishing Makerere college. He has been awarded a citation for meritorious service.

Balky African Ruler Is Exiled By British

KAMPALA, Uganda, Nov. 30. (AP).—Britain dethroned the suave and cultured Kabaka of Buganda today and flew him into exile from his African kingdom to England.

The Kabaka's name is His Highness Edward William Frederick Walugombe Mutebi Luwangula Mutesa. His subjects call him Mutesa II. His old Cambridge University classmates call him Lulu.

A state of emergency was declared in the 95,000-square-mile kingdom, the size of the State of Oregon, tucked away in the middle of the British protectorate of Uganda.

In London, the Colonial Secretary, Oliver Lyttleton, drew cries of "resign" by Labor members when he told Commons that Britain had to unseat the Kabaka because hew as agitating for independence in defiance of a 1900 agreement binding Buganda to the British protectorate.

The agreement provided that the sizable, relatively wealthy and well educated tribe populating Buganda cooperate with the British government in administering the kingdom as a province of Uganda.

Recently the Kabaka's legislature, called the Great Lukio, approved a notice to Britain that it wanted a date set for its independence. Henceforth it wanted to deal with the Foreign Office instead of the Colonial Office. And it wanted no part of any African political federation Uganda might enter into.

The Governor of Uganda, Sir Andrew Cohen, answered the note today with an announcement of the ouster and exile of the Kabaka.

The Kabaka is a 32-year-old Cambridge graduate, a well-spoken statesman who wears immaculate British clothes tailored in Savile Row. He is an honorary captain in the Brigade of Guards, and wears with his European dress the blue and scarlet tie of the Guards.

Ouster Of African King Shrouded In Mystery

By MATTHEW HOLDEN JR.
FEATURES ANP

LONDON, England. — Specialist in African politics are confounded by the Nov. 30, announcement by the British Colonial Office that Mutosa II, Kabaka (king) of Buganda had been kicked off his throne.

Buganda is the leading province of the Uganda Protectorate in East Africa with a long and ancient history before it was penetrated by Britishers led by John Hanning Speke in 1862. From 1862 until about 1900 Buganda was immersed in internal squabbles brought on by conflict between Catholics and Protestants.

Since that time Buganda has been considered a model province. Kabaka Daudai Chwa, the father of Mutosa II, ascended the throne in 1900 and ruled until his death in 1942. For his services to Britain in World War I, Daudai Chwa was given a knighthood in the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Mutosa II, a graduate of Cambridge, has been on the throne since that time, and his rule has been highly praised by the British administrators.

The only hints of trouble have come from those of his subjects who consider him too pro-British. The only official explanations to this point say that the Kabaka was not "cooperating with the government."

However, it seems likely that the main factors in the deposition of Mutosa II lie outside Uganda. First, the Egyptian victory in the Sudan has definitely upset a major feature of British military strategy. That strategy had been based on the supposition that the Sudanese would choose independence and a military alliance could be negotiated with an independent Sudanese government. However, when the union with Egypt comes into effect all British bases in the Sudan will almost certainly be lost.

Since Sudan lies on the northern border of Uganda it will be necessary for the British government to strengthen its hold in Uganda to protect the air route from Kenya, on the eastern border, to West Africa. If, however, Buganda is given political independence, as the Kabaka was reputedly demanding, all the other provinces in Uganda would surely demand the same. This would create a long spell of political instability in Uganda and harm the military position of Great Britain.

Second, to grant political independence to Buganda alone would create demands for political independence in the territories next door, Kenya and Tanganyika. At this time the British government has no intention of granting such independence in those areas, although it may do so in the distant future.

THE KABAKA VISITS COLONIAL OFFICE.—The Kabaka of Buganda, who has been exiled from his kingdom which forms a part of the Uganda Protectorate, is shown here calling at the Colonial Office in London. The British government withdrew recognition of the Kabaka when he repudiated some of his obligations under the 1900 agreement which required his loyal cooperation with the Protectorate government. The Kabaka was educated at Cambridge. The photo shows him consulting his watch as he arrives at the Colonial office.—INP Photo.

The action in deposing Mutesa II is certain to create a much greater stir than the Seretse Khama case because Buganda is far more important than Bechuanaland and has been so highly touted as a center of pro-British sentiments.

UANM Petitions Liberia to Aid U. S. Emigrants

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 7-4-53
P 13

WASHINGTON—A fdelegation of the Universal African Nationalist Movement headed by its president, Benjamin Gibbons, petitioned the Liberian Government last week for prmission to allow American Negroes to immigrate in large numbers.

This action was taken in conjunction with the bill by Senator Langer of North Dakota currently being considered which proposes that the United States Government provide the necessary funds for this large-scale migration project.

Ambassador Simpson stated that his country's immigration policy welcomed "worthy and industrial persons" of African descent as a contributing factor to national life and development.

* * *

IMMIGRANTS WHEN qualified are often given employment by the Government and are assisted by an official committee in getting settled.

A grant of ten acres of land is provided for this purpose for each individual, twenty-five for each family.

The two-year probationary period after filing the Declaration of Intention, may be waived and naturalization accomplished immediately.

The Ambassador cautioned that the Liberian policy specifies that "such immigration, in order to be useful and effective, must not be indiscriminate and merely sentimental, but rather carefully planned and selected upon physical and moral standards."

* * *

HOWEVER, HE ADDED, "the number of immigrants to the country at one time should not exceed that which can be assimilated with reasonable rapidity."

The Ambassador made it clear that he is not authorized to take any position in relation to the proposed Langer Bill. He expressed interest in the possibility of needed assistance it might give to the plans of young, trained American Negroes to apply for admission to Liberia.

FRENCH IN AFRICA ASSIMILATE NEGRO

Movements for Independence in Gold Coast and Nigeria Have No Repercussions

By MICHAEL CLARK

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DAKAR, French West Africa, Aug. 12—The French authorities here are betting on their policy of assimilation to secure their vast West African territories against the convulsions that have made things so awkward for the British in Nigeria and the Gold Coast.

So far that policy has paid dividends. The political peace of French West Africa is cited as evidence that the idea of integration with France is "catching hold" and producing a climate of confidence in which Frenchmen, both white and Negro, can get on with the vital tasks of social and economic betterment.

The drive for home rule in the Gold Coast has had no noticeable repercussions here, although the educated few are obviously keeping an eye on constitutional developments in neighboring countries. Only a handful of Leftists and intellectuals appear to find special virtue in the nationalist medicine dispensed by the Gold Coast Premier, Kwame Nkrumah.

Except in rare instances, the political aspirations of local natives remain rather vague. What the Afraican here wants is a place in the sun. The impact of the Gold Coast will, it is thought, be felt in the future only if that country makes a marked success of its independence. Liberia has been independent for 106 years without causing a flicker of enthusiasm on this side of the border.

Integration Process Continues

Meanwhile the process of integration with France continues to develop.

The old distinction between citizen and subject disappeared in 1946 when, under the new French Constitution, all the inhabitants of French Africa automatically became French citizens without loss of personal status. A pagan or Moslem African may now keep several wives and still vote and even become a deputy in the French National Assembly.

The accession of the African to French citizenship put an abrupt end to such practices as requisitioned labor and a separate system of native justice. Political parties and trade unions appeared as soon as the right of association was proclaimed.

French West Africa is an unwieldy entity eight times the size of France. Its heterogeneous population of 17,000,000 includes Moors and Tuaregs in the Sahara to the north, Peuls of mixed blood and a wide variety of Negro peoples, the most important being the Mandingos, the Mossi and the Wolofs.

The eight territories — Senegal, Guinea, Ivory Cost, Upper Volta, Dahomey, French Sudan, Mauritania and Niger—form a federation and have their own elected assemblies. A Grand Council emanating from the territorial assemblies meets twice a year at Dakar and votes the federal budget. Together the territories send twenty deputies and twenty senators to the French Parliament in Paris.

The electorate has expanded greatly in recent years. Heads of families and mothers with two or more children are now eligible to vote. Universal suffrage is just around the corner.

Although the territorial assemblies and the Grand Council are not legislative bodies, their deliberations carry considerable weight. The administration has shown an increasing tendency to seek the advice of the assemblies, and the assemblies frequently insist on being heard even when not consulted.

In Paris the African deputies have become a force to be reckoned with. The fate of a Cabinet may depend on their collective vote.

Léopold Sédar Senghor, deputy from the Senegal and leader of the group of overseas independents in Paris, wants to revise the French Constitution so as to make France and the French Union a federal entity with equal status for the overseas territories. These, he says, hould not become associated states or overseas departments but partners in a vast federal system. This view won the support of some thirty overseas representatives gathered at Bobo-Dioulasso in Upper Volta last February.

The French Union Intergroup headed by Fily Dabo Sissoko, Socialist deputy from the French Sudan, and supported by Lamine Gueye, Mayor of Dakar, advocates the maintenance of the present system. The African Democratic Rally led by Félix Houphouet-Boigny, deputy from the Ivory Coact, broke with the Communist party in 1950 and now cooperates with former Premier René Pleven's Social and Democratic Union.

For the moment Communist influence here is slight. It is felt principally in the ranks of the African trade unions affiliated with the Communist-dominated General Confederation of Labor in France.

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All-Nigeria Trade Union Body Now Formally Inaugurated

Twenty-Nine Unions Present

The presence of the stormy petrel of Nigerian trade unionism, Nduka Eze and two others, S. G. Ikoku and E. Cowan, caused such an explosion at the inaugural meeting of the proposed All-Nigeria Trade Union Federation yesterday that delegates spent the greater part of the time exchanging hot angry words.

Indeed, hopes of forming a united Nigeria trade union congress seemed to have crashed at this meeting which was held in the Lisabi Hall, Ebute Metta.

The reason was that Mr F. Porbeni, General Secretary of the Public Utility Technical and General Workers Union, opposed the membership of Messrs S. G. Ikoku, E. Cowan and Nduka Eze in the congress.

OPPOSER IS OPPOSED

The secretaries of the unions which Messrs Cowan and Eze represented as labour organizers and the secretary of the one which Mr Ikoku represented as Economic Adviser opposed Mr Porbeni on the grounds that the three gentlemen were appointed by their unions to represent them and that it was not the business of other unions to challenge such representation.

In all, 29 trade unions attended.

Earlier Mr C. O. Achamba, General Secretary of the Bukuru Tin Miners Union with about 2,000 membership opposed the suggestion to reject the membership of the three men.

He prophesied that the congress would break up and added:

"We will form our own trade union congress in the North if this autocracy and personal malice is allowed to go on unchallenged."

Mr C. A. Adeyilure, Federal Secretary of the Shell-OSCA Union, supported him.

Some delegates questioned the membership of the three men.

PROCEDURE CONDEMNED

Shouting and exchange of words featured prominently at the meeting.

At one stage of the conference, Mr Chike Uwajeh, Assistant General Secretary of the Nigeria Union of Nurses, condemned the procedure of the two meeting, stating that two people were acting at the same time as chairman.

Mr O. Ebo supported him.

Earlier Mr N. A. Cole, General Secretary of the Nigeria Union of Nurses; Mr N. A. B. Kotoye, General Secretary of the Railway Civil Servants Union; and Mr L. Agonsi, Secretary of the Railway Workers Union, had appealed to about 200 delegates to bury personal animosities in order to usher in a new era of unity and strength in Nigerian trade unionism.

Mr T. O. Songonuga said the opening prayers and Mr M. A. O. Imoudu was in the chair.

Mr Achamba on behalf of the provincial delegates replied to the chairman's welcome address.

At the evening session of the congress, the suggestion made by Mr Porbeni to reject the membership of Messrs Ikoku, Cowan and Eze was adopted by majority vote.

Many remained neutral and did not vote.

Later the All Nigeria Trade Union Federation was formally inaugurated.

The congress will meet again today.

The conference will close on Sunday, August 2.

MR E. COWAN

He is one of the three trade unionists whose presence caused a storm at yesterday's meeting of the proposed All-Nigeria Trade Union Federation.

African union backs equal pay for natives

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (ANP) — The employment of native Africans in the transport industry was among the topics discussed at a recent meeting of the South African Council for Transport, a federation of seven local unions of tramway and busmen.

The unions contend that the employment of non-whites at a cheaper pay scale than Europeans is a threat to the standard of living of transport workers. The only solution to the problem, according to the president of the South African council, is equal pay for equal work.

Eight More Trade Unions May Resign From New Federation

There was an open split over the policy and political aims of the All-Nigeria Trade Union Federation last Sunday which later led to the resignation of six trade unions with a total membership of about 100.000.

The unions are:

The Railway Permanent Way Workers Union, Amalgamated Dock Workers Union of Nigeria and the Cameroons, Nigeria African Tin Workers Union, Allen and Staveley Workers Union, Nigerian Union of Building Trade and General Workers, Amalgamated Tin Mines of Nigeria African Workers Union of Jos with about 15,000 membership.

DEPLETED MEMBERSHIP

These resignations leave the newly formed federation with 23 member unions out of estimated total of about 140 registered trade unions in Nigeria.

Eight more trade unions which attended the conference may also resign their membership after consulting their union executives, any time from now.

All these arose from the rejection of the membership of Messrs Nduka Eze, E. Cowan and S. G. Ikoku as representatives of their various unions and also from the resolution passed by the federation to launch a new political party.

Mr O. Ebo, General Secretary of the Railway Permanent Way Workers Union, before he walked out of the congress, said that he will never back a federation which is about to launch a political party opposed to the leadership of Doctor Nnamdi Azikiwe and the NCNC.

SPLINTER GROUP

Mr A. Okon, General Secretary of the Dock Workers Union, before he resigned, said that the new federation was a splinter group which broke away from the Nigerian Labour Congress which had not yet been formally dissolved.

Mr O. Nwanya, Secretary of Allen and Stavely Workers Union, amidst sighs told the conference that not one member from the mercantile trade unions was represented on the Management Committee of the federation.

Mr Lewis Agonsi, General Secretary of the Railway Workers Union who is on the committee, told the West African Pilot that no mercantile trade union was represented on the committee.

He gave no reasons.

Mr A. Achamba, Secretary of the Amalgamated Tin Workers Union, sent in a 500-word memorandum signed by six trade unions protesting against the policy of the federation.

The granting of children's allowance, he said, should not be encouraged by the federation but should be scrapped totally in the Civil Service of Nigeria as it is adding additional taxation to Nigerians.

SPRINGBOARD

He also moved that the mercantile workers should be represented on the Chamber of Commerce and other mercantile boards in order to protect the workers' interest.

The suggestion was rejected.

Earlier, he had accused organizers of the federation of trying to use the workers as a springboard into the Public Service Board, Coal Corporation Board and the proposed Railway and Port Authority Corporations.

Mr P. I. Okoye, Secretary of the Nigerian Tin Miners Union, associated himself with the views of Mr Achamba and sharply disagreed with the political objective of the federation.

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Northern Chiefs Debate Issue Of Produce Tax On Farmers

KADUNA, Feb. 12.— The Northern House of Chiefs resumed its Budget Session at 10 a.m. yesterday.

The Emir of Dikwa was elected to the Joint Council and the Emir of Bauchi was elected to the Committee of Selection.

The Financial Secretary moved that the house accept the report of the Yakin Jahilci Committee.

The recommendations received general support from all quarters of the house.

Many members agreed with the Emir of Katsina that the course on the lines of the Man-O-War Bay be given in the Northen Region.

MAN-O-WAR BAY

Replying to the debate, the Financial Secretary said Man-O-War Bay was the most suitable place as facilities there existed for a larger number of activities than elsewhere in Nigeria.

Nowhere else was a 13,000 foot mountain and nowhere else could boys sail boats and swim in the sea.

He thought the most desirable Northern boys have the opportunity of meeting those from other regions.

However, the courses would be divided in future.

The part devoted to sports would continue at Man-O-War Bay and the part concerned with community development would be held in the camp school which could move to different parts of the country where interesting community development projects were taking place.

The recommendations were accepted.

PRODUCE TAX

The house discussed the produce tax.

Many members were worried that the burden fell on farmers, suggested that the buying agents should pay it or else that Marketing Boards should.

Others thought the tobacco tax was more appropriate.

Many members thought it wrong that farmers who were already paying the general tax should pay a second tax.

In an eloquent reply to the debate, the Financial Secretary explained that the buying agents were merely agents of the Marketing Boards and their remuneration was already fixed by the boards.

In addition, the agents paid income tax at rates amongst the highest in the world.

PRICE INCREASE

Referring to the suggestion that the tax be paid by the boards, he said it was always open to the Boards to increase the price to consumers.

He would take up the question of increasing the excise tax on tobacco, with the Central Government.

After hearing the Financial Secretary's reply members approved the resolution unanimously.

The house then adjourned.

Central African Affairs

By A Rhodesian Correspondent

YOKE OF FEDERATION

The 1950 report of the Central African Statistical Office shows that 48,000 Europeans earned £29,900,000 in 1950 (an average of £623 per head per annum), while 450,000 Africans shared only £19,300,000 (an average of £43 per head). Partnership, therefore, is an arrangement for African exploitation.

COLONIAL exploitation, the breeding ground of latent Fascism, the birth-place of racial discrimination with its practice of terrorism, degradation and segregation, has ever been the "way of life" for exploiting the African people.

On both sides of the Atlantic, in Africa and America, the "white man's burden" and "western civilisation" have cloaked the practice of "white supremacy."

It has justified terror, murder, humiliation, torture, repression and inhuman exploitation in order to force the coloured peoples to an acceptance of the role of the "hewers of wood and drawers of water" without any human rights.

It is in the light of this background of oppression that the proposed federation of Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland must be examined

IMPERIALIST PLAN

This plan of federation is an imperialist plan.

It has nothing in common with the interests of the African people.

It is a plan to increase their exploitation and intensify the robbery of their country's natural resources.

It is a plan to enrich the big monopolies who every year drain millions of pounds in profits from those territories; and to impoverish the people whose standard of living is already deplorably low.

It is a plan to facilitate the development of Central Africa as a war base against the Soviet Union and against the national liberation movements of South East Asia and the Middle East.

It is a plan whose roots lie deep in the growing United States economic, political and military penetration of the African continent.

ABORTIVE RALLY

For many months now the imperialists have been pressing ahead with their aim of tightening their hold on Central Africa.

In November, 1951, the British Tory Government declared its conviction that there was an urgent need to secure the closer association of the three African territories — Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland — and that this would be best achieved by federation.

This declaration followed the abortive conference at Victoria Falls in September, 1951, when the African representatives vigorously opposed the scheme for federation put forward by a conference of officials of the territories which had been held in London the previous March.

DOG FIGHT

Mr Stanley Evans, one of the Labour Members of Parliament who officially toured Central Africa to convince Africans on the "advantages" of closer association with Southern Rhodesia, stated in November that "British standards of living, even Britain's independent existence still rests on the 'imperial heritage'..

"Within the Anglo-American partnership we must be prepared to fight for our 'rights' like a dog fights for a bone."

The rightwing labour leaders of Britain eulogised colonialism under the guise of "development" as a means of reducing "dollar dependency," but the scale of capital investment required can only be undertaken with the aid of enormous grants from the rulers of the United States.

Thus, the very process of colonial exploitation on imperialist lines must bring about the gradual transfer of the British colonial empire to the USA. West African Pilot

With specious formulae and high-sounding phrases of partnership, the British Labour Government hoped to inveigle the African people into a voluntary acceptance of the yoke of federation and its shaped safeguards against imperialist domination.

The London Times on November 22, 1951, referred to the project of federation as "an imperial issue" and stated that "the new Tory Government have lost no time in making clear that they intend to steer much the same course as their predecessors (the Labour Government) on the main issues of colonial policy...

"The (Tory) Colonial Secretary spoke ... of the need for 'a British bloc in Central Africa;' it was a great issue of imperial policy."

MEANING OF PARTNERSHIP

The native policy of Southern Rhodesia and the aim of the group led by Mr Roy Welensky in Northern Rhodesia shows the nature of the "partnership" intended for the African people.

Even the 300 or so Africans who had voting rights in Southern Rhodesia have now had those rights withdrawn by the new law which bases voting rights on a prohibitive property qualification.

Thus only the whites have voting and citizenship rights.

The 1950 report of the Central African Statistical Office shows that 48,000 Europeans earned £29,900,000 in 1950 (an average of £623 per head), while 450,000 Africans shared only £19,300,000.

"Partnership," therefore, is an arrangement whereby the European takes £14.10s for every £1 taken by the African!

NATIVE HOUSING

Tobacco yielded profits of over

£19,000,000 to 9,000 European farmers in 1950, while native housing on the farms was reported by the Chief Economist of the Southern Rhodesian Department of Agriculture to be "usually poor huts, mainly poles and dagga, about 10 feet, in diameter, improperly ventilated, windowless, rarely weather-proof and generally verminous."

Many farmers pay less than the low minimum wage recommended by the Labour Committee of the Rhodesia National Farmers' Council.

The net industrial output for 1950 was also more than doubled in the secondary industries and the overall amounted to over £22,000,000.

Yet the Bulawayo Chronicle on September 14, 1951, deplored the fact that "hundreds of native families are squatting in scattered and unauthorised slum compounds and ... pathetic attempts of homeless people to house themselves.

"Often the landowner charges a not inconsiderable rent to the squatters.

"The surrounding veldt reeks with the stench of latrines."

Hundreds of African families have been given notice to quit land occupied and farmed in some cases for 25 years under the Land Apportionment Act.

The ratio of population, however, is 136,000 Europeans to 1,960,000 Africans.

REAL PURPOSE

The real purpose of the drive for federation was clearly indicated by Mr Roy Welensky, a leading unofficial member of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly, a European who would like to see the same "white democracy" set up in Northern Rhodesia as exists in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr Welensky considers the African unfit to govern for many generations.

When in Britain, Mr Welensky wrote in Everybody's Weekly that "closer association can no longer remain an idle dream if we are to have a British state powerful enough to resist pressure, economic and political.

"You would have a population of 6,000,000 an annual income of over 40,000,000; 474,000 square miles with me of the best food producing lands in Africa, the Zambesi and Kafue rivers offering unrivalled opportunities for production of hydro-electric power and a reserve of mineral wealth only exceeded perhaps by North America ...

"Copper, cobalt, chrome, lead, zinc, vanadium of tremendous importance if the Western world is to survive an onslaught from the Communist east."

BANKERS' INTEREST

Again, interviewed by Bulawayo Chronicle on September 6, 1951, he said concerning his European trip that he had been "tremendously impressed by the interest of bankers and industrialists ... in the political future of Central Africa.

They had told him, "If you get federation it means stability and if you get political stability we are interested in 'your' country."

One month after the publication of the report proposing federation, the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation issued a statement that "within the next five years Britain will double her investments in African colonies."

Cultivating International Relationships

While Congress was apparently turning a deaf ear to the needs and desires of Negro citizens of this country, this group of minorities is busy developing a greater international relationship with other countries throughout the world and especially those inhabited by darker peoples.

Joseph C. Briggs, George Bryan and Miss Mayme Richardson of New York, officials of the Ethiopian World Federation recently visited the reception given by the Ethiopian Embassy in celebration of the 61st birthday anniversary of Emperor Haile Selassie.

They claim that their organization has done much to develop a better understanding between the people of that country and the minorities of the United States.

The Sigma Gamma Rho sorority recently made a hit with Ethiopia when they contributed a shipment of books for the library of the Medhane Alem School for Boys at Addis Ababa.

Mrs. Portia F. Lewis, who recently returned from Cairo, Egypt. where she served as a Fulbright exchange teacher, said the people of that country were eager to learn more about Negroes in America.

A number of prominent citizens recently gathered at Lincoln university in Pennsylvania to hear discussions on the situation in Africa.

Among speakers were Walter White of the NAACP, Dr. St. Clair Drake of Roosevelt college in Chicago, Dr. Elizabeth Hoyt of Iowa State college, Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln University, and Dr. Charles Wesley, president of Central State college in Ohio.

Dr. F. D. Patterson of the Phelps Stokes fund, Dr. Homer A. Jack, who has just returned from a tour of Africa, the Rep. James Roberts of New York, who has traveled extensively in Africa and Ambassador Clarence A. Simpson of the Liberian Embassy.

Among the visitors were Rudolph Aggrey who served for two years in the American information office as vice consul at the American Consulate in Nigeria and is now planning to be reassigned to Paris.

Dr. Rayford Logan is now in Africa on a mission for the Department of State.

Dr. William Leo Hansberry, associate professor of history at Howard university, will leave on Aug. 28 for Cairo, Egypt, where he will conduct research for one school year on Egyptian and Ethiopian history and archaeology. He will work at the Institute of Oriental Studies at Fouad I university.

Miss Frances Williams of the office of New York's Senator Herbert H. Lehman left Saturday for a month's vacation in Paris, France. She expects to visit Spain and England while in Europe.

Minister Of Justice Is Horrified By Cripps & Appiah Wedding

CAPETOWN, Aug. 7 (R).—The Minister of Justice, Mr Charles Swart, in the House of Assembly, yesterday, held up a photograph of the wedding of Miss Peggy Cripps, daughter of the late Sir Stafford Cripps, and Mr Joseph Appiah.

He said: "It is the disgusting photograph of a wedding between the daughter of the former British Cabinet Minister and a blanket native of the Gold Coast."

Mr Swart, who was moving the second reading of the Reservation of Separate Amenities Bill, said that if such a thing were to happen in South Africa it would be the end.

Meanwhile, in London, the News Chronicle today printed the photograph of the wedding of Peggy Cripps and Joseph Appiah under the caption "the picture we are proud to print."

Referring to the criticism of the South African Minister of Justice, Charles Swart, it said:

"If Britain were ever to take the cruel and reactionary road that Mr Swart is now travelling, it would in truth be the end—the end of Christian tolerance and almost certainly of the British Commonwealth.

"And the use of such illustration to arouse racial bitterness comes close to establishing a twentieth century record in the realm of the disgusting."

Africa in World Affairs

By George H. T. Kimble

MOST of us still think of Africa as a museum piece, as timeless as the waters of the Congo and just about as slow-moving. And yet, almost every article with an African dateline tells a different story—one of surging political vitality, of far-reaching economic and political development, and of social travail. Their headlines speak of the start of the Kafue River Project, one of three hydro-electric power stations to serve the Northern Rhodesian copper belt; of the railroad being built in Uganda to tap the Kilembe copper deposits; of Nigerian agitation for self-government by 1956; of mounting indigenous opposition to Central African Federation, not to mention Mau Mau terrorism in Kenya.

Africa can no longer be ignored, because what is happening there today will affect Americans as well as Europeans tomorrow. The Mau Mau movement may not be directed from Moscow, but as a revolutionary device it could be hardly improved upon. Its modest measure of success has already touched off other anti-foreign demonstrations in different territories. The emergence of independent states is drawing more and more Americans into the African orbit as representatives of their governments, as technicians, and in pursuit of private aims.

The African himself is no longer ignorant of us. Fifth graders in the Gold Coast know more about the American way of life than the average American sophomore knows about his. Decisions reached on Capitol Hill yesterday are today being discussed in the Katanga. Bing Crosby and Mickey Mouse are household words in many a jungle community. More and more African students are coming to America each year (there are the best part of 1,000 in this country now) to be trained as lawyers, doctors, educators, engineers, preachers and politicians. We can no longer afford to be ignorant of what Africans are thinking about us and our friends, about our enemies and about themselves.

AFRICA has almost certainly the world's largest untapped reservoir of material resources. It has workable deposits of almost every important mineral, enough water power to supply the world with hydro-electricity, and enough wood to keep it in cellulose, plastics, wood sugars and industrial alcohol, and for good measure it is capable of raising almost every crop under the sun.

More than three-quarters of the industrial diamonds of the world come from Africa—notably from Tanganyika, the Union of South Africa, the Belgian Congo and Angola. Between 70 and 90 per cent of the uranium utilized by the United States comes from the Skinkolobwe district of the Congo. Northern Rhodesia's copper mines are producing nearly two-thirds of the American total, and its reserves are estimated at one-third of the world's total. The Belgian Congo has been producing up to 15 per cent of the world's tin production, and the high-grade iron ore reserves in Algeria, Tunisia, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Liberia and Kenya can take care of the needs of the entire continent for generations to come. The bauxite deposits of the Gold Coast are such that an annual output of not less than 120,000 tons of aluminum is envisioned for its Volta River Project alone.

One does not have to be a ... nificance of Africa. Russia's in... mote, for Africa drives an en... very re... effective counterattack very ... would make their chances of ... diminish this aspect of the sig... nificance of Africa. Russia's in... terest in the Middle East and in ... mote, for Africa drives an enormous wedge between the Americas and Southeast Asia, the two ... Africa to the West. In World ... proves that she realizes that no ... largest land areas adjacent to ... War II Africa began to serve as ... power in the Old World can be ... an indispensable source of war ... secure until it has neutralized ... the Russian "heartland." ... material, and to provide equally ... the possibility of attack from the ... indispensable links in the Allied African quarter. The North At... chain of communications. Post... lantic Treaty powers are aware ... the decentralization of ... war changes in the international ... that the occupation of any part ... industrial centers of ... picture have done nothing to ... of Africa by a hostile power ... Europe and Eastern ...

America is also worth considering. There is no lack there, especially in Africa south of the Sahara, of sparsely settled yet accessible territory. And there is no lack, as we have seen, of raw materials and power for the development of such industries. The setting up of a large steel plant at Que Que in Southern Rhodesia is only one of a number of indications that seem to point to the operation of a fresh principle in the localizing of heavy industry.

Wherever the visitor goes in Africa, he hears of blueprints for new industries, plans for new roads and airfields, pilot projects for the cultivation of new crops, trial borings for new dam sites and the opening up of new farms. In Kenya, for example, he hears not only of Mau Mau, but also of Muguga, a research center manned by more than fifty top-flight agricultural and forestry specialists who, among other things, are concerned with the improvement of the meat and milking yields of African cattle, the amelioration of African soils and the development of badly needed anti-erosion techniques.

But even more important than all this, is what is happening to African society. For centuries its organization was tribal, its needs locally supplied, its members rooted in beliefs of unquestioned validity and circumscribed by local horizons. Today, at least 40,000,000 Africans are living outside their tribal limits, and of these, probably more than half have no intention whatever of going back to live in them.

They are not only detribalized, or in process of becoming so, they are in varying degrees urbanized, Westernized and Christianized or Moslemized. Of those who continue to live on their tribal lands, less than one in fifty is self-supporting. The rest are involved, part-time at least, in buying and selling of goods, in traveling to and from market towns and in adjusting themselves to alien ways.

THE quickening intellectual pulse of Africa abound on all sides. The schools and colleges can barely keep pace with the demand for more learning by young and old people. The printing presses are working overtime. Radio news programs never fail to draw a large audience. Community welfare projects and co-operative societies for buying and selling of agricultural necessities meet with a warm reception wherever they are introduced intelligently.

Perhaps the greatest reason of all for the growing strategic role of Africa is the emergence of nationalism. Hitherto the colonial powers spoke for Africa, administered its affairs, defined its military functions and exploited its material resources. Now, Africa is beginning to speak for itself, make its own friends and form its own political attachments. Ethiopia, Libya, Egypt and Liberia take care of their own affairs; so, too, does the Union of South Africa. Soon the Gold Coast may join the ranks of the self-governing, and it can surely be only a matter of time before Nigeria, the Sudan and Uganda follow in their train.

This country's self-interest, to rate it no higher, demands that we take cognizance of these things and repair the breaches in our knowledge of the changing face and soul of Africa.

Mr. Kimble has recently resigned as director of the American Geographical Society to direct the African Survey of the Twentieth Century Fund.

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Government Awards Total Of 119 Scholarships To Students

The Central Government of Nigeria has announced the award of a total of 119 scholarships and training courses covering several faculties and tenable in various institutions of learning locally and abroad.

The details are as follows :

SCHOLARSHIPS

B.A. (University College, Ibadan): Momo Duze, B. Popo, B. O. Odinamadu I. O. Oladapo, A. N. Ozumba, Miss P. I. Ogunnaike, F. S. Ateli, O. A. Azuike, O. O. Idowu, I. Akade, W. O. Kujore, Miss A. D. Iyo, G. A. Onyegbula, O. O. Duke, R. C. Opara.

B.Sc. (University College, Ibadan): I. O. A. Ude, S. O. Sodipo, E. N. C. Nwaogu, C. A. Tugbobo.

B.Sc. (Economics) (United Kingdom): H. M. Onitiri and T. O. Shotunde.

B.A. (Economics) (Fourah Bay) : C. O. Hollist.

Diploma in Education: J. O. O. Ojo, B. A. Ajayi, S. S. Waniko.

Teachers' Professional Certificate : G. O. Sijuwola, L. O. Bolujoko, C. O. Nwabugu, Mrs B. Osiyimika, J. O. O. Ogunboyeje, I. A. Adekanmbi, Mrs F. O. Priddy, I. B. Apata and L. O. Iseghohi.

Teacher Training Course : Mrs A. Popoola.

Physical Training : P. [illegible] Akponwei and Mallam L. Zuru.

Arts and Craft: E. O. Irhivboje.

Medicine : Mallam U. Shehu, J. O. Ayanru, A. A. Igalu, D. C. Nwafo, J. A. Adebusoye, K. A. Olafimihan, I. U. N. Nsolo, J. I. N. Nnama, E. A. Ikomi, M. O. Obiaya, C. A. Orimolade, E. I. Effiong, H. S. O. Ahimie, W. B. Rilwan, N. I. Esimai, J. O. Oluwasanmi and D. A. Amaso.

Dental Surgery : N. O. Ogundipe and A. M. O. Olaniyan.

Nursing : I. F. Nwokolo and Mallam M. Baker.

Pharmacy : T. A. Ajayi.

Hospital Administration : A. O. Odukoya.

Engineering : Y. Beredugo, M. O. Akintobi, N. A. Dike, C. C. O. Ezeilo, J. O. Eseka, O. Awojobi, C. C. Agbim, P. D. Spiff and E. O. Imegwu.

Architecture : C. A. Odiakosa and G. A. Dada.

Telecommunication : J. A. F. Hart.

Accountancy : M. O. Olomo, T. Atedoghu, M. C. Taylour, D. E. Onwuka,

Agriculture : T. A. Taylor, E. O. Jaiyebo and F. O. C. Ezedinma.

Forestry : D. E. Iyamabo, J. O. Ebuade-Iyamabo and F.C. Ahakwenze.

Awards to Student in UK: Y. O. Bashorun, Diploma in Education; S. A. Dawodu, Diploma in Education; E. O. Akinsete, Medicine; M. B. Ademuyiwa, Medicine; N. Akilade, Medicine (Part award); M. Okoro, B.Sc. (Physics); M. F. Kanyi, Civil Engineering; O. O. Olumuyiwa, Architecture; Mrs A. Rhief, Health Visitor's Course.

Awards to Students at Fourah Bay: E. W. A. Mordi, B.A.

Awards to Students in USA: R. A. Danmole, Dentistry; F. D. J. Falodun, Mechanical Engineering; H. A Kaitell, Medicine; O. Okezie, Medicine; F. A. O. Udekwu, Medicine; M. O. Ikwuemesi, Medicine; C. N. J. Lemeh, Medicine; M. E. Kanno, Medicine; B. N. Okigbo, Agriculture; J. N. Ukegbu, Agriculture; C. N. Isong, Economics; R. C. Nwakoby, Industrial Relations; B. Okon, Botany; I. Osili, Civil Engineering; J. A. N. Nwobi, Architecture;

TRAINING COURSES

NIGERIAN RAILWAY : T. S. Agbabiaka, Two years training course; E. O. Oruakpa, Two years training course; T. O. Ukoha, Four years training course with British Railways leading to A.M.I.C.E.; F. A. Davies, Four years training course with the British Railways leading to A.M.I.C.E.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS : J. A. Sanni, Two years training course in Postal Duties; G. B. Ige, 18 months training course in Postal Accounts; I. Ajorgbo, 18 months training course in Postal Accounts; J. A. Adekoya, Two years training course in Postal Duties.

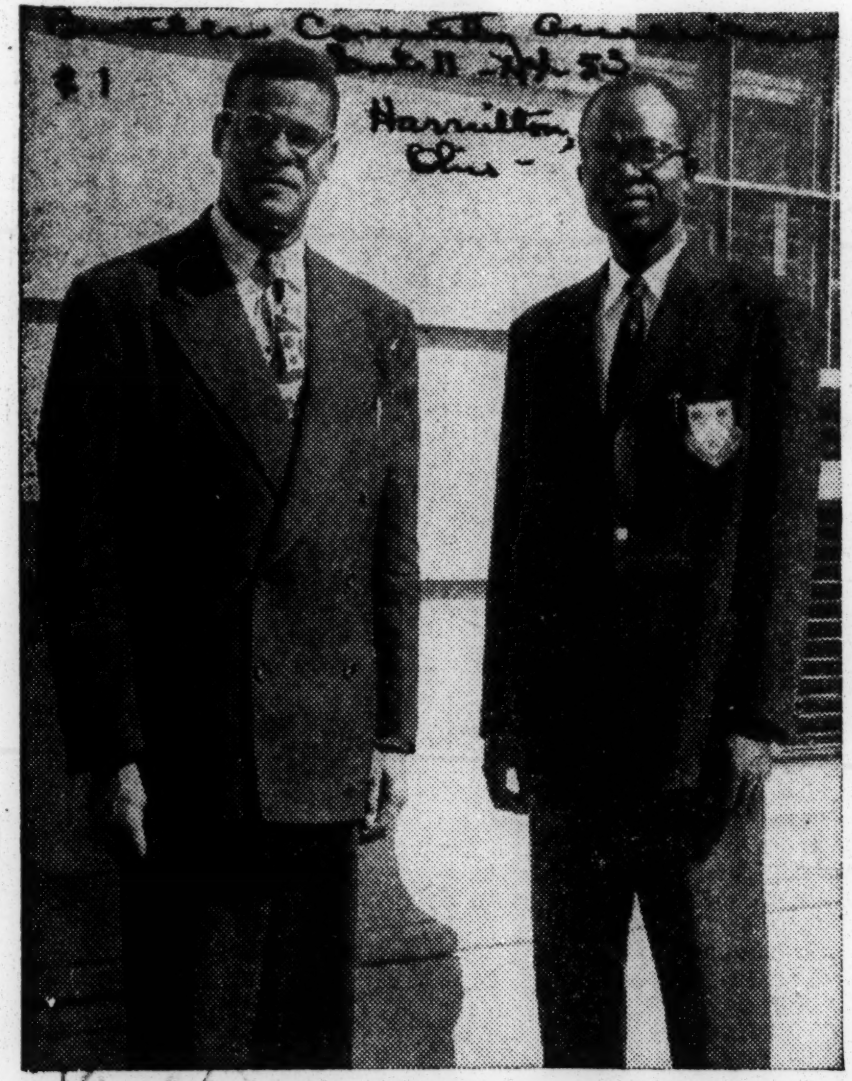
SURVEY: M. A. Seweje, Training course in Surveying.

PUBLIC RELATIONS: E. Okaybulu, Training course in Commercial Art.

VETERINARY: S. O. Jonah, Training course in laboratory technique.

The total figures under the Nigerianisation programme from 1949 to date are as follows:

Scholarships, 513; Departmental Training Courses, 145; Promotions from junior to senior posts, 586 and Direct appointments to senior posts, 168.



Robert Mensah (right) of Sekondi, Goldcoast, West Africa, who graduated from Florida A and M Univ. with honors in the field of history in June of last year, recently visited his Alma Mater before returning home. He is shown here with Professor John W. Riley, history department head and a former major advisor to Mensah.

Girl Telegrapher From Liberia Roosevelt Coed

Defender
Chicago Ill.
Aug. 12-19-53
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By ROGER W. AXFORD

In a friendly cosmopolitan atmosphere, you might run into a student from most any part of the world at Roosevelt college of Chicago. You would be fortunate indeed to meet one of the scholarship students from Liberia, who is an ambassador of good will both for Liberia and Jamaica, as well as for a great institution of higher lerning in Chicago, that she attends.

Iris R. White was born in a small town in St. Andrew, Jamaica, British West Indies. Her parents, she says, were of average middle class standing. At the age of three and a half she was sent to "private school" (the equivalent of kindergarten in the U. S.)

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A lively student, at the age of seven she entered elementary-school where she completed all the required work within four years. She won a scholarship to high school when she was 11 years old from her hard efforts. This meant much to her parents since high school tuition was not free of cost.

There was not only Iris to be thought of by her parents, but three brothers and two sisters. Her parents were anxious for each to have an even chance at an education.

WON SCHOLARSHIP

In 1939 she completed her high school work, being successful in the Cambridge school certificate examination. Although the quality of her work warranted entrance into college, she was obliged to remain at home because her parents were not able to send her either to England, Canada or the United States to receive higher education.

Her choice was, therefore, to make the most of the best that Jamaica had to offer. In 1940-'41, she assisted on the staff of the Quaker secondary school, and for the first 10 months of 1942 and '47 she attended the government school of telegraphy. During the period between 1942 she worked as a wireless telegraphist in the Postal Department.

It was in January of 1948 that the dreams of going to Liberia began to take shape. Her older sister was preparing to take up a teaching post in Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa. Says Iris, "I thought that I would take advantage of her venture by asking my parents' permission to accompany her."

OFF TO LIBERIA

In March of that very same year, Iris' dream came true. She found herself on her way with her sister to Liberia where both became naturalized citizens. Iris worked in the Government Radio station as a telegraphist, and at the same time she taught English in the Elementary Department of the Methodist School in Nonrovia.

"It was during this time that I met Mr. Russell Babcock who was working with the Stettinius Commission in Liberia. We discussed the possibilities of my coming to the United States to further my studies in any sphere that would be of benefit to Liberia," Iris relates with her friendly smile, and slightly British accent.

"I was thrilled when I obtained a foreign student scholarship to Roosevelt College."

Having obtained the scholarship Iris started work in the field of biology and modern languages at Roosevelt college.

Of the scholarship program Miss White has this to say, "I certainly appreciate the wonderful opportunity that has been afforded me through the kindness of the Roosevelt college Scholarship committee and all those responsible for the work that is being done to encourage students from underprivileged countries to obtain an advanced education."

EXPRESSES GRATITUDE

Of her life at the college she speaks proudly, and as an Ambassador of Good-Will from Liberia she speaks out —

During the past 31—2 years, I have certainly enjoyed my work at Roosevelt College. I have been fortunate not only in obtaining a tuition scholarship which has permitted me to pursue a four-year college program, but in becoming acquainted with the American way of life through contact with students from different levels of the society. Roosevelt College, because of its non-discriminatory principles, supplies a unifying factor among students with such varied backgrounds. This, in my opinion, is a vital step toward the betterment of human relationship in Chicago.

IRIS WHITE p. 5

"The maority of the instructors whom I have met are not only interested in teaching courses, but also in a teacher-student adjustment that will afford a high quality of scholarship as well as produce scholars who will make a worthwhile contribution in everyday life.

"I do feel that the training I have received at Roosevelt College will provide a good foundation for the graduate work which I plan to do."

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Study Of Libraries In Africa Opens At Ibadan University

IBADAN, July 29. — About 50 participants from different parts of the world were present at the University College, Ibadan, Western Region, for the formal opening of the UNESCO International Seminar on the development of public libraries in Africa.

Welcoming the participants at the University College, the Hon. S. O. Ighodaro, Minister of Health, Western Region, speaking on behalf of the Regional Minister of Education now in London said: "The problems upon which you will focus your attention during the next few weeks are very important and very vital at this moment when great changes are taking place all over Africa and attention is being given to the need for mass and adult education.

"The Minister of Education, Western Region," continued Mr Ighodaro, "was hoping that our regional library would be in existence before this Seminar meeting, but unfortunately this hope has failed to materialise."

The purpose of the Seminar is to study the principal public library problems in Africa and to draft plans and proposals for the development of public library services in Africa particularly in connection with mass education.

In a short address to his professional colleagues, Mr John Harris, Librarian and Acting Principal, University College Ibadan, who presided welcomed the participants on behalf of the Principal of the University.

Melle. Yvonne Oddon, Director of the Seminar and one who has played a great part in UNESCO Development Schemes, expressed how very much impressed she was with the surroundings and the modern buildings of the University College, Ibadan.

"We begin to wonder," she said, "if Africa is not a place of magic."

She believed that the progress made in library work in the University College, Ibadan, was due to the useful work being done by both Africans and Europeans.

The official languages of the Seminar are French and English.

Mr Everett N. Peterson, Head, Public Libraries Sections, UNESCO, read a telegram from their Director expressing the gratefulness of UNESCO to the Government of the United Kingdom, the Nigerian Government and the University College, Ibadan, for inviting them to hold this Seminar in Ibadan.

Mr J. Adegbite Gets Doctorate Degree

According to information received, the degree of Doctor of Education (Ed.D.) in the School of Science Education of Columbia University in New York, USA, has been conferred, in absentia, on Mr Joseph Adejumobi Adegbite.

Mr Adegbite is Vice Principal of the Baptist Academy, Lagos.

Nigerian In London Passes LL. B. Final

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Mr Julius A. Odeku of 52, Brendfruit Street, Lagos, Nigeria, was one of those who were successful in the LL.B. (Finals) examination held here.

University College Registrar Arriving

IBADAN, July 31.—Dr S. O. Biobaku, the new Registrar of the University College, Ibadan, is due to arrive Nigeria tomorrow to assume his new duties.

He has been Liaison Officer for Nigerian students in London.

Speaking a few days ago here, the outgoing Registrar, Mr. K. Husband, said that he was resigning because an African had been found to take his place.

Ogoja Sets £25,000 Mark For Education

OGOJA, July 28.— For the first time in the history of this town a large number of representatives attended the conference of the Ogoja Provincial Union to hear the great plans for their improvement envisaged by the union.

A target of £25,000 was fixed to meet the programme which includes the building of a national college and award of overseas scholarships.

A working committee was set up to draw up a five-year working programme, giving priority to educational and political progress.

This committee will also draft the union's constitution, rules and regulations.

A goodwill mission will begin a tour of the province on July 30 in order to set up divisional branches of the union.

The union has appealed to the people of Ogoja wherever they may be to rally round this progressive association.

Dr S. E. Imoke made a powerful speech and appealed to all to help mobilize efforts.

Tribute was paid to the activities of Hon. M. T. Mbu, Hon. M. E. Ogon and Mr J. A. Egwu, President of Onitsha branch of NCNC Youth Association.

Nigerian Graduates From Ohio College

WILBERFORCE (Ohio), Aug. 2.— Mr Albert Chinedozi Anonye of Nigeria, West Africa has graduated from Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio.

During Mr Anonye's four years of study at Central State College he held a high academic average, and was a leader in several co-curricular activities including being President of the International Relations Club, a Carnegie Foundation affiliate.

125 Pass Degree Exams In Ibadan

IBADAN, Aug. 4. — The authorities of the University College here have announced that the results of the degree examinations taken last June are "most gratifying."

The number of passes for the respective degrees are as follows:

B.A. (Final) 18; B.A. (Intermediate) 21; B.Sc. (Final) 13; B.Sc. (Intermediate) 70; B.Sc. (Agriculture) 3.

Two girls, Misses G. Adele and M. Imoukhede were among those successful.

The results, it is stated compare favourably with those of British and other universities.

An official statement complains about the fewness of agricultural and women undergraduates.

Another official announcement states that the college is prepared to readmit all those who failed their intermediate or final examinations.

Nigeria Passes M.A. In US University

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 29. — Mr N. E. I. Ohiaeri, a Nigerian student of the College of Arts and Sciences here has been awarded the M.A. degree (International Relations and Organisation) at the thirty-ninth annual commencement.

Mr Ohiaeri who obtained his B.Sc degree in 1949 came to USA in 1948.

He hails from the town of Abba, Orlu District, Eastern Nigeria.

Mr S. I. Amafili and Mallam Abduraman Mora at Iowa State Teachers' College.

Woman Education Officer Asks Nigerians To Write Books

KADUNA, Aug.7.— Dr C. L. H. Geary, Chief Woman Education Officer in the North, gave an interesting public lecture under the auspices of the British Council Group, in the Community Centre here.

During the course of her lecture, Dr Geary outlined the main differences between mass education and mass literacy and appealed to all literates to sacrifice part of their spare time in educating others.

She told her large audience that high school and college students in Pakistan spent greater part of their holidays in teaching persons.

In Nigeria, she concluded, scarcity of books and pamphlets with suitable illustrations capable of attracting people's attention and acting as an inducement to general reading has been a problem.

This problem could only be solved effectively if people would co-operate and encourage the spread of libraries in towns and villages, open bookshops and write books and pamphlets for use in schools and in adult education centres.

All-African Students Union Established In United States

WASHINGTON, Aug 24. — "The All African Students Union of the Americas," an organisation of African students in USA and Canada, was established during a meeting here at Howard University last June.

Some 100 African students participated in the conference.

The new organisation plans to form local chapters at major American universities.

Elected president of the union wa a Liberian, Advertus A. Hoff.

OFFICERS

Other elected officers are: Miss Oyibo E. Akwuba, First Vice President, Nigeria; Seifu Zelleko, Second Vice President, Ethiopia; Aderohunmu O. Laja, Executive Secretary, Nigeria; Nwoye Dibiezue, Assistant Executive Secretary, Nigeria; A. B. Kamara, Treasurer, Sierra Leone; Theodore Y. Adjei, Financial Secretary, Gold Coast; Albert K. Prempeh, Director of Publicity and Publication, Gold Coast; Ndukwe Egbuonu, Assistant Director of Publicity, Nigeria; Reverend S. A. Warratie, Auditor, Sierra Leone and M. S. Karpeh, Auditor, Liberia.

Elected members of the executive committee were: Meba Selassie Alemu, Ethiopia; Kofi Darko, Gold Coast; Joseph J. Zamba-Reeves, Liberia; E. Lat. Odeku, Nigeria and Thomas Adjai, Sierra Leone.

Conference discussion centred around problems of education.

These included problems of student finances, recognition of degrees by African governments, part-time work for students between semesters, increased co-operation among African students in the United States, and problems of adjusting to American social patterns and especially to American college life.

GREETING FROM LEADERS

[illegible] second day of meeting, the conference received three messages of best wishes from African leaders.

President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia, cabled:

"It is with pride and a great deal of satisfaction that I send you greetings and commendation upon your convention now in session.

"Persevere and overcome.

"God bless you all."

William Fitzjohn, member of Sierra Leone Legislative Council, telegraphed:

"Greetings wishing African Student Conference every success in deliberations and resolutions."

Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, of Nigeria, cabled:

"Please convey my wishes to members of the conference.

"May it be successful and fruitful.

"Africa needs sons and daughters who will work to glorify her name.

"Students are the hope of any nation.

"Go forward so that we may see your light."

One of the resolutions adopted by the convention supported the right of Africans to self-determination.

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Rotary Club In USA Donates Books To Benin Public Library

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., April 21 -- Sault Rotarians closed another chapter of their public service work on Monday, March 16, when hundreds of books were placed in the mails for shipment to Benin City, Nigeria, West Africa, home of Felix Odeh, Sault Tech student.

Grateful for this demonstration of international friendship, Felix made the following speech:

Gentlemen, members of the Rotary Club,

In accepting these hundreds of books from the Rotary Club, I have the privilege to mention that they will be shipped to the Public Library at B nin City in Nigeria.

These books will be free and available to all — natives and non-natives of Nigeria.

I do not have words to express to you my grateful thanks and that of my people for this humanitarian service.

And if I have, I will not be able to express it.

A PARABLE

Instead, I express my appreciation through this modern parable:

"A certain man went down from Nigeria, West Africa to Detroit, Michigan, and was held up on the highway by thieves who took his money and his car, stripped him of his mink costume, wounded him and left him to die on the highway.

"By chance, there came down a certain preacher that way; and when he saw him, he stepped on the gas and got away fast taking no chances of being summoned to court.

"A few minutes later, a member of a church board drove by and when he saw the man, he remembered that he had an appointment in Detroit, and that if he stopped he would miss the ball game.

"But a certain stranger, a Rotarian, drove by and when he saw the injured man, he had compassion on him.

"He administered first aid, put him in his car and took him to the nearest hospital for treatment.

"Because of this service, this Rotarian missed his appointment which cost him some good business."

GOOD SAMARITAN

Any thinking man knows who out of these three persons is friend to him that fell among the thieves.

Gentlemen, by your action you have not only done this to help the needy, but by implication, you have also showed and directed me towards the service of the Good Samaritan.

I do not think that I shall ever forget my memorable days with the Rotary Club.

When I go to the black world, I shall always look to find that good fellow, the Rotarian.

Members of the Rotary International Club, I thank you from the bottom of my heart for this humane service, your foresight and your international mindedness.

MISS STELLA MacINTOSH
Daughter of Mr A. H. MacIntosh, Sub-Editor of this newspaper. She has post-graduated Master of Arts at Indiana University — one of the most respected institutions in USA

Stella MacIntosh Passes MA Degree

BLOOMINGTON (Indiana), May 28.— Miss Stella Orisaremi MacIntosh, a student from Nigeria, has passed the M.A. examination with major in business administration, at the University of Indiana, here.

Miss MacIntosh arrived in the United States in June 1947 and enrolled at Mather School, in Beaufort, South Carolina, from where she matriculated the following year.

At Storer College, in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, Stella studied towards the baccalaureate degree specialising in commercial subjects like typewriting, shorthand, accountancy, economics, and business administration.

After obtaining her bachelor's degree, in January 1952, she enrolled at the Graduate School of the University of Indiana and specialised in business administration.

Stella is the eldest daughter of Mr A. H. MacIntosh, of Onitsha and Sub Editor of the West African Pilot, and was educated at the Methodist Girls' High School, Lagos, whence she departed to the United States.

Her parents live in Lagos and look forward to the time when she will return from America.

12 Students Go Back To Liberia

MONROVIA, Liberia — Twelve students are returning home, eleven of them with degrees from foreign universities, this August.

They include Lucille Ralley, secretarial work; Kerlie George, accountant; Frank Stewart, finance; N. T. Dennis Jr., accountant; Eugenia Carter, dietician; Reginald Townsend, radio; Samuel Butler, electricity; Rosina Robinson, child welfare; Bertha Baker, anthropology; Sophronia C. Richards, economics; Maria Woods, home arts; Effie Davies, secretarial work; and Davidetta Dean, government.

African Students In USA And Canada Confer On Education

WASHINGTON, June 18.— Some 100 African students now studying in the United States and Canada assembled at Howard University here for a three-day conference on mutual educational problems and trends in world affairs.

The African students convention featured public evening sessions at which both Americans and Africans spoke.

Included among the speakers were William L. Hansberry, Howard University History Professor; E. Latunde Odeku and Eze Ogueri, Nigerian students.

Ogueri, son of a Nigerian Chief, is studying for the Doctor of Philosophy Degree at Harvard University.

Other speakers at the convention included Doctor Horace Mann Bond, President of Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, and Doctor F. S. C. Northrop, Yale University Law School Professor.

The Washington convention also helped to revive active interest among African students in the Association of African Students in North America.

The organization was founded in the 1930s by two distinguished African alumni of Lincoln University: Dr Kwame Nkrumah, now Prime Minister of the Gold Coast and Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, President of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons.

Six Nigerians Leave Morehouse College

ATLANTA (USA), July 9.—Six Nigerian students were among the graduating members of the class of 1953 here at Morehouse College of the Atlanta University.

Mr Akinsola A. Akiwowo, who wrote the Commencement Day poem, —"Valedictus" — for the graduation class — published in 83-paged "Seminar Digest" for the Seminar class in Sociology.

Others are Messrs Asumoh E. Bassey, Godwin A. Odenigwe, Etuk Edo Essien, James Ogunleye Ogunsanya and Michael B. Olatunji.

DR S. L. A. MANUWA
Inspector General of Medical Services. He has just returned from the United Kingdom where the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Edinburgh University, his alma mater.

Manuwa Receives Degree Of LL.D.

The Inspector General of Medical Services, Dr S. L. A. Manuwa, has returned by air from the United Kingdom where he had gone to attend a conference.

While there, the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Edinburgh, his alma mater.

Nigeria Has 1,732 Students In UK

LONDON, July 21— Over 1,732 students in the United Kingdom outnumber those from other colonies.

This was revealed in an official statement which says that out of 2,708 students from West Africa, 1,732 come from Nigeria, while less than a thousand come from all the other three West African Colonies combined.

In all, there are about 7,069 colonial students in London of which 1,618 come from the West Indies.

AFRICAN GRADS — Native Africans among 1953 graduates of Morehouse College are shown with the chairman of the board of trustees, Kendall Weisiger, who has helped to bring a large number of foreign students to American Universities. Men not in academic regalia are African students at Morehouse who are not graduates. All are from Nigeria, West Africa.

District Of Nnewi Gives 28 Awards

NNEWI, June 28. — The Onitsha Southern District Council, with Nnewi as headquarters, has awarded 28 scholarships to boys and girls here, valued at £580, to study in various secondary schools.

Eleven of the students will study in Christ the King College, Onitsha; three in Dennis Memorial Grammar School, Onitsha; and one each for Okrika Grammar School, Port Harcourt, Okongwu Memorial Grammar School, Nnewi; Saint Patrick's College, Calabar, etc.

Miss Rosebel Achike, one of the three girls, will study at Queen's College Ede; Miss Juliana Ijoma to study at the Holy Rosary Convent, Onitsha; and Miss Christiana Nwosu at Union Secondary School, Abakaliki.

A motion by a councillor that the value of the scholarships be increased from £20 to £25 has been deferred.

The scholarships were distributed according to the taxable population of each area.

Student In US Falls From Radio Tower

LOS ANGELES, June 2 (R). — Twenty-three-year-old Nigerian student, described as Prince Mashood Olabisi Ajala, fell yesterday from a radio tower where he perched for 13 hours.

He was given first aid treatment.

Ajala, who was ordered to be deported for not keeping up his studies at Santa Monica College, said his father would kill him if he was sent back.

His being sent home would be regarded as a breach of tribal trust.

Ajala had declared he would stay on the mast until assured he would not be deported, but is believed to have fallen asleep and lost hold.

Nigerian Student In USA Is Charged

LOS ANGELES, May 31 (R).— Olabisi Ajala, aged 24, a Nigerian student at Santa Monica City College, who failed to attend classes, has been ordered to be deported although he pleaded that he would face tribal execution if he returned in disgrace.

Last Monday, he was given a probation by a Santa Monica court for passing worthless cheques.

Mr H. R. Landon, District Director of United States Immigration Service, said deportation proceedings started before the arrest on cheque charges.

He added, that "Ajala entered the country as an immigrant student but had failed to attend classes regularly and under the law, he must be deported."

Training Centre In Agricultural Statistics Is Opened At Ibadan

IBADAN, July 7. — A training centre in agricultural statistics for African countries and territories has been opened at the University College, here, by Professor Sansome on behalf of the Principal.

With the sponsorship of the Government of the United Kingdom and the Nigerian Government, the centre is organised by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations.

ADVANCED TRAINING

The centre will provide advanced training to Government officers in charge, or likely to be, of the collection and compilation of agricultural statistics in the various countries and territories of tropical and Equatorial Africa.

Modern techniques have been developed for getting at reduced cost and with the desirable degree of accuracy these statistics, and the centre will aim at bringing these methods to African countries with the necessary adaptation to local conditions.

Technical lectures, classes of practical work and field demonstrations are included in the programme of the centre.

About 45 participants, from more than 20 African countries and territories, are attending the centre.

With few exceptions, they are officers of Agricultural and Statistical Departments.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH

They come from Liberia, French, Portuguese, Belgian, Spanish and British territories in Africa including a strong contingent from the Gold Coast and from Nigeria.

On their return, they will contribute in developing agricultural statistical services in their respective countries and territories.

The courses will be conducted in two parallel and identical sections in English and in French.

The Director of the training centre is Mr F. Rosenfeld, himself a statistician and a member of the Econom Division of the Food and Agriculture Organisation.

The Government of Nigeria has provided an Assistant Director, Mr D. N. Leich, from the West African Institute of Social Economic Research.

The teaching staff includes prominent lecturers from England, France, Belgium and India.

The English-speaking lecturers are drawn, in the main, from the Institute of Agricultural Economics, Oxford, from Rothamstead Experimental Station, from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, from the Central African Statistical Office, and from the University College, Ibadan.

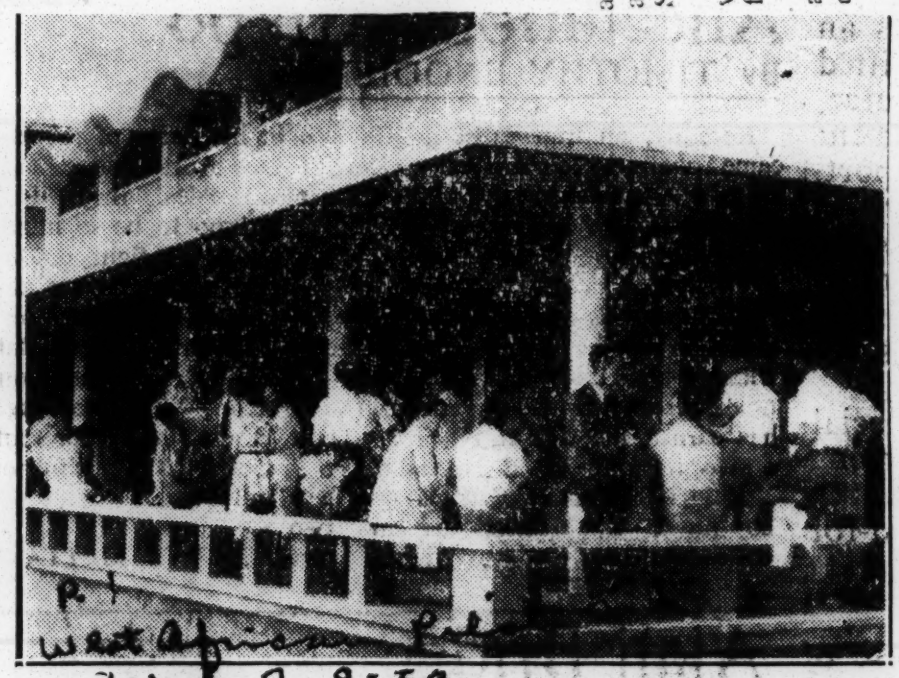
TEN WEEKS TENURE

On the French-speaking side, the lecturers are drawn from the French National Statistical Institute, the Statistical Office and Agricultural Division, Ministry of French Overseas Territories, the Institute of Agronomic Research of Belgian Congo and the French Department of Agriculture.

The Nigerian Government is acting as host to the centre in collaboration with the University College authorities who are making use of college facilities available during the period of the 10 weeks course.

The "participants" in the centre are housed in Mellanby Hall on the University College permanent site.

Lectures are held in the new Arts blocks and some of the field work will be done on the college demonstration farm.



The picture shows the participants and lecturers chatting with one another before the opening of the Training Centre in Agricultural Statistics for African countries and territories at the University College, Ibadan.

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FROM $20-A-WEEK TO MILLIONS: Alphonsus U. Ezeoke, 29, a Nigerian student at New York university, who worked as a $20-a-week clerk to help finance his education, has inherited the rule of 500,000 people in a 50-mile square area of his homeland. Ezeoke, working toward his Masters degree in social science, assumes the title of Chief of State, following the recent death of his father.

NYU Student Named King By Africans

NEW YORK CITY—(ANP)—New York University's class of '53 has one public administration major who won't have to take the civil service examination to get the Government job he desires. He is Alphonsus U. Ezeoke, an African chief who will return to Nigeria after completing studies for his master's degree—and assume rule over 500,000 people.

Chief Ezeoke has been studying at NYU's Graduate School of Public Administration and Social Service since February, 1952. Upon the death of his father last June 26, the 29 year-old Nigerian became the head of the district of Onitsha, 50 square miles of agricultural land along the Niger River.

The Nigerian chief was graduated from high school in his homeland in 1946. He then came to the United States to take his bachelor of arts degree in 1951 from Claflin College, Orangeburg, S. C. He majored in social studies and then went on for a semester at Boston University's Graduate School of Government.

At NYU, Chief Ezeoke has completed his master's thesis on the subject, "Federal and Local Administration in Nigeria."

The student chief is a firm believer of the independence movement of his people, which is being directed by a political party known as the National Council of Nigeria and Cameroon.

MR M. N. UGOCHUKWU

A prominent Lagos business man. He has voted £5,000 for the education of two Umunze students in Great Britain, and three in Nigerian secondary schools.

Ugochukwu Gives £5,000 For Studies

UMUNZE, Jan. 12.— A company director, Mr M. N. Ugochukwu, has donated £5,000 to the Umunze Patriotic Union, his town union, to be utilised for education.

This generous gesture will enable two boys to acquire the benefit of university education, and three others will go to secondary schools locally.

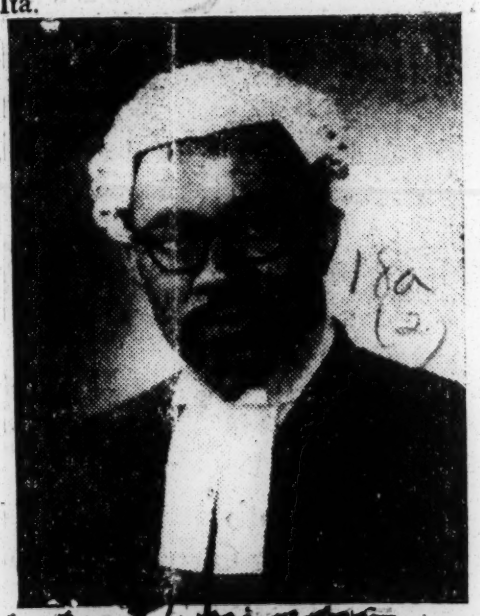
Mr Robinson N. Onyeakagbu has been selected by the union to study medicine, and Mr Osita N. Uka will major in law and economics.

Three other boys have been awarded scholarships to study at the D.M.G.S. and New Bethel College, Onitsha.

The benefactor, Mr Ugochukwu, is Managing Director of Messrs Ugochukwu and Sons, a Lagos firm.

MRS RITA EGWUATU

Barrister-at-Law. She is one of the panel of barristers for Dr L. Uwechia in the test case against Professor Eyo Ita.



MR E. U. OMO

Barrister-at-law, just returned from the United Kingdom. Lagos branch of the Asaba Union accorded him a rousing reception.

Non-European students given marching orders.

BETTER RESULTS THAN WHITES BUT THEY MUST LEAVE WITS.

JOHANNESBURG

FOURTEEN NON EUROPEAN medical students of the University of the Witwatersrand, who completed their first year of study last year, have been told by the university that they have not been accepted for the second year.

The Students are considering taking legal action against the University.

The 14 students are among the 22 non-Europeans who passed. Only six have been admitted to the second year, although all the non European results were better than those of some of the admitted Europeans.

The remaining two have not been notified about their position.

It is learned that no reply has been recieved from the authorities to charges that the university appeared to be introducing a racial "quota" in the Selection of students.

An explanation was requested by the executive of the Students Representative Council 10 days ago.

Students consider that the university's action besides infringing its traditional policy of non segregation, is also a grave injustice to the concerned.

They say the students were at no stage aware that any criterion other than academic merit would operate in their subsequent selection.

It has been suggesested that the university's major reason has been the lack of clinical facilities for certain classes of students

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES.

Against this, however, students point out that after the war, classes of two or three times the present size were accommodated adequadely.

Many students consider that the university intends gradually to reduce the numbers on non European students because their political activities embarrass the university, which is dependent on Government financial support.

It is learned that about 30 non European students who took part in the defiance compaign have received letters warning them of the consequences.

Women's Education in Africa——A New Emphasis

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

LONDON —In all development programmes for the under developed countries of the Commonwealth, education is being given priority, but most revolutionary is the emphasis which is being given to the education of women and girls, particularly in Asia and in Africa.

Plans for special educational establishments for women which are to be developed during 1953 in the Northern Region of Nigeria provide a striking example.

Two new training colleges for women have been opened at Kabba and Maiduguri to train women and girls up to Grade III certificate standard, and plans are being made for taking the first higher elementary teachers course class for women in Kabba in January next year. It is hoped to open a provincial girls' school in Katsina early next year, similar to a provincial girls' school which has just been opened in Maiduguri.

It is reported from the Northern Region in Nigeria that the recently established government girls' schools are filling rapidly. The Kano Government Girls' School now has 122 girls drawn from all over the Northern Region and the competition for entry is now so great that the Plateau Province, white has 46 candidates for admission in January 1953, could only be offered two places.

All the fifteen girls who recently took the school leaving examination there were successful.

The Birnin Kebbi girls' school begins Primary VI work this year with eighty girls, and the provincial girls' school, Kontagora, starts Primary V work this month with ninety girls.

In addition to government schools, flourishing voluntary agency boarding schools, catering extensively for girls of Northern Nigeria, are progressing in two Northern Provinces.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

With regard to secondary education, the Roman Catholic Mission School for girls in the Northern Region is full and in 1952, for the first time, girls entered for the General Certificate of Education which has replaced the old School Certificate. A Roman Catholic Mission secondary school in Kano which caters for girls from the southern Provinces, is similarly full, and plans are being made to open the first government secondary school for girls in the Northern Region at Ilorin late in 1954 In January 1954 the first secondary class will probably be started in Kano Government Girls' School.

Many African women from the Northern Region of Nigeria have qualified for scholarships in Britain and elsewhere to become teachers, nurses, midwives and social welfare workers of all kinds

In a recent speech to the Northern House of Assembly the Northern Minister of Education, the Hon Aliyu Makaman Bida, said that in many though not in all parts of the Region, there were signs of a changing attitude to girls' education as its social and pecuniary value was realised

There were 186 for 26 places available in two women's training centres and two girls schools

The demand for girls education, he said, was outstripping the possibility of providing it The limiting factors in the education of women and girls were lack of buildings and staff, and not lack of popular demand In a few years time that was likely to be true of the whole of the Northern Region of Nigeria.

The Minister made an appeal to local authorities and others to make every effort to provide facilities to meet the popular demand for the education of women and girls.

Lagos Branch Of Asaba Union Honours Barrister E. U. Omo

Under the auspices of Asaba Union, Lagos branch, a rousing reception was accorded Mr Emmanuel Uchemefuna Omo, LL.B (London), Barrister-at-Law, at King's Cinema, Lagos, in honour of his return from the United Kingdom.

The chairman of the function, Mr J. O. Onwuka, Assistant Superintendent of Prisons, was introduced by Mr E. N. Okonta, Secretary of the Union.

With the chairman as supporters were Messrs J. E. Ogodazi, President-General of Asaba Union, R. O. Omo, father of the guest of honour, both of whom came from Asaba and Mrs Nwaosukwulu Onianwa.

The chairman in his opening speech, congratulated Mr Omo for his achievements and thanked his father for sending him to the United Kingdom for further studies.

Mr S. W. Egbuiwe read an address of welcome which was presented to the guest of honour with a purse.

In his reply, Mr Omo thanked the union for the honour done him and promised to do his best for the union and the country.

He thanked his father for the opportunity afforded him to proceed to the United Kingdom for further studies and Mr Ogodazi, his uncle, for the part he played during his infant days when he lived with him.

Mr Ogodazi spoke at length and finally thanked the union for the reception.

After Mr S. O. Egbuniwe had given a vote of thanks, the function was brought to a close.

Among others present were Messrs A. N. Enweaso, R. N. Nkadi, M. E. Chukwurah, F. N. Okwuaraba, F. D. N. Anisha, B. B. C. Ikenga, D. F. Chukwurah and A. N. C. Chibueze.

S. Adebo Awarded U N O Fellowship

NEW YORK July 22. —The United Nations Organisation has awarded a fellowship to Mr S. O. Adebo of the Nigerian Secretariat.

The fellowship is for the purpose of studying the domestic financing of economic development, and is tenable in Canada.

It is being undertaken under the general supervision of the Chief of the Technical Co-operation Service, International Economic and Technical Co-operation Division in Ottawa, Canada.

Mr Adebo arrived in New York on June 22, in order to take up this award.

Before leaving Nigeria, Mr Adebo held the acting appointment of Assistant Financial Secretary, and with Sir Sydney Phillipson recently prepared a report on the Nigerianisation of the Public Service.

This is the first occasion that an award of a fellowship by the United Nations Organisation has been made to a Nigerian.

Mr Adebo is expected to return to this country at the end of October this year.

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Kansas Town "Measures Up," Accepts African Students

Postmistress Directs Drive Against Racial Prejudice

(Courtesy of Time, Copyright Time Inc., 1952)

"What is the 1952 version of the old-fashioned Christmas story?" wired Time Correspondent John McCormally from Kansas. "Isn't the story basically the same—charity? Not just the rich being charitable to the poor, but the free giving a hand to the struggling, the confident reasurring the doubtful? Isn't it a whole people being measured up?"

Journal and Guide

At Christmas time a year ago, McPherson, Kans. (pop 9,000) was unshakable in the certainty that it was a satisfied, solid, respectable U. S. community. The county seat of a prosperous, diversified farming area on the eastern edge of the wheat belt, it had never known depression. In the 1930's, it discovered oil, avoided a raucous boom and managed to build a conservative prosperity around the big Bay Petroleum and National Co-op refineries. On the cultural side, McPherson could count two small colleges: the Methodists' Central College and the Church of the Brethren's McPherson College.

Sat. 1-10-53

THEN EARLY LAST fall, McPherson became aware that a group of African students had arrived at the college on missionary scholarships. Central College enrolled Augustine Njoku-Obi, 22, an ebony-black graduate of a Nigerian mission school. McPherson College took in six other Africans: James Craig, 25, a half-Scots Nigerian who wanted to be an agricultural missionary; Joseph Obi, 26, a onetime math teacher in a mission high school (who soon topped McPherson's honor roll); Isaac Grillo, 21, a surveyor aiming for a degree in civil engineering; Emanuel Thompson, 24, a pharmacist studying to be an orthopedic surgeon; Elijah Odokara, 21, a railway telegrapher who was taking a pre-medical course.

Norfolk, Va.

Odokara had come to the U. S. in spite of warnings from his father, 97-year-old ceremonial leader of the idol worshipping Omenani religion. "Christians," scoffed the father, "don't practice what they preach."

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LIKE MOST mid-western towns, McPherson was unaware that it had a segregation problem: before the students arrived from Africa, it counted only 23 Negroes inside the city limits, and they managed pretty well to keep out of the way. So when Nigerian James Craig went into a barbershop for his first U. S. haircut, the barber sputtered uncertainly, then announced that he could not cut a Negro's hair. Said Craig later: "I told him I was half-Scotch. I asked him if he would give me half a haircut. He asked me to leave." Augustine Njoku-Obi got a job in a laundry, discovered that he was being paid only half as much as the whites next to him. The first time the boys went to the movies, they were hustled upstairs to the balcony.

Joe Obi, the ex-math teacher, went one evening into a downtown cafe and sat down at the counter. The counterman told Joe he would have to eat in the kitchen. "I

McPherson's postmistress, Mrs. Rozella Switzer, entertains African students in her home. Her crusade against prejudice paid off when fellow citizens gradually accepted her brand of democracy.

Photo by Fred Wulfekuhler, Hutchinson News Herald

"All we have to do is act like Christians," she maintained.

was awfully hungry," Joe said later, "so I went back there to the kitchen. They put me at a little table near the sink. The dishwasher splashed soapy water on my food, and someone started to sweep the floor and made a dust cloud." Joe was terrified. He plunked down the price of his meal dashed out through the front door and ran without stopping all the mile and a half back to the college.

* * *

THE BOYS WERE unprepared for another mid-western phenomenon: winter. At the first cold snap, McPherson College telephoned around town to line up some warm clothes. One of the first calls went to a loyal McPherson alumna, Rozella Switzer, the town's Democratic postmistress. Rozella, a widow in her 40's, runs an efficient post office, smokes Pall Malls, drinks an occasional bourbon and coke, likes politics and people. She was curious about the African students and invited them over. Two nights later they sat comfortably around her living room, sipping coffee, browsing through her books, listening to her records—and talking.

What they said was an earful. Nigeria, they told Rozella, is surging toward its own nationalism. "We are struggling for independence," Isaac Grillo explained, "We won't stop. That is why we want education—to help with the revolution." They told about their Nigerian friends who study in Communist countries, come back home "with plenty of money for political activity" and hot with praise for the Communists. The read Rozella an editorial from the "West African Pilot", written by their hero, Nnamdi Azikiwe, known as "Zik". Zik, they said, is a non-Communist, but he hates the U. S. for its segregation, and writes that Communism is the form of government most likely "to ensure equality of freedom to all peoples."

* * *

AS ROZELLA TOLD the story: "Discrimination always makes me mad. But this was different. This made me scared. All they knew about America was what they knew about McPherson. For the first time I really saw how important little things, a long way off, can be. We had to fight a one-town skirmish away out here in the middle of the United States."

Next morning Rozella was on the telephone to Luther Palmer, the manager of the C. R. Anthony Department Store. "Luther," she said, would you spend 50 bucks to help stop a war that's going to cost billions?" "Are you nuts?" snapped Luther. Replied Rozella: "We've got a chance to whip some Communists, and all we have to do is act like Christians." She urged Luther to "act" by kicking in for winter clothes. In some bewilderment he agreed.

* * *

THEN ROZELLA called up other merchants—J. C. McDonnell Co., J. C. Penney, Morris and Sons—and told them what Luther was doing. Next day the four merchants outfitted each of the seven students with a new suit, overcoat and gloves.

In the following weeks Rozella moved through McPherson as relentlessly as a combine, trying to straighten things out for the Nigerians. She ran into trouble. Shorty the barber agreed to cut the boys' hair, but other barbers began spreading the word that "Shorty is cutting niggers' hair." Said Shorty sadly: "It hurt my business. Even some preachers told me I was doing the wrong thing." One minister warned Rozella: "We must be careful we're not called Communists."

* * *

WHEN ROZELLA heard that some of the local American Legionnaires were muttering about her crusade, she buttonholed a Legion official and said: "I'm going to make a decent guy of you if it takes all next year."

Last week the Nigerians—some of them in native costume — went caroling with the other college students, wound up at Rozella's house to help her decorate the Christmas tree. Elsewhere in McPherson there were no miracles to report, but Rozella's skirmish was gaining ground. At the Ritz Theatre the boys can now have any seat in the house.

* * *

LUTHER PALMER and the three other merchants have promised to ask the Chamber of Commerce to look into the barbershop situation. (But the boys were still going 35 miles away to Hutchinson to get their hair cut.) The high school is planning to send its social science students out into the community to check up on race relations. And Joe Obi, who once fled from the hostile restaurant kitchen, finds he can eat in any restaurant, and says he isn't afraid any more.

But the biggest change of all was one that McPherson itself would be the last to recognize. In a short twelve months, the town had cast aside its old measurements of comfortable solidity. Challenged by a fragment of the world's demands on the U. S., McPherson was trying—as a whole humble people was trying—to "act like Christians" and measure up.

A University Student With a Future

Alphonsus U. Ezeoke, a student at the New York University Graduate School of Public Administration and Social Service, who will rule a fifty-square-mile area in Nigeria populated by nearly a half million people after he receives the master's degree in June. Mr. Ezeoke inherited the job from his father

N. Y. U. Student From Nigeria a Chief of State

29, He Will Return Soon to Rule District; Worked in U. S. as $20-a-Wk. Clerk

Alphonsus U. Ezeoke, a twenty-nine-year-old Nigerian student at New York University, who once worked as a $20-a-week clerk to help finance his education, will return soon to his native land as chief of his state and hereditary ruler of 500,000 people.

A student at N. Y. U.'s Graduate School of Public Administration and Social Service, where he is working for his Master's degree, Mr. Ezeoke became head of the district of Onitsha, a fifty-square-mile area along the Niger River in Nigeria, upon the death of his father June 26.

Returning Home in June

His brother and uncle have been in charge of the state since his father's death, but after completion of his studies in June he will return home to assume his duties as chief.

Mr. Ezeoke came to this country four and a half years ago after his graduation from a Nigerian high school. He first attended Claflin University, in Orangeburg, S. C., from which he received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1951.

While at Claflin he found his meager income from home insufficient to provide for his books and living expenses and began looking around for a means of supplementing his income. Because he hadn't any previous working experience, the only employment he could find was a job as a clerk in the office of the university's president which paid $20 a week.

Proud of His Typing

Although he considers those rather difficult times, he is now proud of his typing and general office abilities.

After graduation from Claflin, where he majored in social studies, he went on to do a semester of graduate work at Boston University. In February, 1952, he transferred to New York University and has been studying there since.

He feels that his studies in public administration will be extremely helpful when he begins his acutal administrative duties this summer. In addition to becoming chief, he will probably be appointed district officer of his area under the British protectoral government.

Twenty-Two Pass Pharmacy Exam.

According to the Pharmaceutical Magazine known as Measure Glass, the following 22 Pharmacy students were successful in the Chemist and Druggist Diploma Examination held in the School of Pharmacy, Yaba, last month:

They are Messrs E. A. Adeniran, S. A. Akinabi, G. A. Ako, O. E. Akpan, and Miss E. E. Bassey. Messrs N. Eno, R. O. Fashina, S. A. Grillo, A. Hezekiah, C. O. Meka, K. O. Mogaji, S. C. O. Ibeanu and Miss A. E. Ita. Messrs J. O. Ojeleye, B. E. Okoror, O. A. Okuyobi, S. I. Olofin, R. A. Onowu, P. U. Osisiogu, J. O. Rotibi, C. W. Thompson, and E. A. Uyot.

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Whole Nigeria Has Less Than One Million Literate People

Chief Sec. Discloses Statistics

Yesterday in the Committee of Supply of the House of Representatives, M A. E. T. Benson, Chief Secretary to the Government, revealed that the Eastern Region has, by statis... comparison, more literate people than either the Western or Northern Region.

The number of pupils who have passed Standard VI in the Northern Region is 60,000, in the Western Region 160,000, and in the Eastern Region 240,000.

The number of students who have reached secondary school upper standard and passed the School Certificate in the North is only 300, in the West 5,000, and in the East 5,000.

Those who have had secondary school education up to School Leaving Certificate standard but have not passed the examination in the North are 600, in the West 10,000, and in the East 10,000.

The total number of literate people in the country, according to this official computation, is 535,990.

Of this, the East has 255,000, which is about 48 per cent of the total literacy in Nigeria and the Cameroons.

THIS IS A SHAME

The Chief Secretary admitted that the total literacy, according to this figure, constitutes a big shame.

Members shouted "shame, shame on the British Government!"

The Chief Secretary also revealed that a certain region (Western Region — ED) has granted 300 scholarships this year, and of these, 200 cannot be admitted in any university owing to low qualification, and 70 have to undergo pre-university training, leaving only 30 people who are qualified for university work, out of 300 awards.

Members echoed:

"Shame, shame on the Action Group Western Government!"

The Chief Secretary did not say whether the Eastern and Northern scholarship selections are good or not, but many have assumed that they are much better than the Western selections.

NIGERIANISATION

Mr Benson was speaking in the debate on the Chief Secretary's Office.

There were several attacks on the Government for failing to speed up Nigerianisation of the civil service.

The Chief Secretary, in defending himself, said that there are no suitable Nigerians with requisite qualifications for these jobs.

But the pace of Nigerianisation was getting faster, for, in 1946, the percentage of Nigerians in the senior service was 8.6, but now it is 21.3.

There are over 1,000 vacancies in the senior service grade, but "we cannot get anybody to apply, and those who apply have no suitable qualifications unless we have to drop the standard for employment in this grade very drastically."

NIGERIAN MAJORITY

He cited the case of magistrates and administrative officers and pointed out that good Nigerian lawyers do not want to apply for these jobs because they make more money in their private practices.

On the Public Service Board which is responsible for local employment into both the junior and senior services, the Chief Secretary revealed that Nigerians are in majority.

There are eight members of the board of which Nigerians are six — two from each region — with the Civil Service Commissioner and the Inspector-General of Education Mr E. E. Esua was often co-opted.

The Chief Secretary lashed out that if the board is not Nigerianising the civil service fast enough, the blame must go to the majority, and not to the "Machiavellian imperialist Government — look at us!" he continued, waving at himself, the Financial Secretary and the Eastern Lieutenant-Governor.

The members of the board, he revealed, are appointed by the Governor.

MORE VACANCIES

Mr A. E. T. Benson also revealed that there are 120 senior service vacancies in the Administrative Department of the Nigerian Secretariat, but that there are no qualified Nigerians to fill them.

On the charge that he is opposed to petitions being directed to the Council of Ministers from the members of the public, Mr Benson said that petitions are governed by what he termed "normal procedure."

The Council of Ministers, he revealed, are not in a position to consider individual petitions.

Public service, he felt, must be outside politics, and pointed out that that is the practice in every democratic country.

In reply, Hon. F. O. Awosika (AG, Ondo) said that the literacy figures given by the Chief Secretary are an "eye-opener."

"So, after 50 years in Nigeria," Hon. Awosika slashed coolly, "the British Government has only been able to turn out these few thousands of literate people!

"No foreign government can give us the type of education we want.

"This is an eye-opener to those who are in doubt about self-government in 1956.

"If anybody feels that the British are here to develop this country, he is making a serious mistake!" concluded Hon. Awosika.

The Northern members recoiled.

Nigerian Studies For Doctorate Degree In Optometry In USA

CHICAGO, Ill., April 22.— Claiming that he will be the first professionally trained optometrist to offer his services to the people of Nigeria, Kemte Giadom, son of Chief Johnson Giadom Kogbara of Bodo, Ogoni, Nigeria, is studying for a doctorate degree at the Chicago College of Optometry.

Optometry is devoted solely to a study of the eye, and is concerned with the rendering of proper eye care.

As such, it is a highly specialized branch of the healing arts.

Optometry is dedicated to the conservation and improvement of vision.

By virtue of his specialization, the optometrist is particularly qualified to examine the eyes, make a complete visual analysis, and prescribe lenses or visual training where necessary.

As a result of his intensive training, he is able to detect and recognize disease in the eye.

When a pathological condition is apparent, he refers the patient to the proper authority for further professional care.

The Doctor of Optometry degree requires five years of college work, two years in liberal arts and sciences, and three in professional studies at an accredited school of optometry.

There are only ten accredited colleges of optometry in the United States.

Chicago College is one of the largest of these.

Mr Giadom completed his liberal arts or pre-optometric work at Bethune Cookman College in Daytona Beach, Florida, and at the University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, from which he was graduated in 1952 with a B.A. degree in General Science.

He is attending Chicago College of Optometry on a scholarship awarded him by the Eastern Nigeria Regional Government.

While similar scholarships have been awarded by the Western and Northern Nigeria Regional Governments, his is the first such scholarship to be awarded in the field of optometry.

Upon graduation from Chicago College of Optometry in 1956, Mr Giadom plans to return to Nigeria to establish an eye clinic.

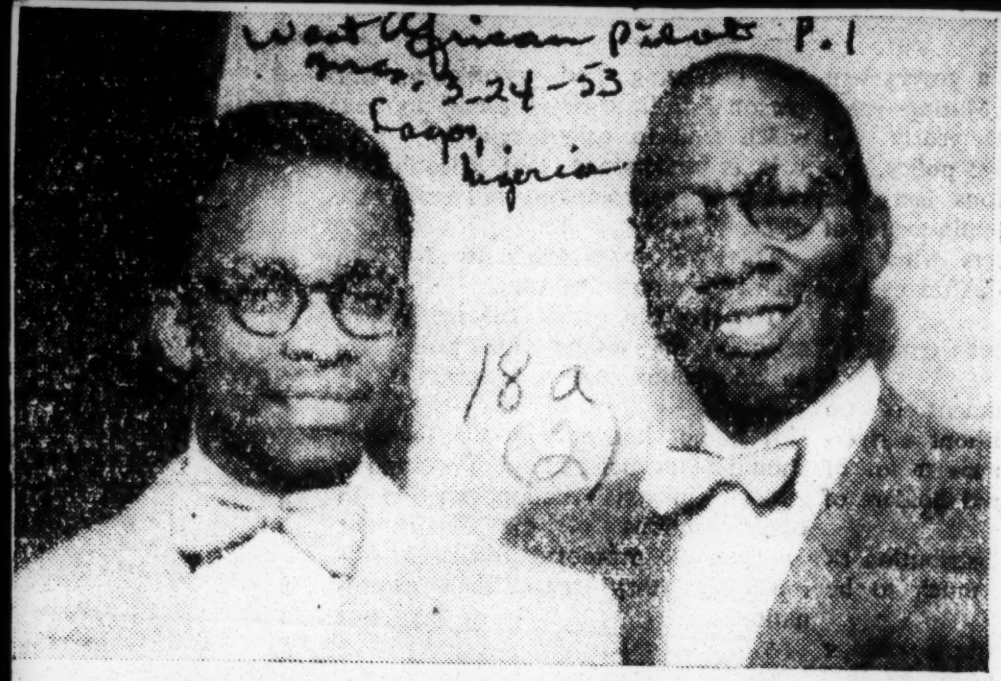
As part of his optometric programme he will conduct an advanced reading department where he will offer training in rapid reading methods.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr Giadom cannot claim to be the first professionally trained optometrist in Nigeria

There are today over twenty of them in the country, among whom is Mr Vivian Renwick, who has a diploma in optometry from Columbia University, New York, in the early twenties.

MR KEMTE GIADOM

He is reading toward the Ph.D. degree in optometry and plans to establish a private clinic in Nigeria upon his return.



Mr Chimere Ikoku (left). He has returned to Nigeria after winning the M.Sc. degree from the University of Chicago. On the right is Mr B. C. Arah (Textilogist) who returned from USA a few months ago.

USIS Boss Is Interviewed On Scholarships For Cameroons

Following the announcement made by the United States Information Service of the intention of the United States Government to award post-graduate scholarships to deserving students from the Cameroons Trust Territory and inviting applications from Cameroonians, the Cameroons members of the House of Representatives held an interview with Mr John Jones, head of the United States Information Service On Thursday, March 12, in the office of Dr E. M. L. Endeley, Minister without Portfolio.

It was felt that the standard set for applicants to qualify for these awards was so high that the present educational level of the Trust Territory might make it difficult for any students to benefit from the scheme.

Criticisms and appeals made by Cameroonians which appeared in the newspapers gave rise to a feeling that something must be done in the way of an approach to the USIS with a view to getting some modifications made generally to meet the prevailing conditions in the Trust Territory.

Mr Jones explained that the object of the scheme as far as it concerned the United States Government is not necessarily to remedy the educational deficiencies of the recipient countries, but principally to promote understanding by these countries of the United States way of life as is the case with the objects pursued by the British Council through its scholarship schemes.

THREE CONDITIONS

Three conditions, continued Mr Jones, were laid down by which applicants could qualify for these scholarships:

It must be ensured that applicants have exhausted the local facilities for academic education to the highest level available in their respective countries;

the applicant must be of outstanding ability and he must give an undertaking to return to his own country on the completion of his training.

He revealed, however, that he was quite satisfied with the response from Cameroonians seven of whom had applied for these scholarships.

There is no indication at the moment of how many awards will go to Cameroons applicants as their applications, he said, would be considered in Washington side by side with other applications from students in other Trust Territories, and it was not yet known how many would go to Cameroonians.

An announcement, however, might be made about April.

Mr Jones further revealed that it is likely that recipients who wished to complete their final degree courses might be allowed two years in which to do so in order not to interrupt their normal studies.

TECHNICAL AWARDS

On the questions of the need to award scholarships to technicians with not so high an educational qualification, Mr Jones said that it was observed that the emphasis in Nigeria today is much on the need for facilities for technical training, and to this end a representation of the American Institute of International Education would be visiting Nigeria shortly to study the needs of the country with a view to arranging places for students in various American universities.

Questioned as to whether the United States Government was considering the possibility of arranging tour scholarships for leading personalities on the same lines adopted by the British Council, he pointed out that such facilities had already been granted to Nigerians like Mr M. A. Tokunboh, Mr Adio-Moses and others.

He also mentioned the arrangements made for teachers to visit the United States and explained that in these particular cases the United States Government makes no distinctions between Nigeria and the Cameroons Trust Territory.

He hoped however that personalities and teachers who are natives of the Cameroons might be considered in the next awards, but he made it clear that in these cases applications are not necessary.

Those present at the interview were Dr Endeley (Victoria); Messrs Lanijo (Bamenda); Ndze (Nkambe); S. A. George (Mamfe); and Malam Aba Habib (Dikwa).

Students Meet

High Court Rule Hailed By African

The Supreme Court decision ending segregation in Washington's restaurants will promote "new confidence" of the United States among African peoples.

This was the declaration yesterday of a visitor from Africa, Edward W. Blyden, 3d, of Sierra Leone.

Blyden, a Ph. D. degree candidate in political science at Harvard University and grandson of a former Liberian Secretary of State, yesterday was elected chairman of the Association of African Students in the United States and Canada. More than 80 African students began a three-day session at Howard University. The meeting was geared to "sell America" to more African students.

Blyden said the number of African students has increased from 24 to more than 700 in the last 12 years. The students, he said, are attending classes in more than 40 colleges and universities.

Education is the most popular subject among the Africans, with medicine, political science, engineering and economics close behind. These fields, Blyden said, are most important in the building of a "new and free Africa."

At last night's session, Prof. William Leo Hansberry, of the Howard University history department, said African civilization can be traced as far back as the Stone Age. He blamed the rise of the slave trade and the spread of the Sahara Desert as contributing to the decline of African civilizations.

Nigerian In Bed Passes Bar Finals

LONDON, June 28.—Some time last year, a Nigerian law student, Mr F. A. Atake, was admitted to the Croydon General Hospital with appendicitis just a few minutes to his taking the lower parts of the Bar final examination.

He was operated immediately; and on his getting a bit relieved, Atake asked that the question papers be sent to him in his sick bed.

The Examination Authorities could not comply with his request.

On insisting, Atake had to be conveyed in an ambulance to the examination centre in London to take his papers, returning to the General Hospital every evening until the end of the examination.

Now, the result of the examination is out and Mr F. A. Atake is one of the successful candidates!

Five Nigerians Get Bachelor's Degrees At Lincoln University

NEW YORK, June 26.— Five Honorary Degrees were conferred by Dr Horace Mann Bond, President of Lincoln University, at Philadelphia on June 2.

Recipients of Doctor of Laws degrees were John S. Fine, Governor of Pennsylvania and Jacob K. Javits, United States Congressman from New York City.

Dr Clement M. Jones, an alumnus of Lincoln, class of 1930, from Bayonse N. J., was awarded the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science, while Rev. Milton Thompson of St. Louis, Missouri, who was graduated from Lincoln's undergraduate school in 1903 and the Seminary in 1906, received the Doctor of Divinity Degree.

Miss Pearl Buck, famous author and publisher, who delivered the Commencement address, received the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters.

Dr Paul P. Boswell of Chicago, of the class of 1930, received the Alumni Award which is given each year by the General Alumni Association of Lincoln University to that alumnus who best exemplifies the traditions of Alma Mater.

Five Nigerians received Bachelor's degrees at the commencement exercises: Abai N. Abai, Thomas A. Aiboni, Olufemi Akinrele, Kalu Ezera and Anselm A. Ofodile

Syrup From Cane In Africa—

'Tuskegee' Rises On Gold Coast As Booker Washington Grows

BY CHARLES E. TROUT
Director Public Relations

In the early 1920's, Tuskegee Institute was host to two visitors who, though they made separate visits, had the same ultimate objective. They wanted to see what made Tuskegee Institute "tick."

One was Dr. J. E. K. Aggrey from Africa's Gold Coast, the other was Sir Gordon Guggisberg of His Majesty's Colonial Service.

Dr. R. R. Moton, then president of Tuskegee Institute, assigned T. M. Campbell to serve as a companion to Sir Gordon Guggisberg during his period of observation. Dr. Aggrey made his studies in the routine manner.

As related by Campbell, the Colonial officer's first statement was, "Many institutes, built and nurtured by the efforts of one great man, fade into mediocrity when he passes out of the picture. I came to see if this was the case with Tuskegee Institute."

He stayed a week, observing each area of study, asking questions, and taking notes. He studied the institute and the surrounding rural community. One feature, seemingly of little significance, had a fascination for Sir Gordon. Out from the institute he observed a farmer making syrup with the conventional type of equipment.

He saw this one mule going steadly around in a circle, furnishing the power to the mill that pressed the juice from the cane, in preparation for its being cooked in the syrup pans to produce the syrup. He asked the farmer many questions.

Years passed and, in 1933, Dr. Aggrey, an African from the Gold Coast, after completing his education at Livingston College, in Salisbury, N.C., and at Columbia University, returned to his native land. Sir Gordon Guggisberg had become the governor of the Gold Coast.

Together they founded Achimota College. It was a miniature reproduction of what they had observed at Tuskegee Institute. They developed a work-study program with major emphasis upon the needs of the larger community into which the students would live and work upon graduation. In the early days at Tuskegee, there was a farm where poor but deserving young men could work and study before entering regular school duties at the institute. The farm was called the Marshall farm. Attached to Achimota College was the Moore Farm where similar experiences were provided for African students.

The school grew in its physical plant and in its service to the people of Africa. It represented the best efforts of two races of people to work out their own destiny.

Still more time passed and, in 1944, T. M. Campbell was deputized to visit Africa on a special study sponsored by the North American Council of Churches, the British Empire, and the United States Department of Agriculture. He was accompanied by the late Dr. Jackson Davis, of New York, and Margaret Wrong, of Great Britain, also, since deceased. They visited many sections of the continent of Africa from Sierra Leone to the Belgian Congo.

In between, they visited the Goald Coast and Achimota College. There they saw the lengthening shadow of the two great cofounders of the institute. Both had long since gone on to their reward, but Achimota lived on.

Out from the institution on the school farm, they saw something else that caught Campbell's attention and spun his mind back 30 years to a visit to a syrup mill halfway around the world. There, in a clearing surrounded by the proverbial African "high bush," was—yes, an American type syrup mill. Instead of a mule, there was a little donkey such as the American prospector uses as a pack animal in the West.

The sun beat down mercilessly, and the little donkey went around and around grinding the sweet juice of the African cane and bringing back a flood of memories of two men who believed Booker T. Washington's theory, "We shall prosper in proportion as we learn to glorify and dignify labor and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life." They believed it so thoroughly that they dared to try it, and they succeeded.

Still the little donkey went around and around.

Liberia Takes Over B. T. W. Institute

18a(2)

MONROVIA, Liberia — (ANP) —President Wm. V. S. Tubman of Liberia announced last week that the Liberian government has assumed control of the Booker Washington Institute, a trade school located at Kakata.

The President said that the Board of Trustees of BWI of New York City had entered into an agreement with Liberia whereby the Institute together with all lands, buildings and other physical properities had been transferred by deed to the Government which would assume responsibility for the administration, operation and any other liabilities of the institution as of July 1, 1953.

Booker Washington Institute was established a score of years ago through the cooperation of the Phelps-Stokes Fund of New York and a number of mission boards. Among its supporters have been the New York Colonization Society, the American Colonization Society, the Firestone Rubber Co., the Methodist, Lutheran and Episcopal Church mission boards in America.

In recent years the Liberian government has been contributing approximately half of the funds necessary for its support. William Robinson, treasurer of the Rockefeller Foundation and chairman of the trustee board, negotiated the transfer when in Liberia several months ago.

8-1-53

Former President C. D. B. King of Liberia and the late Dr. R. R. Moten of Tuskegee Institute were instrumental together with the late Thomas Jesse Jones of the Phelps-Stokes Fund in establishing the school which was modelled after Tuskegee.

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Liberian Institute Will Start Research In Tropical Diseases

NEW YORK, March 8.—The Liberian Institute of the American Foundation for Tropical Medicine is now ready to start research in tropical diseases that may eventually bring better health to millions of people.

A Research Director, just appointed, will arrive in Liberia, West Africa, soon to take charge of institute operations.

He is Dr Max J. Miller of the Institute of Parasitology, Macdonald College, McGill University, Montreal.

"With the appointment of a Research Director for the Liberian Institute, the American Foundation for Tropical Medicine thus begins an aggressive campaign against tropical diseases, not only in Liberia but wherever they shorten human life, undermine health and efficiency, and retard social and economic development," said Dr Edward I. Salisbury, Institute President.

The Liberian Institute was established in 1946 to carry on comprehensive research in the origins, treatment, and control of tropical diseases.

One hundred acres of land were donated for the institute by the Liberian Government, and construction of the first buildings was accomplished through a gift by Harvey S. Firestone, Jr.

The Liberian Institute's immediate objective is to provide an international laboratory centre in which medical, governmental, educational, and industrial scientists of all nationalities can unite in a common drive to solve three basic problems which have retarded development of tropical countries: diseases of man, diseases of domestic animals, and production of balanced food crops for both man and animals.

Research findings will be disseminated to all interested scientists.

and an authority on parasitology, Dr Max J. Miller, left recently for Harbel, Liberia, to direct the work.

The project aims at controlling and eradicating tropical diseases in that nation, studying nutrition problems there and setting up facilities to train local physicians.

The Liberian Government ha donated 100 acres of land for th institute.

Institute To Probe Health In Liberia

NEW YORK, April 13.— The Liberian Institute of the American Foundation for Tropical Medicine will start research in health problems in Liberia.

The institute's Research Director

W. Africans Foster New Health Plan

ACCRA, GOLD COAST —(ANP) —An Ordinance is presently being drafted individually by the four British West African territories to give birth to a permanent Statutory Council to control medical researches in West Africa.

This was disclosed by the Gold Coast minister of health, Hutton Milles, at the first "shadow" health conference in Accra over the last weekend, attended by 14 representatives.

The government had earlier agreed on the scheme through their representatives at an earlier meeting of West African Inter-Territorial Conference held in Lagos during the later part of 1952.

The Conference in Accra discussed the organization and administration of medical research in West Africa and the conclusion reached will be put before a second and final conference to be held in Largos early next week.

When the West African Health Council is formed, it will be responsible for conducting medictl researches in all the four colonies and such researches will be placed on new footing for the benefit of all the territories.

The Gold Coast minister for health at the "shadow" meeting told delegates of his government's support of the new scheme. He also welcomed leading medical personalities from the United Kingdom.

Chiefs See Opening Of Leprosy Clinic

OWERRINTA, Aug. 5.— The formal opening of the Owerrinta Leprosy Clinic was performed before a large number of villagers, Chiefs and Councillors, by Dr G. A. Corcus, Area Superintendent of Leprosy Services, station at Uiakoli.

The doctor was accompanied by Mr [illegible] Leprosy Secretary, Owerri Province, Mrs Corcus and Mr D. U. Apu, District Leprosy Inspector in-charge of Aba Division.

Addressing the people on co-operation at the Owerrinta Native Court hall, Dr Corcus told his audience that it would be the greatest pleasure of the Leprosy Service to see that the natives patronise the Clinic, which would be contributing towards the eradication of leprosy in Nigeria.

Other speakers included Chiefs D. O. Njoku, Ogbuaga and Michael Frondu. They all praised the efforts of Mr Apu in the district.

Chief J. N. Wachuku presided.

Leprosy Killing Many In Africa

"Leprosy is blasting hundreds of lives in Africa while we hold in our hands the cure," Mrs E. M. Myricks, Sabbath School superintendent of the Ephesus Seventh-day Adventist church told members Saturday.

"In western Barotseland," our missionaries pointed out, "a Seventh-day Adventist nurse has built up a clinic and leper colony almost single-handed. Eighty leper huts around the clinic and hundreds come in daily for treatment from the nearby villages. But this only touches the need."

The missionaries announced that a special offering would be taken in all Adventist churches to open a hospital in this area. "It is planned to place a doctor and two nurses in the hospital,' 'they said Part of the offering will also go to complete the Kendu Mission Hospital on Lake Victoria in South Nyanza, Kenya Colony, East Africa. This is Mau Mau territory.

Largest leper hospital and colony conducted by the denomination is at Malamulo in Nyasaland, Africa. Here 350 Lepers received regular treatment. The hospital, which has a be capacity of 66, also operates a school of nursing to enable the natives to learn to care for themselves.

The superintendent stated that with the aid of the wonder drug sulfa hundreds of lepers were actually being cured.

Caption— In Mau Mau territory girls of the Kipsigis tribe adopt a costume similar to that of the Ku Klux Klan for their initiation ceremony. When initiation rites are completed the girls are considered marriageable. The heavy brass bracelets and arm ornaments worn by these girls often deform and make useless the muscles of the arm and are one of the Seventh-day Adventist missionary's arguments against heatenism.

WOMAN DOCTOR TELLS PLIGHT OF EAST AFRICA

Says Health Conditions Are Appalling

Appalling health conditions in East Africa were described yesterday by a young woman physician who ministers to a population of 400,000 in a territory of 4,000 square miles.

Dr. Marion C. Robinson, a medical missionary of the Anglican church, toured Passavant hospital and marveled at the technical advances of American medical practice.

Graduate of Oxford

"It would be wonderful to have a plant like this in Africa, but," she added ruefully, "even if we could transport it there, we could never train a staff to operate it."

Dr. Robinson, a recent graduate of the Oxford university medical school, is the only physician on the staff of three hospitals and four dispensaries in Tanganyika territory, East Africa. She makes the rounds of hospitals and dispensaries by automobile.

Anti-biotic drugs are scarce and desperately needed in the hospitals, Dr. Robinson said. She told how tropical ulcers that spread so fast they may rot a leg away in two days can be healed with small quantities of the new wonder drugs.

Practice Is Exciting

The mission supporting her hospitals had commissioned her to buy $15 worth of terramycin here. William Calvin, assistant to the director of Passavant hospital, said the hospital would discuss this purchase with a manufacturer and see that the $15 bought a maximum quantity of the drug.

Medical practice is primitive and often exciting, Dr. Robinson said. Once she drove 40 miles thru brush fires to amputate the leg of a woman bitten by a poisonous snake. Another time she saved the life of a two week old baby who had been fed nothing after its birth except tea and beer.

She said that teaching is as important as medical treatment in the effort to improve health conditions.

Dr. Robinson accompanied her father, Robert Robinson, professor of chemistry at Oxford, to Chicago. He was awarded the Priestly medal Monday by the American Chemical society, which is holding its convention here.

—International News Photo

SURE, HE'S SCARED—and you wouldn't feel at ease, either, if this masked apparition came at you. The Monrovia, Liberia, baby screaming his head off is held by a member of the anti-malaria spray team trained by American technicians for the project in Liberia.

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Deposed King Arrives In London

KING (KABAKA) MUTESA of Buganda Province in Buganda shakes hands with Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttleton in London after being deposed as ruler of his East African colony. The 29-year-old king was exiled after being charged with refusing to cooperate with the British government, which claims he repudiated some of his obligations under a 1900 agreement requiring his loyal cooperation with the government.

British 'Fire' 2nd African King Over Freedom Issue

An African king, banished from his throne in the East African colony of Buganda over his demands for self government, flew to London last week to protest the action to the protectorate government. . . . . .

King (Kabaka) Mutesa, was ousted as leader of the people of Buganda Province in Uganda after he allegedly broke a 1900 agreement requiring his loyal cooperation with the government.

SERETSE KHOMA

Mutesa is the second African king to be deposed by the British in recent years.

Seretse Khama, while still a prince, was banished from Bechuanaland, South Africa, in 1950 after he married Ruth Williams, a London typist. At the time Khama was chief designate of the Bamangwato tribe. His people later chose Khama as their chief. Khama and his white wife, now residing in England, have two children. He is Oxford educated.

Buganda province, former baliwick of Mutesa, is in Uganda, which adjoins Kenya colony, where the Mau Mau society has launched a campaign to drive out white settlers.

British officials disclosed last Monday that recognition had been withdrawn from the Uganda king and declared a state of emergency in the province. Mutesa conferred with Colonial Sec'y. Oliver Lyt-

-tton upon his arrival in London last week. The young ruler was educated at Cambridge.

Uganda is one of the points Queen Elizabeth intends to visit on her global commonwealth goodwill tour.

Feeling of unrest has gripped Eastern and Southern Africa. Dissention in South Africa is touched off by the rigid segregation laws imposed by Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan. Natives in East Africa are making a determined bid for self government.

Uganda King Ousted By British Over Demands For Self-Government

LONDON — Native King (Kabaka) Mutesa of Buganda Province in Uganda, who was ousted earlier this week by Gov. Sir Andrew Cohen, arrived here by plane and appeared before the House of Commons Wednesday to protest the action of the protectorate government.

The 29-year-old king was deprived of his title because he allegedly was publicly determined to oppose the decisions of the government and broke a 1900 agreement wehreby the province was governed.

Differences between the Kabaka and the government related to demands for self-government in the province.

British officials disclosed Monday that it had withdrawn recognition from the Uganda king and declared a state of emergency in the province.

Uganda protectorate adioins Kenya Colony, where the Mau Mau secret native society has launched a long campaign of murdering and sabatoge to try to drive out white settlers.

Uganda is one of the points Queen Elizabeth intends to visit on her global commonwealth goodwill tour. She is not due until late April or early May next year

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Ten Thousand Voices In Unison Tell Dr Azikiwe At Umuahia:

We Will Return Party Loyalists

UMUAHIA IBEKU, June 26.—"Because of his loyalty to the cause of the NCNC, and because of his steadfastness during the dark days of the Eastern parliamentary crisis, the NCNC implores you to return him unopposed; and in order to make this covenant binding and lasting, I now shake hands with him."

So said the National President of the NCNC, Dr the Hon. Nnamdi Azikiwe, when he presented Dr the Hon. M. I. Okpara to a big crowd of over 10,000 men and women in festive mood in this township in the Bende Division.

VOICES IN UNISON

The National President then repeated the same solemn ceremonial in respect of Hon. A. O. Chikwendu.

At the end of this, Dr Zik reminded the electors of the solemnity of the pledge and emphasised that he entertained no fear that the people of Bende Division would return the two NCNC loyalists unopposed.

In reply, a thunderous peal of 10,000 voices echoed in unison:

"We will return them unopposed!"

In a reception given to the NCNC tourists at Chekwa's Cinema theatre, the Umuahia Ibeku community donated £200 to the delegation out of a target of £1,000 earmarked for the party fund.

The crowd that milled round every available space in the premises were so uncontrollable that 10 minutes had elapsed before the meeting really began, and Dr Zik could not therefore speak [illegible]

TRIBUTE TO TWO

After the National President had introduced his co-delegates, Hon. Ozuomba Mbadiwe paid glowing tribute to Dr Okpara for his honourable role during the Eastern crisis.

"Let me tell you....," Hon Mbadiwe shouted through the jubilant pandemonium of the crowd, "Do you hear me over there?

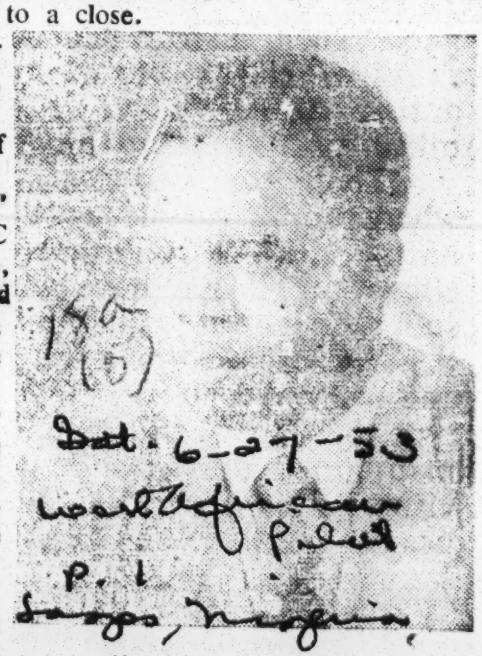
"As I was saying, Dr Okpara was the first Eastern Regional Minister to resign in obedience to NCNC decision.

"And Hon. Chikwendu," Hon. Mbadiwe continued, "slow peaceful and unassuming, opposed the Produce Sales Tax."

Mr Eni Njoku was condemned for his ignoble roles.

Dr Zik then mounted the rostrum, lifted the hands of each of the two Bende Division NCNC loyalists and administered the pledge.

Freedom Song brought the meeting to a close.



DR M. I. OKPARA

NCNC Member for Bende Division in the dissolved Eastern House. His hand was lifted by Dr Zik at Umuahia, and the pledge was solemnised that he will be returned unopposed.

PRO Denies News About Constitution

An official statement has denied the report on the front page of the West African Pilot of yesterday to the effect that Northern Region officials are preparing a new draft constitution, that Mr Browne (the Civil Secretary) has gone to the United Kingdom for preliminary consultations on it, and that he will be followed by the Sardauna on a similar mission.

Mr Browne's visit to London, the statement continued, is in no way connected with the constitution but with a proposed Northern Region Local Government Bill.

The Sardauna will also have discussions later at the Colonial Office on the subject, the statement concluded.

Membership Of NCNC Youths Reaches Two Million Mark

The Assistant General Secretary of the NCNC Youth Association, Mr Victor Fayemi, announced on Wednesday night at a special meeting of the association held in the Glover Memorial Hall, Lagos, that their total membership "has now reached the 2,000,000 mark."

Mr Fayemi was giving his annual report to members of his association under the chairmanship of the President-General, Mr F. S. McEwen.

"From this hour onwards the NCNC Youth Association will intensify its campaign for self-government for Nigeria by or before 1956," declared Mr Fayemi.

The numerical strength of this association, he revealed, had increased considerably after the "three-point vanguard tour" of the association to all the three regions of Nigeria.

Earlier, he said that the association was founded to answer the challenge thrown to the youths of this country by the "betrayal of Zik at Ibadan after the last general election."

The defiance of prison walls on the national day of mourning of June 2 by Mr McEwen and Mr Fayemi, the Secretary's report disclosed, was in compliance with the decision taken at their first National Conference.

Their going to prison for the cause of Nigerian freedom, the association felt, was a gallant and heroic display of nationalism that will ever remain as a bright chapter in the history of Nigerian political struggles.

In conclusion, the report also revealed that the membership of the association was now international, with African youths drawn from Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, and some African students in USA and the United Kingdom.

Mr Chike Uwajeh, Assistant General Secretary of the Nigerian Union of Nurses, was elected President of the Lagos branch, with Mr Fayemi re-elected as the Secretary.

Over 3,000 Hear Dr Azikiwe Relate Problems Facing NCNC

ABA, June 25.—Over 3,000 citizens jammed the Rex Cinema when Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe lectured on the problems facing the NCNC.

Mr John C. Anyansi was the chairman.

Dr Azikiwe analysed unitary and federal forms of government and the way they affect Nigeria.

He said that before the introduction of Richards Constitution there was a unitary form of government.

The Macpherson Constitution, he revealed, did not truly manifest a federal form of government because it fragmented the country.

He related the attempts being made by the NCNC and the Action Group to agree on the pattern of constitution that Nigeria needs at the moment.

NO LOOSE FEDERATION

Both parties, he continued, do not believe in a loose federal government as sugested by the Colonial Secretary.

Switching over to the basic human rights which include freedom of speech, freedom of conscience and freedom of peaceful assembly, the doctor narrated the hooliganism and Fascism which were exhibited at Nbawsi against the NCNC by certain irresponsible elements.

He pointed out the responsibilities of public servants in keeping their constituencies aware of their stewardship.

He condemned party rebels who are not amenable to party rules and regulations after enjoying all the benefits of the party.

"Should such people be sincere politicians," the National President concluded, "they ought to have surrendered the benefits which the party gave them."

MRS F. RANSOME-KUTI

President of Nigerian Women's Union. She has been elected President-General of the newly formed Federation of Women's Organisations.

Women Elect First Federation Leaders

ABEOKUTA, Aug. 7.— Mrs Funmilayo Ransome-Kuti, President of Nigerian Women's Union, has been elected first President-General of the newly formed Federation of Women's Organisations.

The six Vice Presidents include Mrs Elizabeth Adekogbe of Ibadan; Madam Dosumu, the Erelu of Lagos; Mrs C. Okoye of Enugu; Mrs J. Okala of Onitsha; Mrs Bafo of Warri and one more who will be named later on.

The General Secretary is Mrs Margaret Ekpo who is at present in London with the Nigerian political delegation.

The Assistant Secretaries are Mrs Fashina for the West and Mrs Emodi for the East.

In a public statement, Mrs Kuti declared that she was determined to serve the new federation to the best of her ability, and to enlist the support of all women's organisations throughout the country.

Over 10,600 Register For Bye-Election

The Electoral Officer for Lagos has announced that over 10,600 people registered on the voters list when registration for the Lagos bye-election closed at 6.30 p.m. last Wednesday.

There was a last minute rush and over 2,400 were registered on the closing day.

It is reported that all those who came before 6.30 p.m. were duly registered.

This number included a large number of Railway workers whose tax receipts were understood to have been distributed just a day before.

The total number registered this year compares favourably with a total of 7,000 who registered last year but very poorly with 22,000 who registered in 1951.

All-Nigeria Women Meeting Adjourns

ABEOKUTA, Aug. 2.— The All-Nigeria Women's Conference was concluded here yesterday afternoon.

Last Friday, the conference was addressed by Mrs Elizabeth Adekogbe, President-General of the Nigerian Women's Movement.

The meeting later resolved into committees to discuss the following vital issues: unity of Nigeria, the position of women in the amended constitution and universal adult franchise.

The conference was held under the auspices of the Nigerian Women's Union, the President of which is Mrs F. Ransome-Kuti.

6,000 Registered Up To Last Saturday

The Lagos Electoral Officer has disclosed that up to all 6,000 people registered for Lagos bye-election up to last Saturday, July 25.

It is expected that about 9,000 would have registered by the time registration closes today.

Just over 7,000 registered last year while 22,000 registered in 1951.

EDITOR'S NOTE: All NCNC members and supporters should remember that today is the last day. Their registration means one additional vote for the party.

Colonial Recession

Another example of the trend in colonial areas to break away from European rule is found in an election in the Sudan. It showed a decisive victory for parties favoring unification with Egypt. The region has been for more than 50 years under the joint rule of England and Egypt, with England actually running it.

The Sudan is the vast African region located south of the Sahara and north of the jungle country of central Africa. Its name is of Arabic origin meaning "country of the blacks." There has been a considerable infusion of Arab blood.

The entire Sudan was not involved in the recent election—it stretches clear across Africa from Cape Verde on the Atlantic to the Red Sea, and is in considerable part owned by France. The election was to decide the fate of the region known as the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, extending along the upper reaches of the Nile. It was formerly known as Ethiopia or Nubia—the former name being now reserved for the independent kingdom until recent years known as Abyssinia.

Long before the Christian era, powerful kings of Egypt made conquests in the Sudan. There was a time when the shoe was on the other foot, and Egypt was ruled by an "Ethiopian" dynasty, referred to in the Old Testament.

The modern conquest of the Sudan by Egypt began early in the 19th Century. It received a terrific setback when a religious leader who claimed to be the Mahdi, or successor of Mohammed, won a wide and fanatical following. Several Egyptian armies were destroyed, and the region was ruled by the Mahdi and his successor, until reconquered by an Anglo-Egyptian army under Lord Kitchener, in 1898.

The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is nearly one-third as big as the United States, though with only around 8,000,000 people. The English, who have really ruled it, though nominally it has been under joint control, have done some enlightened work, including development of cotton growing under irrigation. But the election shows distaste for even benevolent colonialism, and a preference for union with Egypt, with which the Sudan has ties of religion and tradition and to a lesser degree of race.

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NCNC Zones Up Nigeria Into Five Areas For Elections

Election Committees Appointed

West African Pilot

The National Executive Committee of the NCNC which met at Enugu last week-end has decided to set up Election Committees all over the country for the purpose of carrying out functions appertaining to local government, regional and national elections.

This was revealed in a statement made by Mr Kola Balogun, National Secretary of the party who returned from Enugu last Monday.

FULL STATEMENT

The composition of the Lagos Committee has been announced, and it is expected that those of the other four zones will be released soon.

The full statement which was issued by the National Headquarters of the NCNC yesterday, reads as follows:

9-17-53

The National Executive meeting at Enugu from September 11 to 13, has, for purposes of forthcoming elections, zoned up the country into five areas and has set up an Election Committee for each area.

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The five zones are: Lagos, West, East, North and Cameroons

These Election Committees will be agents of the National Executive Committee and are charged with the specific duties of (1) providing machinery for selection of candidates subject to the party's constitution and directions from the National Executive Committee; (2) providing machinery for winning the elections.

THE DUTIES

The duties of these Election Committees extend over all elections in their various zones; that is, local government, regional and national elections.

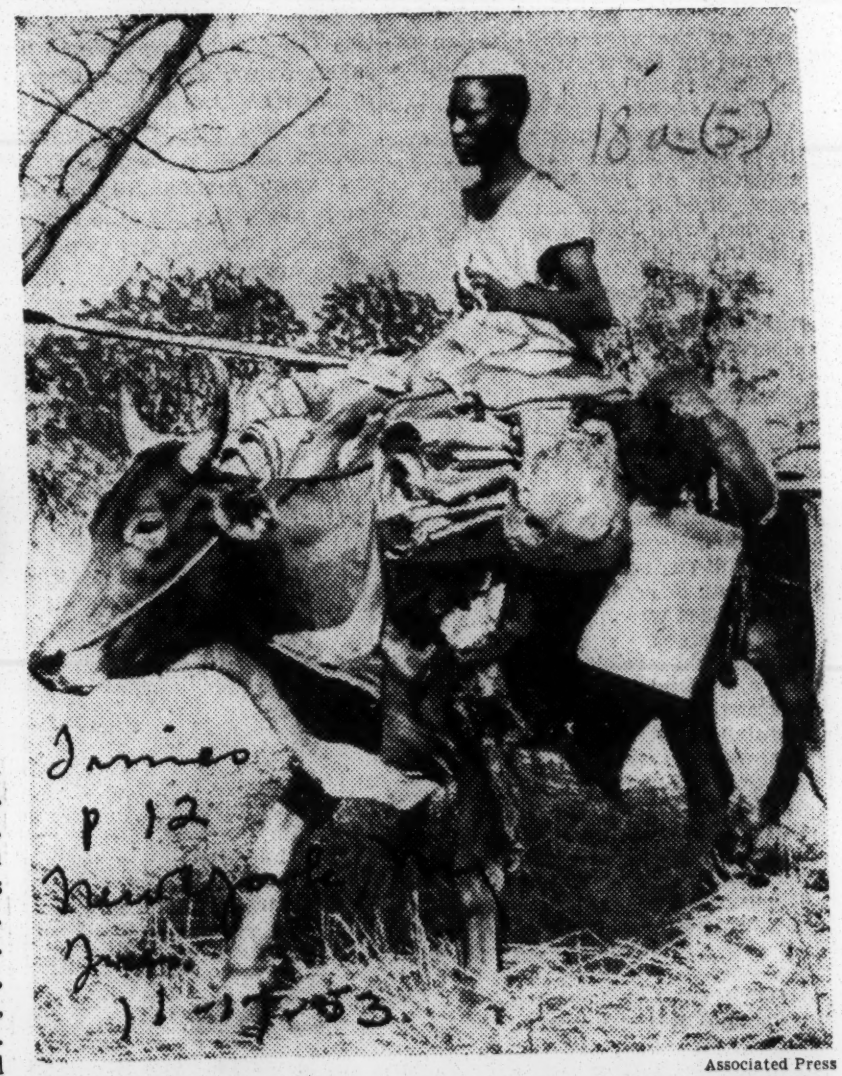
These Election Committees are in direct touch with the National Executive Committee through the National Headquarters of the party.

The Lagos Election Committee set up by the National Executive comprises 24 members as follows:

MR A. K. BLANKSON

National Auditor of NCNC. He is one of those who have been named as members of the NCNC Lagos Election Committee.

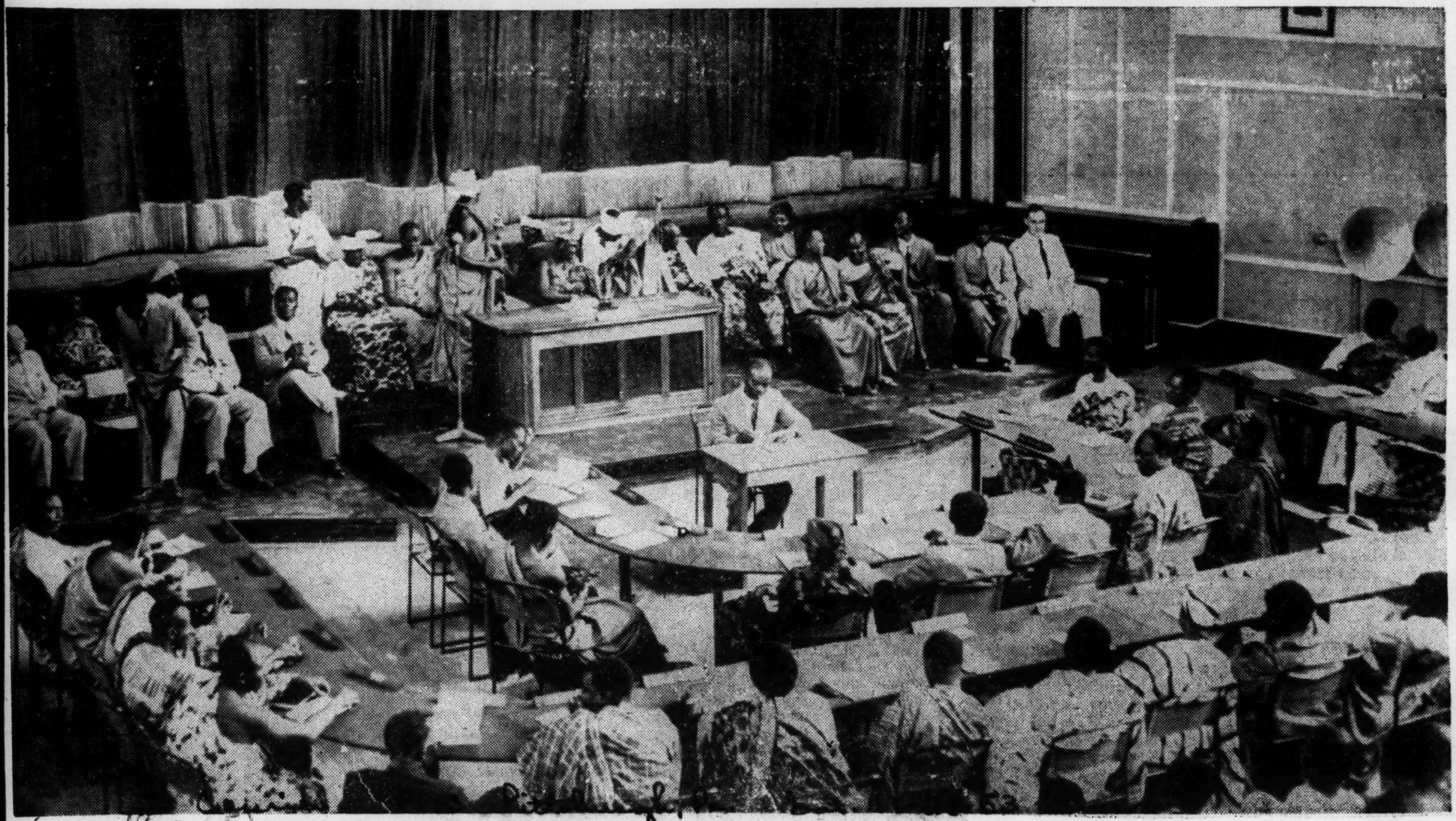
Messrs A. K. Blankson, F. S. McEwen, Kola Balogun, T. O. S. Benson, H. P. Adebola, N. A. Cole, H. U. Kaine, Pa Joachim, Pa White, Chief Odole Thomas, Mrs Fashina, Messrs S. K. Laguda, E. A. Ladega, T. A. Oshinowo, B. B. Salami, A. J. Marinho, L. P. Ojukwu, M. A. O. Imoudu, Chike Uwaje, V. A. Fayemi, E. R. Obi, M. N. Ugochukwu, J. I. Talabi, and Editor of the West African Pilot.



Associated Press

A RIDE TO THE POLLS: Well equipped for any eventuality —he even carries a spear—a Sudanese voter makes his way on oxback to vote in the current election in that African province. Results of the election, first in Sudan's history and still going on, will not be known for several more weeks.

Gold Coast Elects All-African Government



All-African Body—Accra, capital of the Gold Coast with an estimated population of 150,000, recently elected a new Municipal Council—an all-African body which will govern the city for the next three years. The election was one more example of how the Gold Coast, with the cooperation of the British Government, is moving toward self-government in a democratic manner. Photo shows the inauguration of the new Accra Municipal Council. In the foreground are the Councillors, and facing them are the President, the Minister of Local Government and Housing and officials of the Ministry.—INP.

18a(5) 1953

SON IS BORN TO KLAMAS

English Wife Presents Heir to Exiled Bamangwato Chief

LONDON, Feb. 27 (Reuters)—A son was born today to Mrs. Ruth Khama, the Englishwoman whose marriage to the exiled chief of Africa's Bamangwato tribe touched off one of the greatest racial controversies in British colonial history.

The news of the arrival of a son and heir to ex-Chief Seretse Khama was cabled to Serowe the capital of Bechuanaland where the Bamangwato tribe lives.

Thought there may be celebrations and rejoicings among those tribesmen who want Seretse back, the birth of a son makes no difference to the succession as far as the British Government is concerned. An order in council, last year, excluded Seretse and his children permanently from the chieftainship. It excluded his children as well. The Khamas already have a daughter.

AG Wants Salaries Of Chiefs To Be Stopped: NCNC Says No

IBADAN, Feb 1.—Before the Financial Secretary wound up the debate on the second reading of the Appropriation Bill, Mr W. F. Oki (NCNC, Aboh) told Western House that his division is very badly neglected

This neglect was in matters relating to health, education, agricultural improvements, and co-operative movements.

He referred the Minister of Public Works to the bad condition of the Abraka road and demanded at least one hospital for Aboh Division.

He was disappointed in the distribution of scholarships and expressed the hope that regional funds for development would be equitably distributed among the divisions in the whole Western Region.

Mr Oputa-Otutu (NCNC, Aboh) also delivered his budget speech in which he suggested that the Regional Government should start a paper industry and thereby increase its revenue.

TABIOWO AND STABILITY

Mr P. K. Tabiowo (NCNC, Urhobo) declared that if the drop in the prices of our export crops continues, not even the Marketing Board reserves can for long enjoy stability.

He was referring to the statement of the Financial Secretary that although there was a fall in prices, the Marketing Board reserves were able to stabilise prices.

Mr Tabiowo said earlier that it was not the intention of his party to obstruct the passage of the budget, but to give praise where it is due and to criticise where necessary.

He warned the Groupers that "the day of reckoning is at hand."

In conclusion, he demanded that all NA monies invested abroad should be withdrawn and invested locally.

TO COMMITTEE

After these speeches, the Action Group majority passed the second reading of the bill and subsequently sent it for examination in the Committee of Supply.

In this committee, one of the outstanding developments was the frequency with which Groupers themselves criticised their own budget.

Among these was Rev. S. A. Adeyefa (Ife) who debunked the so-called free education scheme and declared that he "is the only man from a province where there is no hospital."

It was this reverend gentleman who earlier said that he shed tears when he read the recent scholarship awards with none for Ife.

Another Actor critic, J. G. Ako, demanded that the subsidies paid to chiefs should be stopped.

He even described them as "illegal."

These subsidies amount to £1,350, and the Financial Secretary explained that they were "not illegal."

They are made, he said, to discharge certain legal liabilities to the chiefs, and these were inherited from the old Government.

Mr O. Oweh said the house might consider the matter later, but it was not NCNC intention that the vote should be deleted from the estimates.

Zik Gives Talk On Structure And Organization Of NCNC

ENUGU, Feb 15.—The National President of the NCNC, Dr the Hon. Nnamdi Azikiwe, delivered a very timely lecture here yesterday at the Rex Cinema hall before a crowd of over 2,000 people.

The subject of the lecture was: "The Structure and Organization of the NCNC."

The National President began this lecture by delving into the factors surrounding the foundation of the party — from the attempt made by the Nigerian Reconstruction Group to bring all organizations together under one central body, to the efforts of the Nigeria Union of Students.

He said these attempts had culminated in the foundation of the NCNC in August, 1944.

POWERS OF PRESIDENT

Dr Zik then went into the constitution of the party, and disclosed that the National President, according to the constitution, has only four powers, viz:

1. To preside.
2. To allow invitees to enter a party convention hall as observers.
3. To keep order at any meeting.
4. To sign vouchers and other books.

He then spoke about the organization of the NCNC.

UNWIELDY NEC

He revealed that the former NEC which contained regional officers, Central Working Committee men and all NCNC assemblymen was very unwieldy.

And so, the Jos Convention found it necessary to reduce the number by electing 42 members into the new National Executive Committee.

The new NEC contains 16 assemblymen, five lawyers, five doctors of various degrees, trade unionists and ordinary people.

He also spoke about party conventions and the Working Committee.

Dr Zik was ovated loudly when he declared that the NCNC is a party of the ordinary man, and therefore the ordinary man must be represented in its administration and must have the final say in shaping the policies and programmes of the party.

EYO ITA

The lecturer advised all those who do not understand the structure and organization of the party to approach the leaders for clarification.

Dr Zik threw a bombshell into the propaganda machinery which sought to prove that Professor Eyo Ita was being ill-treated by the party when he revealed that the professor, during the reshufflement, was requested to choose any portfolio that he wanted.

But Eyo Ita declined to do this on the pretext that he would either be minister with the other executive men or nothing at all.

At the close of the lecture, members dispersed singing the Freedom Song.

Nationco Men Win All Seats In Ajeromi NA Council Election

The Apapa unit of the NCNC has captured all the 18 seats contested for into the Ajeromi Native Authority Council when with a clear majority landslide, the National Council candidates annihilated the local Action Group candidates.

The eighteen candidates which are to serve the Ajeromi area in the Council were allocated to the three villages that make up the area as follows:

Ajegunle 10, Ararom six, and Aiyetoro two.

The elections took place on three different dates.

On February 20, the electorate of Ajegunle elected the 10 candidates of the NCNC, out of 27 contestants with the Groupers failing hopelessly. The Grouper securing the highest vote got only 29 votes.

February 21 witnessed the Ararom village elections with the NCNC bagging all the six seats.

The last elections for Aiyetoro village came up last Monday, when the two seats were cleared by the NCNC, leaving the Groupers in great political mourning.

REFLECTION OF NCNC POLICY

This, in a council of 21, the NCNC has bagged 18 of the seats, the remaining three being left for the three Bales of the villages who by virtue of their offices do not stand for elections.

The NCNC decided to contest these elections in adherence to the Jos Convention edict, and to reflect NCNC policy and programme in the council.

The following are the councillors elected on the party ticket:

Ajegunle Village: Messrs M. U. B. Paul-Asiemo (local unit secretary) J. C. O. Zikeye, Sule Adeyemo, J. Onyechi, J. Atuyiyor, J. Shoko, N. Anene, N. Odoemena, D. Okafor and G. E. Odigie.

Araromi Village: Messrs R. Da Souza, J. U. N. Onyenaobiya, C. A. Anom, D. Agba, J. O. Okoloba and T. U. Ibewuike.

Aiyetoro Village: Messrs P. B. Tanyi and F. A. Kpukputeri.

In Sierra Leone

Six Africans Now Cabinet Members

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone (ANP)—Six native Africans were named ministers last week and became full cabinet members in the colony of Sierra Leone in British West Africa.

This is the first time in the 166-year history of Sierra Leone that Africans held such high posts in this land. This country was founded in 1787 as a refuge of liberated slaves.

Announced by the white, British-appointed Governor, Robert de Zouche, the six Africans are:

Dr. M. A. S. Margai, minister of medical services, agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry; A. M. Margai, minister of education, social welfare and local government; M. S. Mustapha, minister of public works, railways and road transport; A. G. Randle, minister of commerce and industry, post office, telegraph and cooperatives; Siaka, minister of lands, surveys, mines, geological survey and labor, and Paramount Chief Bai Farima Tass II, minister without portfolio.

All six were members of the executive council without full ministerial status.

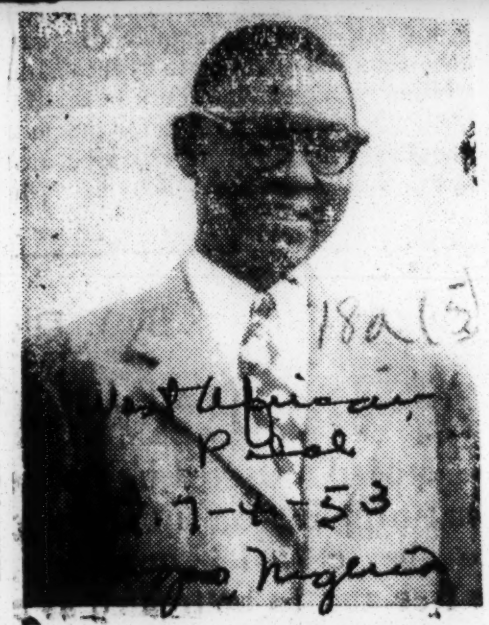
MRS ELIZABETH ADEKOGBE President of the Nigerian Women's Movement. She was one of the big three of Nigerian womanhood who held a secret meeting at Ibadan last Saturday.

Women 'Big Three' Hold Secret Parley

IBADAN, June 28.—The President-General of Nigeria Women's Union, Mrs F. Ransome-Kuti, President of the Eastern Regional wing of the union, Mrs [illegible]rgaret Ekpo, and the President of Nigerian Women Movement, Mrs E. Adekogbe, held a secret parley here on Saturday over the present constitutional crisis and other matters.

The discussions of the meeting and all the decisions were taken under closed door.

A joint release, it is reported, will be issued later.



DR THE HON. NNAMDI AZIKIWE National President of the NCNC. He has now formally resigned from the Western House of Assembly where he was Leader of the Opposition.

Dr Zik Resigns From Western Legislature

Dr the Hon. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Leader of the Opposition in the Western House of Assembly, yesterday tendered his resignation as a member of that legislature.

The text of his letter which bore his Yaba residential address and was addressed to the Clerk of the Western House of Assembly, Ibadan, reads:

"Dear Sir:

"Pursuant to Section 49(2) of the Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council, 1951, this is to inform you that I hereby resign my membership in the Western House of Assembly as an elected member.

"Thank you for your cooperation.

"Sincerely yours,

"(Sgd.) Nnamdi Azikiwe."

The original of the letter was handed to the President of the Western House, Mr S. Ade Ojo, yesterday, in Lagos, by Mr Kola Balogun, National Secretary of NCNC.

An Heir Arrives For the Khamas

LONDON—Seretse Khama, exiled King of the Bamangwato nation, was presented with a son by his English wife, Ruth, last week. Although the news of the son's arrival was cabled to Serowe, capital of Bechuanaland, the Khama heir cannot succeed to the throne as far as Great Britain is concerned.

Seretse's Tribe Nixes Chief Vote

SEROWE, Bechuanaland (NNPA) — The Bamangwato kgotla (tribal meeting) was disbanded last week after the gathering repeatedly refused to designate a new chief in place of Seretse Khama.

The vote in favor of retaining Seretse as chief of the Bamangwato tribe came after Mr. Batho, District Commissioner of Serowe, acceded to repeated requests by the majority Seretse party that he take a vote to decide whether or not a new chief should be appointed.

Before the vote was taken, Mr. Batho, who presided, had insisted that the meeting had to be conducted in the traditional manner. Everyone who wished to speak had to be allowed to do so, he insisted. The kgotla, which began Monday, May 4, lasted four days.

A suggestion that Oratile, Seretse's half-sister, should be appointed Regent was ruled out of order by the District Commissioner. As Seretse could never be chief, no one could act as his Regent, he said.

The real purpose of the kgotla from the Government's point of view was to give the Bamangwato tribe a chance to persuade itself to appoint as chieftain Rasebolai, of Kgamane, former chief lieutenant of Regent Tshekedi Khama and third in line of succession.

SERETSE KHAMA'S NEW HEIR—Former African ruler, Seretse Khama, who was banished from his tribe by the British when he married 28-year-old Ruth Williams, white, welcomed a new heir to his Chipstead, England home last week. Seretse, a law student, now has a baby brother for his two-year-old son. (Newspress Photo.)

Khama Tells Story Of 'Two Britains'

LONDON, England. — (ANP) — Seretse Khama, the banished Bamangwato of Bechuanaland, who married a white British girl and became the father of two children, last week penned an article for a daily paper entitled, "I Have Found Two Britains.'

The plight of Khama has angered his fellow countrymen and turned them against the Crown. Below is his story of "two Britains:"

Disraeli said during the last century that there were two nations in Britain—the rich and the poor.

I have also found two British nations—official Britain and the Britain of common people.

Official Britain, or rather some of it, I have not liked. It treats the African as though he were an inferior.

'We know what is good for you,' a member of the Colonial administration once said to me. 'Your people are not sufficiently educated to know. If they are wrong-headed enough to oppose our intentions well, we have the power to enforced them.'

That is an attitude which every African resents. Frankly, it means that if we will not accept what the Colonial office of the ministry of commonwealth relations thinks is good for us, the power of the police and the army will be used to impose it upon us.

The day has passed when official Britain can adopt this attitude.

Indeed, the best men in the service, officials at the ministries and the more enlightened governors, do not share it. But others, high in authority, have not yet grown out of undated practices.

There is another Britain—the Britain of the man and woman in the street, the ordinary man and woman.

I have gone about the country and met thousands of them. I have met them literally in the streets, or on trains or in cafes. I have spoken to large audiences and have sensed their response.

They are not only friendly and full og goodwill, they treat me and Africans in my company as equals. There is no superiority about them, no sense of the color bar.

They love liberty and justice and democracy. They want liberty for others as well as for themselves.

It is this experience of meeting the ordinary folk of Britain which gives me hope.

Africans and Britishers—why should they not co-operate? Indeed, we must co-operate. Peoples, whatever their color (which, after all is only a physical thing) must co-operate if there is to be peace in the world.

Britain exports to Africa material goods from which we benefit—cloths and bicycles and sewing machines.

Why cannot Britain export to Africa spiritual gifts, her most precious contribution to the world—liberty and tolerance, justice and democracy?

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Tribe Vetoes Attempt To Oust Khama

SEROWE, Bechuanaland — Bamangwato tribesmen are jubilant this week after having defeated prolonged British efforts to have them elect a new chief in place of Seretse Khama, exiled after his marriage to Ruth Williams, a white London secretary.

The tribesmen sat with their arms folded under hot sun for four days while Gordon Gatho, British Commissioner for the

SERETSE KHAMA

election, tried to get them to vote in a new chief. They vetoed every nomination in loyalty to Khama.

Frustrated and exhausted, Batho told the tribesmen: "You may all go and reap your lands."

They jumped to their feet with loud applause and ran, shouting happily to their homes.

Britain's Stand On Seretse Hit

LONDON (NNPA) — The British government laid itself open to a charge of engaging in a sharp practice by supporting an unsucessful candidate to succeed Seretse Khama, exiled chieftain of the Bamangwato tribe in Bechuanaland, a protectorate in British South Africa.

This charge was levelled at the British government in the House of Commons, May 22, during a debate opened by Mrs M. White, a Socialist member, who criticized the appointment of Rasebolai Kgamane as native authority.

Mrs. White contended that by supporting a candidate at the kgotla (conference) of the Bamangwato tribe who was beaten, then trying to bring him in by a back door, the government laid itself open to a charge of sharp practice, even if it was acting within its legal rights.

Sir Richard Acland, also a Socialist, said Britain's prestige in Africa would be enhanced if, even now, Seretse were sent back as chief.

Acting Chief Names Seretse Supporters

PRETORIA, South Africa (NNPA) — What the British Government hopes will prove a first step towards reuniting the chiefless Bamangwato tribe was taken Friday, May 22.

Rasebolai Kgamane, who now exercises some of the functions of the chieftainship by virtue of British decree, named 28 of the 14 tribesmen who will act as his subordinate Native Authorities throughout the reserve, including three out-and-out supporters of Seretse Khama, exiled chief.

BRITISH IMPOSE NEW CHIEF ON AFRICAN TRIBE

Name Cousin of Exiled Seretse Khama

SEROWE, Bechuanaland, May 13 [Reuters]—Britain today imposed a new leader on the Bamangwato tribe until the tribesmen elect their own chief in succession to exiled Seretse Khama.

Seretse was banished for life from the African territory after marrying a blonde London typist, Ruth Williams, in 1948. The stubborn tribesmen have rebuffed all British efforts to have them elect a new chief.

The new leader, Rasebolai Kgamane, a cousin of Seretse, will not have the full powers of a chief nor wear the traditional leopard skin signifying complete rule over the 100,000 tribesmen.

John le Rougetel, British high commissioner, announced that Rasebolai will handle the day to day affairs administered since Seretse's exile by Gordon Batho British district commissioner.

Will Replace White Officers

Praising Rasebolai's record, Le Rougetel said: "I call upon the tribe to give him all the obedience and duty which is required of them by law."

White officers, no matter how well they know Africans, cannot undertake the job intended for a member of the tribe, he said.

Rasebolai will be empowered to appoint members of the tribe in consultation with the high commissioner's office to take over posts of white administrative officers now assisting the district commissioner, Le Rougetel said.

"These changes should be of satisfaction to all those who have found it strange and irksome to see European officers in positions of tribal authority," he said.

17 Mau Mau to Die

NAIROBI, Kenya, May 13 (AP)—Seventeen Kikuyu tribesmen were sentenced to death today for their part in the massacre by Mau Mau cultists of 150 men, women, and children at the village of Lari last March 26.

Their trial was the first of 13 arising out of the massacre. More than 1,100 persons have been killed since the Mau Mau society, pledged to drive the white men out of Kenya, began its campaign last year. It recruits the bulk of its membership from Kikuyu tribesmen.

Those sentenced today were charged specifically with the murder of the wife of a headman. Tribesmen in the village were loyal to the British of this East Africa colony.

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Committee Probing Kano Riot Grant

West African Pilot

KANO, July 31.—A committee of five has been formed here to determine who is eligible for the grant authorised by the Northern Regional Government and the Kano NA in connection with the riot which occurred on May 29.

The grants which are £200 on account of each adult victim and £50 for each child up to a maximum of four were announced two weeks ago.

The Senior District Officer, Mr D. A. Pott, is chairman of the committee.

18b 1953

Tuskegee Students On 'Project India'

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. (ANP) — Two Tuskegee students will be among some 60 who will participate in "Project India," an educational tour sponsored by the Ford Foundation for Education.

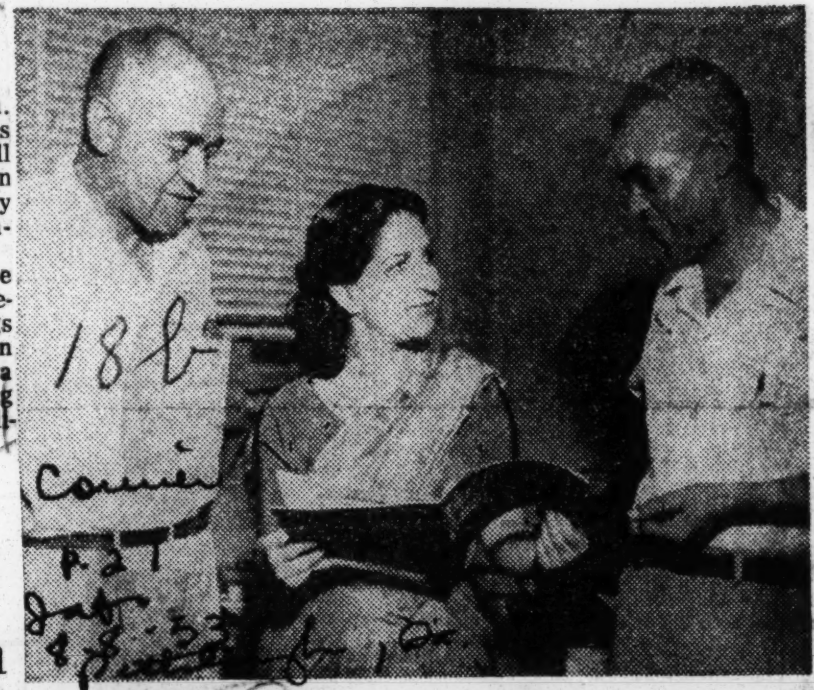
Tuskegee representatives are Miss Carole Patterson, Tuskegee, and Joseph Saunders, Meigs Ga. The group will assemble in New York in July to fly to India for the purpose of exchanging ideas and studying living conditions firsthand.

Nehru Fails To Still Mob Flaying Him

BOMBAY, India, Dec. 27 (AP) — Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, with a cordon of security police around him, left a Sikh Gurudwara (place of worship) this morning after trying in vain to calm down one of the worst demonstrations against him in his entire career.

Sikhs belonging to the Akali party, which wants a separate state within the Indian union for people speaking the Punjabi language, refused to let Nehru speak more than a few words. Later they chased and showered brickbats on the car of Sardar Swaran Singh, India's Sikh housing minister, who was with the Prime Minister.

Nehru, also accompanied by Maharaja of Patiala, Rajpramukh (governor) of the Punjab and the East Punjab States Union, arrived for a reception at Guru Fatehgarh Singh Sahib, which is one of the most famous Sikh places of worship, 35 miles from Patiala. Hundreds of Sikhs brandishing sticks, spears and axes menacingly shouted anti-Nehru slogans.



VISITOR FROM INDIA—A. and T. College had a surprise visit last week from Miss Rhaj Chawla, center, prominent newspaper woman from New Delhi, India, who is currently touring the United States. She was particularly interested in the agricultural field program of the college and here gets first hand information from S. B. Simmons, left, assistant state supervisor of vocational agriculture, and R. E. Jones, state agent, A. and T. Extension Service, both of Greensboro.

THE BROWN MAN'S BURDEN

Prime Minister Nehru of India spent decades telling the world of the right of all peoples to run their own affairs, free from alien rule. Recently, however, he paid a state visit to Assam, the easternmost of India's states.

He was greeted by a delegation from the Naga tribe, hill people numbering more than a million souls, who want to set up an independent government. Nehru told them that they were not ready to run their own affairs. Members of his Congress party, which runs India, charged that the idea of independence had been planted in Assam by the British and by missionaries, with the intent of detaching some of India's "historic territory."

European ideas are at a severe discount in India since the former empire won its independence. One thing that seems to have stuck in the minds of Nehru and his fellow politicians, however, is the writings of the great press agent of imperialism, Rudyard Kipling. It is now the brown man's burden to rule the lesser breeds without the law.

TO CEMENT DARKER RACES UNITY:

Asian magazine carries minority unit symposium

BOMBAY, India—In a recent issue, the magazine United Asia, published here in Bombay and circulated throughout the world, made a departure from its usual editorial policy and devoted most of its pages to a symposium—in a larger sense, an anthology — on colored people in America.

In explaining this deviation of interest, the magazine says:

"The problem of color discrimination has of late shown a tendency to bulk large in the news.

"In spite of the rapid advancement of science in all departments of human knowledge, in spite of the scientific outlook gaining ground with large masses of people, it is nothing short of a tragedy to find such a trivial accident as the presence or absence of pigmentation on human skins should give occasion for so much subhuman conduct on the part of sane men and women.

"This number attempts to sample this problem in a country—very much outside of Asia, no doubt—where it is rapidly passing and to derive from it lessons for the continent of tomorrow: Africa.

"There is also the fact that the presence of pigment on human skins marks out Asia (and Africa) from the rest of the world as markedly as the oceans separate them on the map. Is there any significance in this?"

Johnson Leads Off

The first article in the symposium is a foreword by Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, which points out that the struggle for equal rights in America is no longer a struggle in which colored people themselves are the prime movers.

This is followed by an editorial by Cedric Dover, visiting professor of anthropology from Fisk University, who assisted the editors of United Asia in compiling the edition.

James W. Johnson's essay to the effect that "in the core of the heart of the American race problem the sex factor is rooted" is the next article in the magazine.

DuBois Included

Sterling Brown's poem, "Strong Men," is next, followed by a paper called "From Slavery to Freedom," by John H. Franklin.

"The American Negro in My Time," by W. E. B. DuBois, is another featured piece in the edition, which carries poems by Langston Hughes and Countee Cullen, and pictures of such artists' creation as Richmond Barthe, noted sculptor.

The symposium is concluded by a postscript written by George V. Allen, U.S. Ambassador to India, which warns Asians "not to be misled as regards the whole picture in the United States" by the highlighting in the press and radio of "inequalities and encroachments on the rights of minorities."

CARE Ass't Off for India

NEW DELHI, India — Mrs. Marion Stewart Abbott, of Trevose, Bucks County, Pa., arrived here by plane Thanksgiving Day to assume her new duties there as administrative assistant to the CARE Mission chief for India and Pakistan.

Mrs. Abbott

Mrs. Abbott has served with CARE, the nonprofit overseas welfare agency, for more than six and a half years.

Prior to her assignment to India and Pakistan, she was a labor consultant on the CARE staff, affiliated with the National CIO Community Services Committee.

* * *

BEFORE JOINING CARE in January, 1947, Mrs. Abbott had spent five years with the Fiscal Division of the U. S. Government and also worked the Office of Price Administration and the Lend-Lease Procurement Division of the U. S. Treasury Department.

MOB PREVENTS PREMIER FROM GIVING SPEECH

Tribune

P-1

Throw Brickbats at Aid's Car

BOMBAY, India, Dec. 27 (AP — Prime Minister Jawaharla Nehru, with a cordon of security police around him, left a Sikh gurudwara [place of worship] this morning after failing to calm one of the worst demonstrations against him in his entire career.

12-28-53

Sikhs belonging to the Akali party, which wants a separate state for people speaking the Punjabi language, refused to let Nehru speak. Later they chased and showered brickbats on the car of Sardar Swaran Singh, India's Sikh housing minister, who was with the prime minister. Police armed with staves dispersed the demonstrators.

Nehru, also accompanied by the maharaja of Patiala, rajpramukh [governor] of the Punjab and the East Punjab states union, arrived for a reception at Guru Fatehgarh Singh Sahib, one of the most famous Sikh places of worship, 35 miles from Patiala. Hundreds of Sikhs brandishing sticks, spears and axes menacingly shouted anti-Nehru slogans from a rival enclosure near the gurudwara, which Nehru had to pass.

Can't Control Crowd

While those at the reception place initially rained flowers on Nehru, responding to a call by the maharaja, one Sikh got up later and gave a cue for religious and anti-Nehru slogans. Nehru was unable to control the crowd, some of which began surrounding the dais.

Master Tara Singh, the Akali leader, rejected the maharaja's pleas that he restore order, asserting he would not allow Nehru to speak. Nehru and his party departed.

The demonstrators shouted "Nehru go back" and demanded the end of the rule by union officials which was imposed after the government party led by anti-Nehru Sikhs lost their majority in the legislature.

Reds to Woo Nehru

MADURA, India, Dec. 27 (AP) —Indian Communists assembled here yesterday in their first national convention since 1948 with strong hopes of attracting all "progressives," including Prime Minister Nehru, into a "united front."

Prominent communists made no secret of the fact they were encouraged to believe that if the United States' plans materialize to furnish Pakistan with military aid, Nehru would be forced to relax his anti-Red policies.

The new tendency appeared to be toward evolving a "highly elastic" economic policy, and to emphasize political work among India's peasants who form the bulk of the population. One aspect of policy which may evolve is the dropping of all visible signs of violence.

18b 1953

Mrs. Sadie Alexander Says India Fabulous

DELHI, India—(ANP) — Mrs. Sadie Alexander, American lawyer of Philadelphia, has been a visitor in India, attending the International Conference on Scoial Work, held in Madras.

In discussing her impressions of India, Mrs. Alexander said:

"This is a fabulous country. Great progress is being made economically and socially.

"The government gave 10 acres of land to each adult but the land was eroded and almost completely useless. However the new owners have established cooperative farms and turned the once arid land into green productive farm land."

Side by side with the millions of proverty stricken people, Mrs. Alexander remarked, were some of the most beautiful structures she had ever seen.

Nehru Backs Red Plan On Truce, Rejects U.N.'s

By The United Press

NEW DELHI, May 15.—Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, whose nation is one of the five "neutrals" accepted by the Allies to supervise the repatriation of prisoners of war in Korea, gave his support today to the Communists' eight-point plan for ending the Korean war.

Mr. Nehru suggested in a speech before Parliament that the allied counter-proposals at Panmunjom be scrapped, since they "diverged considerably" from the Indian plan approved by the United Nations General Assembly.

"A solution is much more likely" on the basis of the U. N. resolution—which approximates the Chinese eight-point proposal made at Panmunjom and rejected by the Allies—he said. Therefore, he added, the Chinese plan should "form the basis of discussion."

Like U. N. Plan

The Indian resolution, adopted by the General Assembly by a vote of 54 to 5 over the objections of the Soviet bloc, called for a four-nation neutral commission to handle the exchange of prisoners and proposed that the fate of prisoners unwilling to be exchanged be left to a post-armistice political conference.

The Communists' plan is almost identical except that it calls for a five-nation neutral commission.

The galleries were packed in expectation of his foreign policy statement. Visitors included American Ambassador George V. Allen, the High Commissioners of the British Commonwealth, and representatives of Sweden and France.

Mr. Nehru said he believed the cold war has "somewhat toned down" and welcomed the "many evidences of a new approach by the Soviet Union."

"However, some people might view them, he said. "They must be welcomed as helping lessen the tension of the world. In China also there has been evident a desire for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question."

Mr. Nehru traced the history of the Indian resolution on Korea through the United Nations, and the Communist 'eight-point plan and the Allies' counter-proposal.

"On close examination of the

Associated Press

Prime Minister Nehru

Nehru.

counter-proposals it appears they diverge considerably from the General Assembly's resolution on which the United Nations stands committed," he said.

Mr. Nehru appealed to statesmen of the world, "more especially those shouldering heavy responsibility in the great nations, to seize this opportunity for courage and wisdom and lead humanity toward peace."

"I am glad the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom recently suggested a conference at the highest level of the leading powers of the world meet informally in privacy and without a rigid agenda to tackle the problems that afflict mankind and make every effort to rid humanity of the fear of war," he said. "I would earnestly commend this suggestion."

British Hail Nehru's Stand

LONDON, May 15 (UP).—British quarters today welcomed Mr. Nehru's suggestion that the Communists' plan be used as a basis for a settlement in Korea.

Official quarters also welcomed the Indian leader's support of Prime Minister Churchill's proposal for a big-powers conference. There was no official comment from the Foreign Office.

18 c 1953

Peculiar French Problem

Canada Bans Racial Inequities

By G. V. Ferguson

Editor, Montreal Star

MONTREAL—In the closing days of the Canadian parliamentary session, a bill was passed to prevent discrimination in employment and membership in trade unions by reason of race, national origin, color or religion.

Few Canadian industries come under federal jurisdiction. Labor relations are constitutionally a provincial responsibility. But the federal government has control over such industries as transportation and communications, and it is to these that the new law will apply.

Canada, unlike the United States, has no major Negro problem, though the few Negroes in the country suffer very much the same kind of discrimination as exists below the border. Negroes, of course, will benefit from the legislation, but the strength behind the movement has come mainly from the substantial Jewish population of Canada, and the few Jewish members of Parliament were prominent in the support of the measure, though no major party was opposed to it.

Leon Crestohl, M. P. for Montreal-Cartier, urged the law should extend to every phase of employment over which the federal government has control, directly or indirectly. It should be made to ban discrimination by all private firms working on government contracts and also to subcontractors, he said. The House, however, rejected that suggestion.

A DISTINCTIVELY Canadian problem of alleged discrimination helped the bill. The powerful delegation from French-speaking Quebec is sensitive to their position in the Canadian confederation. The French-Canadian never forgets that he was here before the British. The conquest of New France by the British in 1759 —a conquest always and with strictly accurate legalism called in Quebec "the cession" —remains a lively memory in Quebec.

The 70,000 French Catholic population of 1759 was quickly overwhelmed by the tide of English-speaking immigrants, but the redoubtable 70,000 has grown to more than four million and makes up almost one-third of the total population. Most of them live in Quebec, where "Canadien" means French-speaking Canadians, who reserve the term "Anglais" for their English-speaking fellow citizens.

English-speaking Canadians, many of whose ancestors came to the country more than 150 years ago, don't like being called "Anglais," but there is nothing very much they can do about it.

THE DIFFERENCE of language, however, is a basic difference, and is likely to raise knotty points in the administration of the new law.

Suppose a French Canadian, who speaks no English, applies for a job in a solid English-speaking district. If he is turned down because he cannot communicate with his foreman or his fellow workers, is this discrimination on the ground of national origin or race? It is easy to think of other possibilities.

There are repeated charges, for instance, that the Canadian Army, the strength and support for which come largely from English-speaking Canada, discriminates against French Canadians. The government is sensitive to such criticism, knowing that all training has, until recently, been conducted in English and all commands are given in English. This situation is changing.

A military college has been established specifically for French-speaking Canadians, and more and more French Canadians are making military careers for themselves, the very fact of their bilingual competence, indeed, helping their rapid advancement.

BUT THERE ARE other charges, as, for instance, that top jobs in the civil service are monopolized by English-speaking Canadians, despite obvious governmental efforts to achieve a balance.

This discrimination, if it can be called that, is not based on racial antipathy. Rather, it arises from the fact that most Canadians use English as their mother tongue and administration is conducted more easily in that language.

English Canada, too, has developed a system of education better adapted to the needs of Western industrialization than the profound classical education traditional in Quebec. Lack of the right sort of education has been an important handicap to French Canadians.

Just the same, among the minority-conscious people of Quebec, there are some who believe English Protestant Canadians discriminate against their French Catholic compatriots. This racial consciousness creates a certain political tension of which Parliament is keenly aware. It is not as serious as it was. The remnants of old and bitter feelings, which once ran high, still remain to plague the nation.

Uncle Tom's Neighbors Charge Discrimination

TORONTO, Canada — Charges of racial discrimination have been made by Negroes who live in the district where "Uncle Tom" is buried.

The charges were made Thursday before Ontario's Liquor License Board by residents of Dresden, 18 miles north of Chatham in sothwestern Ontario.

The grave of the Rev. Josiah Henson, reputed original of the principal character of "Uncle Tom's Cabin", Harriet Beecher Stowe's famed novel of a Negro slave, is about three miles from Dresden, a town of 2,500.

Henson, a Maryland slave who escaped to Canada in 1830 via the underground railway, published a story of his slave days and his escape. Mrs. Stowe wove incidents from his life into her book.

A delegation of Dresden residents Thursday attended a meeting of the liquor board hearing a claim of discrimination at the William Pitt hotel in Chatam. Spokesmen for the hotel denied the charge.

H. R. Burnette, secretary of the National Unity association, said a Negro traveler or resident now is unable to buy even a cup of coffee in any of Dresden's three restaurants and has to travel to Chatham to be served.

Burnette said seven representations had been made to the Dresden council, but that its members would not listen.

In Dec. 1949, a proposed by-law which would have compelled restuaurants to serve Negroes was voted down, 517 to 108. The town, with more than 300 Negroes, is believed to have the highest ratio of Negroes to whites of any place in Canada.

The liquor board hearing concerned an incident of May 28 when a waiter allegedly refused to serve a Negro. The hotel manager, Harry Tennant, said the senior man in the beverage room at the time was later discharged. Tennant said Negroes had been served at the hotel since May 18.

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Britain and U. S. rapped—

West German press irked over accusations of Naziism

BONN, Germany, Jan. 20—(AP)—The West German press joined the country's politicians today in denouncing Allied claims that resurgent Naziism threatens the future of democratic government here.

Some of the papers viewed the U. S. warning of rising nationalism as a Democratic Party attempt to embarrass the incoming Eisenhower administration.

The Germans claimed that the sharply heightened tension between them and the Allies severely damaged the already-clouded chances of bringing West Germany quickly into the Western Defense Alliance.

Privately some American and British officials here agreed and deplored the new atmosphere of Allied-German suspicion.

THE UPROAR continued unabated over two incidents—the arrest by the British last week of seven former Nazi officials on suspicion of plotting to seize power, and the publication by the Americans of a public opinion sampling among 1200 Germans which purported to show menacing increases in Neo-Nazi and nationalist sentiments.

West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer rejected the American poll as "unrepresentative." He sharply questioned whether the British had real grounds for their action. Some of his supporters used much harsher language.

Some German newspapers appeared even angrier over the American poll than the British arrests. Their speculation about the American motives took some sensational turns.

"Are the Americans trying to overthrow Adenauer because he is too strong a man for the other treaty partners?" Demanded Dusseldorf's Der Mittag.

THE BONNER Rundschau and several other papers speculated that the Democrats were "trying to give a kick in the pants to former high commissioner (John J. McCloy), who is now an influential adviser to Eisenhower on German affairs."

The U. S. high commission has said that "no political implications" were intended in publishing the poll findings. Many German papers refused to believe this and thought there was a deep motive in the timing.

Segregation a must, claims Englishman

LONDON — British tolerance and social justice are being questioned in angry debates in the House of Commons arising out of alleged color bars in some of London's swankiest hotels.

Arthur McKenzie, manager of the Green Park hotel in the Mayfair district, said racial discrimination exists "in every first-class hotel in London to a large extent."

He was commenting on charges made in the House of Commons Dec. 14 that his hotel openly applies a color bar. Mr. McKenzie said "some very wealthy colored people" could get space in London luxury hotels.

Must "Avoid Mixing"

But he added that they must "take three or four suites, eat in their own rooms and avoid mixing." His hotel has no large suites, Mr. McKenzie said, "and we must respect the wishes of our regular clientele from all parts of the world."

Last year in London touring members of "Porgy and Bess" complained about rebuffs from British landlords. Katherine Dunham registered strong protests on behalf of some of her troupers. "I am shocked at the color prejudice here," she said.

In 1948 colored actress Georgia Burke of "Anna Lucasta" said some of her house hunting quests resulted in "all sorts of insults" and sometimes having doors slammed in her face.

The racial discrimination issue has hit London headlines since Queen Elizabeth's visit to Bermuda, when colored persons were not present at a big welcoming banquet there.

JIM CROW IN BRITAIN

The British government has rejected a proposal by a Laborite member of parliament that hotels should be denied licenses if they practice racial discrimination.

Listen closely now for the next bit of free advice from Britain on the evils of racial discrimination in the United States.

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Pastures Not Getting Any Greener In England

By GEORGE FISHER

LONDON—Anti-Negro prejudice is on the increase in England.

The latest indication of this is the strike of more than a hundred shunters at King's Cross railroad freight yard, London, in protest against the promotion of 33-year-old Stephen L. Salmon.

Salmon, a Jamaican, applied some months ago for a position as a coach-cleaner, at $17 a week. He was found to be qualified and was engaged.

Later, he was promoted in accordance with normal procedure to shunter at $19 a week, but the white shunters refused to work with him.

British railways do not discriminate between white and colored members of the National Union of Railwaymen.

But the attitude of the strikers is summed up in the words of one of their leaders:

"When this colored man was engaged, we were not told that he would be in direct line of promotion. If he becomes a head shunter, he'll be in charge of white men. We're not having a Negro order us around!"

ANOTHER INSTANCE

Here is another instance of racial persecution.

When James Hysmith, a Nigerian, started work as an assistant projectionist at a Wimbledon theater, the entire technical staff walked out and the theater closed down.

The management was obliged to fire Hysmith before they could re-open.

Both these men are citizens of the British Commonwealth. They are as much subjects of the Queen as if they were born within sound of Bow Bells. Yet this kind of thing goes on all the time.

One man who is doing something to combat this deplorable trend is Torence Driscoll.

When I visited his International residential club at Croydon, Surrey, the Saturday night "hop" was on. Tables and chairs had been moved out of the long dining hall and the floor was packed with happy, care-free dancers of all races — West Indians, Germans and Africans, British, Pakistanis and Chinese. Hardly a nation was un-represented.

MANY PORTRAITS

On the walls hung portraits of men and women who had been Terry's guests in their student days. Here a prominent member of the Gold Coast bar, there a woman surgeon, head of a hospital in her native Ethiopia.

Terry has always been interested in bettering relations between members of different races and creeds.

"I started the club in 1938," he told me. "My father left me a little money and I bought two houses. The first year we had less than 50 students living here. Now we have 38 houses and more than 500 students — 300 colored and 200 white."

The students come from all over the Commonwealth and from a number of foreign countries. Many are colonials, studying in England on Colonial office grants.

Room and board at the club cost only three guineas ($9) a week.

PRAISE DRISCOLL

All the students were loud in their praise of Terry Driscoll.

"He is a fairy godfather to us," said an engineering student from Lagos. "When I first arrived in London I spent weeks looking for accomodations, staying at night in a Salvation Army hostel. Nobody seemed to want a colored man.

"I even came across one advertisemen stating 'Room to let, no Negroes or Irishmen!' Then I found this place and I have spent three of the happiest years of my life."

This club is an island of Christian brotherhood in a sea of hatred and ignorance. A very small island in a very big sea.

It will take many, many Terry Driscolls to turn back the tide of anti-color prejudice that threatens to destroy the Englishman's age-old reputation for fairness and tolerance.

Medic Finds Jim Crow In London, Too

A recent London Newspaper reported an incident of discrimination against a Negro doctor in the United States Air Force at a London hotel.

The doctor was identified as Capt. William J. Prince, son of Dr. George Prince, of Cottage Grove, Chicago Ill.

According to the newspaper report, the incident had come to the attention of the British League of Colored Peoples.

The paper quoted Sam Morris, league secretary, as saying the incident occured at the Stratford Court hotel, Oxford St.

According to Morris, reservations for Prince were made by a Lt. L. Charash,, but when Prince arrived at the hotel with Charash, he was told he could not say.

A Mr. Williams, assistant manager of the hotel, said it was the policy not to accept colored people normally.

He said, "There are exceptions, of course."

The article concludes with a statement that Charash stayed at the hotel, but Prince was forced to find accommodations elsewhere.

"England's Race Problems"

BY W. ASTOR KIRK

I—Background of the English Negro

The word "coloured" is used very loosely in England. Its popular application is wide enough to include almost any non-white person, that is, any person not of European origin. When an Englishman speaks of "coloured people" he may have in mind not only Negroes, but also Arabs, Indians, Chinese--or any persons or group of persons darker, or believed to be darker, in skin colour than himself.

Coloured people, in this English sense, form a very small proportion of the total British population, something less than one-tenth of one percent. The presence of the coloureds in this country is very largely the result of comparatively recent immigration into the British Isles. Most of these people come from the British dominions and colonial possessions. Since the end of the Second World War, there has been a steadily increasing influx of "colonials."

Included in the coloured group are significant numbers of Indians and Pakistanis, Somalis and Arabs, the latter coming mainly from Aden. But the majority of the coloured group is made up of immigrants from the British West Indies, Jamaica, Trinidad, and British Guiana, particularly; and from West Africa, especially from the Gold Coast, Nigeria, and the Cameroons. They comprise what Dr. K. L. Little, an eminent British sociologist, has described as "the African and New World Negroes." For the purpose of these articles, that description is appropriated; when I refer to "coloured people" I shall have in mind this group of Africans and New World Negroes.

PREDOMINANCE OF MALES

There are no official statistical data on the size of this country's coloured population. Under British law, all persons, of whatever race or colour, born in England itself or in any of its possessions, are English subjects. The official census of population does not carry any breakdown on the various racial groups within the United Kingdom, made by such institutions as the Department of Social Anthropology of the University of Edinburgh and the Institute of African and Oriental Stuies of the University of Londong, place the number of coloured people in Britain at 50 to 60 thousand.

Well over two-thirds of the coloured people of this country are males. Most of them are to be found in the seaport cities of Liverpool, Cardiff, Newcastle, Hull, and Manchester. Those who earn their living do so mainly by seafaring. They serve as boilermen, firemen, stokers, and greasers on ocean-going steamers and tramps. A few work in the factories and in various branches of industries that are allied to shipping. In nearly every instance the work which is done comes within the category of unskilled labor.

Outside of the seaport cities, the next sizeable elements of working class people are to be found in the Midlands industrial city of Birmingham, and in London's East End. It is estimated that there are about 8,000 coloured people in Birmingham. Those who have any regular employment are mainly engaged in unskilled occupations. Throughout the East End of London there are scattered "patches" of coloured people, living a drab, uninspiring, and in many instances, sordid life.

The fact that males comprise somthing like 70 percent of England's coloured population has an important bearing upon the social and family life of Negroes. This is especially evident in the great seaport cities. Many coloured men have well established households and a few of them have homes of their own, but for the most part, it seems, their wives and consorts are white women drawn from the poorest and least educated sections of British society. They come from what, in the United States, is sometimes called "the poor white trash". They have little interest in trying to raise their standard of living, and show virtually no concern for the finer things of life. Consequently for the coloured men there is a lack of that incentive to improvement and advancement which comes from wholesome and healthy family relationships.

Through her I was able to meet a number of the West Indian and West African students attending the University of Edinburgh. At a pre-Christmas party, which was attended by several West Indian men, who seem to prefer relationships with white women, though in practice usually means those in the lowest stratum of society, in some instances professional prostitutes. In the university towns it is not uncommon to find at least a dozen or more coloured women of middle class status. They are mostly students or interneds and apprentices at the

for their preference, the answers in general were: coloured women are "too independent," they are "not dependable," they are "too reserved," and "coloured women are too expensive."

Small Coloured Middle Class

Apart from the working class, but included in the general total of the coloured population, are several thousand students, and a small number of professional people, mainly men. It is estimated that there are about 5,000 coloured students attending British universities or training in hospitals and technical institutes. Most of them come from the West Indies and West Africa. Nigeria, with a population nearly seven times as large as that of any other colony in British West Africa, sends the largest number, followed next by the Gold Coast. Most West Indian students come from the largest island, Jamaica; others come from British Guiana on the mainland.

In general, it may be said that most of these young men and women, whether from the West Indies or West Africa, come from families which enjoy quite a high standard of living by their own local standards. In terms of English social standards, they must be reckoned as falling within the middle class.

Unlike working class people, which are for the most part permanently domiciled in England, the majority of these students return home when their period of three or four years in college is over. They comprise, therefore, a relatively transient element within the general coloured population. It is safe to say that their interests center around the colleges [illegible]versities, which they attend, activites consist in working with organizations endeavoring to mold public opinion in favor of granting self-government to the colonial territories from which they come. There is some evidence that these students soon acquire the class consciousness and attitudes of social snobbery charlacteristic of English middle class society. They try to avoid social contact with other coloured people who, from the standpoint of education and economic status, are in the lower ranks of society. Consequently, they make little real impact upon the larger "coloured communities" of which they are a part.

It is evident, therefore, that this student group is not a part of the permanent middle class. One of the crucial elements in the Negro's position in England is the lack of a comparatively large and stable middle class. Unfortunately that class consists of a very small number of professional men. Most of them have studied as well as lived and practiced in England, some of them for 30 years or more. Several have married English wives and brought up families, and established close and important connections in English life. They represent a small but fairly "assimilated" group. In general, they live in or near London, or in the university towns. The consequence of this situation is that well-defined "coloured communities," such as exist in Liverpool, Cardiff, and Birmingham, suffer from the absence of intelligent indigenous leadership. length of stay in England are apt

CONCLUSION

This, then, is the general background of the Negro in Britain. Three conclusions may be drawn from this background. First, numerically speaking coloured people form a very small part of the English population. Second, although the Second World War increased their numbers and widened their distribution, they are ordinarily to be met or even seen in anything like representative numbers only in the large seaport cities, including London, and in a less representative sense in certain university towns. Finally, the majority of them are males who, for the most part, fall within the lower stratum of society, the middle class being confined to an extremely small number of professional men.

The sociological factors in the background of the English Negro are not without significance. But it should not be assumed that they are a decisive determinant of the position of the coloured man in English society. A much more important factor is the way in which the coloured man is seen through English eyes. Straight away, this leads to consideration of English racial attitudes.

(To Be Continued.)

The World Wide Color Problem

W. Astor Kirk, professor on leave from Huston-Tillotson College, wrote a piece from Great Britain for The Informer not so long ago, in which he discussed the situation affecting Negroes there. The headline summed up his findings in these words: "Negroes Find No Haven In Britain."

In many respects, what Mr. Kirk wrote about the color problem in Britain sounded like what could be and has been written about so many places in the United States. For instance, he says: "It is clear to any casual observer that the housing situation of Negroes in Liverpool is a precarious one. Most Negro homes are shockingly overcrowded."

The world wide color problem thus faces us as Negroes wherever we go about the globe, where the white people are in control of things. Mr. Kirk also says that "if you sit one evening in any Negro home in Liverpool," the complaints and problems connected with being colored "form the substance of most conversation." As the first solution of a problem must come from a knowledge of the problem, Mr. Kirk renders a valuable service in portraying our problems beyong the seas.

Britain Refuses To Pass Bill On Discrimination

LONDON—(ANP)— The British government which once would not tolerate discrimination in public places, recently refused to pass a bill to make discrimination because of color illegal here.

Introduced by M. Fenner Brockway, the bill came in the wake of reports that some hotels were refusing to accept Africans, Indians and colored West Indians as guests.

Management of these hotels said their barring of colored guests is in line with sentiment expressed by South Africans and other whites living in British African colonies where race is an issue.

Britain never has had a law outlawing race discrimination. It was for this reason that Brockaway, supported by a number of Labor party members, introduced his bill. The Conservative government of Winston Churchill voted it down by an overwhelming majority.

In another race issue here recently, a South African asked that a colored son of a prominent Indian physician in London be taken out of a private school because of his color.

Charles Fortune, headmaster at the school, said he requested that the boy be withdrawn because he (Fortune) could not promise to treat him fairly. Commenting on his refusal to accept the boy, Fortune said:

"I doubt not the child's suitability for the college, but my own as a future headmaster."

Fortune formerly served as a master of a college at Grahamstown, South Africa.

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England's Race Problems-No. 3

Negroes Find No Haven In Britain

BY W. ASTOR KIRK

III — RACE RELATIONS IN PRACTICE

THE WEST Indian or West African, migrating to Britain, believes he belongs there as thoroughly as does the Negro in America. He anticipates less trouble and more acceptance. But the structure of English society and the pattern of British social attitudes are such that neither is necessarily true.

I have recently completed a tour of Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and Cardiff: the great centers of England's coloured population. In those cities one can observe race relations in practice in this country, for of necessity there is more or less continuous contact between white and coloured.

Liverpool 8

ALONG THE mouth of the Mersey River, in northwest Britain, lies the great city of Liverpool, claimed by some to be the second city of the Empire, admitted by all to be Britain's second seaport. In the vital sphere of England's export trade the city of the "Liver Bird" stands unrivalled.

Through the chill, gray mist which engulfed Liverpool on the afternoon of April 6th, my train slowly wound its way along the east bank of the Mersey and into Lime Street Station. All along the Mersey, from Runcorn into Liverpool, I could see hundreds of ships of every description busying themselves up and down the river, like ducks on a pond. Suddenly I realized the aptness of Albert Smith's words: "Ships, ships and shipping everywhere!"

In Liverpool the shipping interest is dominant almost wherever one goes. All roads lead to the river; and in that quarter only does one gain a true conception of the city's spirit and of its chief interest. Naturally, this fact has a predominating influence upon the social, political and industrial life of the city. Liverpool is an example par excellence of a city with many nationalities in its population.

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AS I CLIMBED up the hill from the center of Liverpool, beyond the massive, awe inspiring Cathedral, looming pink and new through the mist, I began to feel strangely "at home"— like being in America in Wonderland. For all along the cold nothern pavements tween the grim-faced houses, most of the passers-by and people whom I met were brown or black. Turning into Upper Parliament Street, I could easily have imagined I was on Dowling Street in Houston, or Good Street in Dallas, or Chicon Street in Austin.

This is the district denominated by the postal authorities as Liverpool 8. An area of from 18 to 20 square blocks, it is the habitat of Liverpool's 10,000 coloured inhabitants, who make up one of the biggest "coloured communities" in the British Isles. It is popularly referred to as the "coloured quarters."

Unlike London's coloured community, with its large student element, the Liverpool group, with the exception of about fifty students and less than a half dozen professional men, is almost entirely working class, engaged in unskilled or semi-skilled labor or in too many cases seeking such labor.

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MOST OF THESE men (the ratio of men to women is something like five to one) exchanged the sunshine of the West Indies, West Africa, Somaliland -- even of India and China -- for the grey skies of Liverpool in the hope of escaping poverty at home and making good in what they expected to be a promised land of opportunity. (There is no truth in the prevalent rumor that they came with the ideas of living in idleness at the expense of Britain's Welfare State, with its free medical care, and national assistance for the unemployed.)

When they reached here, in most cases with no money for a return passage, they found things very different from the picture in their minds. England, they soon found, is not necessarily a promised land, and neither is it a land of opportunity. Individuals, like nations, find their place in the modern world through authority and solvency, and these people have neither when the land in Liverpool.

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Social pressures and difficulties of finding housing elsewhere have combined to force the coloured people in Liverpool into a limited geograpical area. Circled on the South and East by the docks along the Mersey, hedged on the North by a huge municipal housing project and cramped on the West by the expansive "Cathedral grounds," the Liverpool "coloured quarters" are everywhere bursting at the seams.

Realestate companies and landlords have effectively resisted coloured migration to other parts of the city, this being done by legal as well as extra legal devices in connection with conveyance of real property. I was told by a social worker that it is an "unofficial" policy of the local housing authority not to take coloured families in public housing projects in the city.

It is clear to any casual observer that the housing situation of Negroes in Liverpool 8 is a precarious one. Most Negro homes are shockingly overcrowded, in some cases as many as three families occupying small two-room apartments.

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BUT IF you sit one evening in any Negro home in Liverpool 8, you will hear everyone complaining of these things. The complaints-and, as in minority groups almost anywhere, these form the substance of most conversation - can be summed up in one word; prejudice, real or imagined.

There were about a dozen of us fire in a typical Liverpool 8 boarding house — a van driver, an electrician, a locally born coloured girl, one law student at the University of Liverpool, and other West Indian immigrants. The electrician, while praising his trade union for its lack of discrimination, told us of times he had been turned away because of his colour, times when he had been abused (this was in the south of England) because he had married a white girl.

Another member of the party told of trouble at a dance hall, partly due to the presence of white and coloured American troops in the area, and referred to a horrifying story of how an American Negro soldier was said to have been killed at dance hall near Swindon by his white comrades. (White American soldiers are generally hated by coloured people and many local whites in Liverpool).

The coloured girl mentioned a time when, applying for a job, she had been told to leave the room during the occupant's temporary absence, "because," he said, "I can't trust you 'niggers'."

"Don't you use that word!' she snapped back, in a Lancshire accent. "I'm Liverpool- born and I know my rights." She had made her protest, but she didn't get the job.

The position of the locally born coloureds is rather more difficult than that of the others. Since few women emigrate from the colonies, the men who come must marry such Liverpudlian women as will have them, which often means women who for various reasons have put themselves beyond the pale in the opinion of local white people. Although this was not so in the case of this girl's mother, the prevalence of such unions is bound to have an effect on the mental attitude of the whole second generation.

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ANOTHER OF the small group (and this was technically a party arranged for me) voiced his opinion: he hadn't had so much trouble about getting employment, because of his very high qualifications, but his trouble was finding somewhere to live. One landlady had screamed and slammed the door when he came to answer her advertisement; others had said weakly, "I'm sorry, it's already taken," or flatly, "We don't take coloured."

A Jamaican told of the time his white wife had applied for an apartment in the public housing project. The application was granted, but when the two of them went to sign the occupancy contract, the officials discovered a "mistake" in the application and held it up for "further investigation". The mistake was that he was coloured and the officials have been engaged in "further investigation" for over two years now!

The attitude of landladies is harder to ascertain, but some have stated to coloured students in effect, "I've nothing against you, but I have a daughter, and if you and she get fond of each other, well -- what about the children?" thus keeping the increasing number of locally born coloured in the position which landladies naturally do not wish their grandchildren to occupy.

I talked with officials of employment exchanges and the chamber of commerce. White employers, they contend, answer the charge of discrimination by declaring that coloured labor is lazy, or that the other men would object, or that coloured applicants do not possess the qualifications they claim The first charge seems to be a common folk-myth with no real foundation in fact. The second, on investigation, has proved usually to be unfounded, though there are white workers who resent working under a Negro superior. The third has some basis: one batch of West Indians who came over to work during the war did prove to lack the technical skills ascribed to them by the organization responsible for their recruitment. The properly qualified, however, feel strongly that employers should take the trouble at least to interview them, which many do not, before deciding they come into this category.

In the face of all this frustrating opposition, whether resulting from misunderstanding, ignorance, unreasoning hostility, or from causes which could easily be put right, the coloured peoples of Liverpool, once divided on national, tribal, or occupational issues, are beginning to get together, to form organizations for mutual protection and association, and to recognize a common identity. Their one great handicap is the lack of a sizeable middle class, which could provide effective but intelligent leadership.

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THIS TENDENCY holds one great danger -- that the coloured population, more closely integrated within itself, will tend to become ever more isolated from the life of the general population, and to regard the "Johnny Bulls" with even more suspicion and hostility. The two-day race roit which occurred in August of 1948 is a symptom of the underlying racial tensions in the community. The manner in which this race riot was dealt with has left a bitter taste in the mouths of many coloured people. Some sixty odd coloured people were arrested, convicted, and fined for disturbances of the peace. A score of white persons were arrested, but not a single one was convicted. This has caused Negroes to be suspicious of the

impartiality of "British Justice,"

The Liverpool press is, generally, unfair in its treatment of Negroes, and does a lot to foster hatred. For example, within one month period the following headlines appeared in the Liverpool Daily Post, the leading local daily: "Coloured Man Accused of Knife Attack"; "Coloured Men Fined for Drunkenness"; 'Coloured Men Fined After Disturbances."

Efforts are being made to combat this trend, but they are not always happy ones. I was present at the opening of a community center in Liverpool 8, intended to serve the coloured people, but everyone present was conscious that its foundation would not have been necessary if the other community centers in the city had not "unofficially" banned Negroes, and no one could fail to notice the attitude of patronage on the part of many whites present, or the unnecessary number of police in the vicinity, carrying the implication that a congregation of Negroes implied forth-coming violence. The presence of the Lord Mayor with a gold chain round his neck somehow failed to convince.

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THE ONE especially encouraging thing I found in Liverpool was the splendid relations between white and coloured students in the two public schools bordering on the edge of the "coloured quarters." I spent a whole day in these schools, going into every room from the primary departments through the secondary departments. In the primary grades about sixty per cent of the students are coloured. In the secondary grades only about fifteen percent are coloured.

There is no attempt at segregation, the children being grouped according to age and scores on aptitude tests. Asked if she had any sociological problems steming from non-segregation of students, the principal, a woman of about forty who had studied in Columbia University, replied absolutely none.

One of the third grade teachers told her class she wanted them to pick the best one of their group to read to me. Cedric, a little coloured boy, was chosen and he displayed a wide variety of talents. When told by his teacher that I was from Texas, he exclaimed, sort of gleefully, "A real Texan," and then went on to explain what he knew about shipping in Houston, cattle-raising in West Texas, and oil in East Texas. I later learned that his father is an ex-G.I. from Beaumont, who was refused permission by the Army to marry this boy's mother because she was white.

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THE COLOURED people of Liverpool 8 are suspicious of white people, and most white people are either totally indifferent to or genuinely frightened of the Negroes. Nevertheless, many whites are well meaning, and could do a great deal – if they were capable of treating Negroes as perfectly ordinary people who happen to find themselves in a difficult circumstance, and not as problem children.

The whites may have prejudice, but one thing is clearly evident, the Negroes have pride, and that is something the English often forget. It may prove to be a tragic forgetfulness, because Liverpool 8 is only an example in microcosm of a situation which is inescapable; in one form or another it exists all over the British Commonwealth -- and indeed all over the world.

DISILLUSIONMENT IN BIRMINGHAM

BIRMINGHAM is an industrial city in the English Midlands. From the point of view of its industrial structure, it could easily be another Detroit, Pittsburg, Pa., or East St. Louis. There is an old saying there that whenever Birmingham gets sick all of England "runs a fever."

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Not more than eight to ten years old, the "coloured community" in Birmingham is of mushroom growth. Largely housed in "digs" (temporary camps) of varying quality and expensiveness, coloured people here are packed in a compact area of about one square mile. In 1941 Birmingham's coloured population consisted of only a few dozen Indians living in what is called the Balsall Heath district. Now this district has grown to over 8,000 coloured persons of several races, the great majority of whom, however, are West African and West Indian Negroes. This mushroom growth is sufficient evidence of Birmingham's renown in the colonies and of the fables of golden pavements which appear to have been embroidered round it.

The first coloured men (in Birmingham as in Liverpool men predominate) were brought to Birmingham under Government labor schemes. But the bulk of them are independent emigrants, drawn to this city by encouraging letters from relatives or friends, or by meager wages or unemployment in their own colonies.

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OVER A thousand coloured workers in Birmingham have come a long way to be disillusioned. I talked to some forty or fifty of them as they lined up at the labor exchanges, many of them "new arrivals," and it seemed to me that they all had been influenced by what may be called the Birmingham myth." This myth (to put it in bare terms) is that local industry can absorb an unlimited number of unskilled workers; that the colonial immigrant with scant English, perhaps, and little to offer except willing hands can step straight into a well-paid job.

It is doubtful whether Britain, the Mother Country, as pictured at home to coloured people in the colonies, ever quite lived up to these high expectations. Many of the early arrivals in Birmingham earned good money as munition workers during the war, and were generally welcomed by the car, cycle, and ironware factories immediately after it, when there was an acute shortage of unskilled men. But competition for work has stiffened to its more normal degree over the last eighteen months, with the obvious problem of choosing (or "discriminating") between white and coloured applicants. Usually, white workers are "Preferred."

The extend of coloured unemployment in Birmingham is difficult to assess accurately. the Ministry of Labor suggests "just over two thousand" (out of a total of about six thousand coloured workers in the city). Others in close contact with them, like trade union officials and social workers, put the number much higher, and a considerable number of the employed are on part-time work.

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THE STRENGTH of coloured men's efforts to get to Birmingham needs to be appreciated to understand the keeness of their disappointment. Some came as stowaways (about three hundred annually from West Africa and the West Indies were allowed to land between 1946 and 1952) and after their month's imprisonment perhaps found work. But the great majority of present arrivals are fare-paying passengers; well over thousand a year come from the West Indies alone. Many of them have staked the savings of a long period on the fare and some are said to have used their allowances from the hurricane relief fund on the trip.

For the most part the coloured immigrants are patient in the "dole" or "vacancies" lines which form at the labor exchanges every day, but occassionally the police have been called to suppress displays of temperament. Much of this frustration is the product of unreasonable hopes. Many have mortaged their pride to finding work and sending money to dependents at home. A Jamaican, obviously disgruntled, told me that he had been out of work for four months and felt most badly about having had to stop his family portion for so long.

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AMONG THE more vocal of the coloured workers is a bitter resentment of the "colour bar." Generally, there is a widespread feeling among all the unemployed Negroes that they are not getting a square deal at the labor exchanges or from some of the employers. The figures are the firmest evidence here: about 1.2 per cent of the total English unskilled force is unemployed, as contrasted with about 30 percent of the coloured community.

A rise in unemployment (there has been a general increase in unemployment throughout England in the last six months) is likely to hit the coloured workers first, and the attitude of the trade unions (of which many Negroes are members) is to accept this on the union maxim "last in, first out." It is a "ticklish subject" as one union leader frankly admitted. There were several firms, he added, which did clearly bar coloured workers without declaring it openly. Some of them had been too ready, he said, to reject Negro workers after trouble with "the odd or bad one." Others would not take them in workshops where the sexes were mixed.

One employer with whom I discussed the "colour problem" frankly stated it is just "natural" to give preference to "your own people." When asked why was it 'natural," he shrugged his shoulders and answered apologetically, 'Oh, I know we are all supposed to be equal, but it's just one of those things."

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THE CITY seems to be very concerned about unemployment among its coloured population, since most individuals without work draw public assistance (which is a local responsibility) as well as unemployment benefits. City official are also worried about having to provide lodging facilities, amenities, and "special" recreational facilities. It is evident, though, that Birmingham officials, social workers, religious and educational leaders must begin to give some constructive thought to a solution of its "colour problem", lest untoward incidents occur.

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IT MAY BE said in clusion that contemporary Britain differs from the United States in that it has just a tiny Negro populatoin, os recently arrived that it is not yet possible to talk of a native-born coloured community, even in Cardiff, and it is quite unnecessary to reckon with one. Negroes in Britain are just "visiting colonials," and this makes them unique in the world's dispersal of Negroes. But in those areas where they are concentrated, problems have arisen as a result of their presence, and one element in the situation here, like that in the United States, is the "problem of the white mind."

Several "solutions" are put forward by various people in this country, but most of them overlook the basic fact that, as British subjects, coloured people are free to come and go, and that any restriction of that freedom, as in South Africa, is not only contrary to deep-rooted British democratic values -- it is also a violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in a manner contrary to the Charter of the United Nations.

There is beginning to develop among the coloured people in Britain and active sense of racial consciousness. It is less frequent than might be imagined, due to the fact that the majority of permanently resident coloured people are poorly educated, and the small size and scattered nature of the population offers little opportunity for racial leadership. What is very noticeable is that since a large number of Negroes here come from Africa, they are beginning to identify their own problems here with the racial plights of Africa. Also, Negro sentiments of unity in Britain, overriding their several origins, appear to be drawing West Indian and West African individuals together.

The question arises as to what this connotes for future relationships between Britain and the rest of the Commonwealth, indeed, the rest of the world. I have no answer but it sems to me that this country is faced by a problem unique in its history, one which cannot be handled by traditional methods.

(The End)

18d 1953

ENGLAND

COLORED PEOPLES IN BRITAIN

Housing, Employment Show Vital Aspect Of Status

Atlanta World

EDITOR'S NOTE: In this, the third of Dr. Hill's series on the status of the Negro citizen in the British Isles, specific factors dealing with housing, employment and allied problems are discussed. Dr. Hill's series will be concluded on Friday with the fourth article on "Colored Peoples in Britain."

Atlanta, Ga.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Before World War II, the average Englishman could look upon race relations in the United States with a cold eye; he could say with a great deal of confidence: "In Britain, we have no color prejudice, and I can't understand the American attitude toward Negroes." It was easy for him to say this because the average Englishman rarely, if ever, saw a colored man. But, during and since the War, the situation has changed. Colored peoples have been arriving in Britain in increasing numbers; prejudices have likewise increased. However, most Englishmen's views about colored people are based on stereotyped ideas rather than on first-hand personal knowledge.

Thus, racial discrimination, segregation, and color prejudices against colored people are problems that the traditionally democratic British civilized nation can no longer ignore. It can no longer remain smug, complacent, and subtly witty about this problem. To do so would be to invite social and political disaster.

Jul. 7-1-53

What kinds and how much prejudice is displayed in Britain toward colored people? We have already seen that colored men work quite amicably alongside whites, and employers show, on the whole, little discrimination. They are prepared to accept and employ a colored man, provided he is prepared and able to do the job. Moreover, as for colored persons of professional status, it is true that several colored doctors—to choose a profession for example—are operating successful practices with whites as patients under the National Health Service. And again, colored students live, ordinarily, friendly and genuine collegiate lives alongside their white brethren.

LANDLADY TROUBLE

The real trouble starts with the question of living accommodations. Among the colored students, and I talked with hundreds, there arises the landlady question—landladies who will not take colored students, or who having taken them, lose no opportunity of slighting or evicting them. It is true that some landladies suffer from color prejudice, but probably in no greater numbers than any other section of the population. Then too, there are a number of instances where landladies are willing to take colored persons, but not Poles or Welsh. Some landladies, however, submit to color prejudice because they fear what others might say if they take a colored person into their houses. But, like all other emotionally charged situations, the existence of these fears or prejudices is grossly exaggerated.

Perhaps one of the most glaring cases of landlady trouble was witnessed by the "Porgy and Bess" cast which had a successful run in London during the past year. I visited and chatted with several of these artists. It was only after much public indignation had been displayed that many of them were able to secure lodgings, and then at excessive rents. Some were required to pay at least three months' rent in advance. Many landladies even refused to rent to white members of the cast when it was found that they would be having colored guests in their apartments from time to time. In several cases, other tenants in apartment buildings complained about Negroes living among them and did many nasty, annoying things to make their living unpleasant.

Some English officials complain that most colored people come to Britain expecting to meet prejudice—"they come with 'chips on their shoulders," and with these attitudes, they find prejudice where it is not intended; "they see ghosts." They insist that English students have disputes with their landladies, and that English students are frequently evicted from their lodgings, but when it happens to colored students, they declare, almost inevitably that the colored students see it as another example of color prejudice.

Landlady trouble and, for the majority of colored people living in Britain, poor accommodations have caused the government to provide hostels for British colored colonials. Officials say that these local hostel for workers, and the British Council hostels for students, are reserved primarily for those who have just arrived in the United Kingdom. But, I talked with West Africans and British West Indians in London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, who have lived in them for several years. This, is my view, is most regrettable because hostels tend to set them apart (segregate) as a special problem. They violate the very tenets of a democratic society by making the colored person feel that he is not part of the life of the country.

COLOR BIAS IS IRRATIONAL

It is difficult for some Englishmen to understand that their colored subjects will never be satisfied just because they have equality before the law; and what is still more perplexing to them is that colored people want more than the formalities of equality in matters of employment and accommodations. Quite naturally, they want to be able to move freely with the people of the country. And, this leads us to the very root of the question of color prejudice. It is not necessary for me to re-hash what scientific evidence and practical experience have taught us about what happens when people of different racial backgrounds are brought together on a cultural frontier. However, we do know that colored races are not fundamentally different from whites in their psychological make-up, or in their capacity to imbibe and apply learning. Whatever differences in performance can be observed arise from differences of economic, social and cultural conditions. But despite these simple truths, color prejudice persists in the minds of certain English people.

Difference in appearance and background is itself some of the explanation for prejudice and discrimination. As a nation, the British. like most other countries, are suspicious of things and people that are different; they are uncomfortable with them. In this connection, color prejudice is but a facet of cultural insularity against "otusiders."

Again it should be stressed that, in Britain, colored children mix quite freely with white children in school life and play. Only when they grow up does prejudice appear. To a certain extent, then, prejudice is publicly instilled, and is handed down from adult to child, sometimes by a casual word or gesture. Sometimes there is the money motive—the fear that the entry of colored people into a neighborhood may lower its economic value.

Also, there is the fear of losing respectability — that if an Englishman is seen in the company of colored people, he may sink in the estimation of his neighbors. Thus, it becomes apparent that color prejudice in Britain is much like that found in the United States. The Englishman's individual prejudices are created by the real or imaginary prejudices of other people. And, psychology has taught us that racial prejudice is the fruit of some frustration in the individual which prompts him to take it out on somebody else; this is the "scape-goat theory." These then, are some of the reasons which have lead to the exercise of racial discrimination in Britain.

It is because the problem of racial discrimination is so bound up with psychological fastors that the British, like the Americans are findings no easy solution for it. Racial prejudice is so deeply buried in the "unconscious" of certain Englishmen, and at the same time it is such a complex thing that they, like Americans, are debating various artifical courses of action which may contribute to its reduction. It seems that few think it possible to eliminate racial discrimination; they appear to limit their thinking to reducing it — so as to make it invisible. They, like us, raise many questions: but the most burning one is: Will legislation solve the race problem?

COLOR BAR BILL

In 1951, Mr. Sorensen, liberal member of Parliament, presented what he called "The Color Bar Bill." This Bill made it a summary offense for the owner or the employee of a hotel, restaurant, cinema, dance hall, ets., to exercise or cause to be exercised racial discrimination. For the purpose of the Bill, a persons was said to exercise racial discrimination when he refuses, withholds, or denies to any other person accommodation, advantages, facilities or privileegs on account of the race or color of that other person. The Bill was to have had its second reading on April 6, 1951, but on that date the time allotted did not permit the Bill's being reached, and, in fact, it received no second reading; it died.

In private conversations, many British citizens opinionated pointed objections to this type of legislaion. They believe, in the first place, that there would be great difficulty in proving that, for example, a hotel manager's reason for refusing accommodation to a colored man was doing so on the basis of his color. They also say legislation would focus attention on differences of race and color when the British aim should be to point out similarities and bonds. Also, they insist that the Bill would provide no real answer to the problem. For one thing, they feel, it might drive prejudice and discrimination beneath the surface where it would be more dangerous; and, they say it is likely to create bitterness against those it seeks to protect. As one Englishman said, "What satisfaction can a colored man have when he enters a hotel or restaurant under the threat of prosecution if he is not treated like his fellow guest?" "No," he declared, 'Prejudice cannot be eliminated by law."

From the point of view of colored people in Britain, the objection to a Color Bar Bill similar to those of of their white cohorts. One writer, who inisists that he is first and foremost a successful English writter who happens to be colored, declares that his real wish is to be completely integrated into British life, and to be treated no different from anyone else. He objects to the Bill because in his words, "I don't want to be picked out as somebody different and in need of special protection."

It would be invidious to compare Britain's legislative proposals for a 'Color Bar law" with our own F. E. P. C. controversy. But what is interesting to observe are the operations of the same processes, arguments and counter arguments being used in both countries by responsible leaders who try to come to grips with the inevitable "rising tide of color."

WHERE IS THE ANSWER?

It is not proper that I attempt to take sides in this report of my observations of racial prejudice in Britain. However, one wonders where the answer lies if legislation cannot eliminate prejudice and discrimination.

Some say education, but certainly education will not of itself destroy prejudice. Education can be of value only in so far as it fills the gaps in our knowledge and contradicts our false beliefs about others. Indeed, both American and British schools can be severely criticised in this respect. Too little attention has been given to letting children in both Britain and the United States learn about peoples of other nations and races of the earth. And what is generally told is but to lay stress on differences rather than similarities.

However, all the teachers in the world will work in vain unless they are supported by parents and the general public. Upon the parent who feels in himself some prejudice lies all the gerater duty to hide that prejudice from young people. The press, radio and television also have a responsibility in telling people more about achievements of other races. Finally, in both Britain and the United States, there is need

for greater social contacts between white and colored people. This, in my judgement, is the most sensible way by which we can destroy prejudice, which is founded to so great an extent upon segregation, ignorance, and false conceptions. It is hackneyed to say that the future of the world will depend upon white, brown, yellow, and black peoples being able to live together in peace and amity. This is something that concerns us all and for which we all must work.

Black ghettoes springing up in cities in England

LONDON — Colored communities of recent origin have grown up in many big provincial English cities as well as in the seaports, the publication, Economist, reports the publication Economist, reported in a recent issue.

The communities are mostly of persons of West Indian or West African origin, the magazine points out, stating that the newcomers are attracted by the British standard of living offered at the working-class level.

It was pointed out, however, that many have been misled by false ideas about the ease of getting high pay, and that a sense of disappointment pervades many colored communities.

Blackballed By Unions

The magazine points out that although private manufacturers who have hired colored workers have classed them as "satisfactory," British craft unions have not recognized their skills and so most are confined to doing unskilled work.

The union named as most flagrant in this "black listing" of colored workers, according to the Economist, has been the Transport and General Workers Union, one of the largest in Great Britain.

WEST INDIANS AND AFRICANS HAVE ROUGH EXPERIENCES AT BRITISH EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS

Uncertain Standard of Living in Island Kingdom Superior to Advantages at Home

SKILLED WORKERS DEMOTED TO COMMON LABOR STATUS

LONDON, England — (ANP) — In many big provincial cities, as well as in the seaports, there have recently grown up colored communities, mainly of West Indian and West Africa origin, according to the publication, **Economist.** The magazine reported:

Negro emigrants are attracted by the British standard of living offered at the working-class level. However, many have been misled by false ideas about the ease of getting high pay, and a sense of disappointment pervades many colored communities. But, even when employment is chancy, the standard of welfare is superior to anything experienced in their own countries; unemployment assistance is often better than a job at home.

West Indian and West African emigrants are primarly guided by the excellent opportunities for work which prevailed during World War II—"a fallacious picture of British working-class comfort and security." Reportedly they have been arriving at English ports at the rate of about 2,000 to 2,500 fare-paying passengers a year, supplemented by some hundreds of stowaways and seamen taking their discharge in Britain."

"Virtually all have come down to unskilled and often casual work because even if they call themselves carpenters or joiners at home, their apprenticeship and qualifications are not such as any British craft union would recognize. Most join the Transport and General Workers Union." (No factual data as to alleged discrimination on the part of British craft unions was presented in the article.)

Nevertheless, private employers, although varying in attitude, have been induced to hire colored workers and have found them "satisfactory."

"They work well alongside white workers, though most employers prefer to keep them in the minority; as their number rises, jealousy begins to manifest itself. The work available to them remains relatively unskilled, and few have proved capable of benefitting from training."

The article deplores the development within large British cities of little "Harlem," which "are largely run by colored landlords, and their concentrated exoticism makes the local population increasingly aware of the frontiers of color." However, there still exists the difficulty of securing housing accommodation, "just as color prejudice exists."

Nevertheless, the sense of grievance, of aptness, and of "self-pity," persists the colored communities. "It might not matter if Britain were not a colonial power. As it is, this country is involved in justifying, before the bar of world opinion, political and constitutional schemes designed to achieve, on a vast scale in Africa, interracial harmonies that have not been achieved in Coventry. The future of the Commonwealth is beginning to turn upon questions of race and color, and it is beginning to turn upon questions of race and color, and it seems necessary for the British people to demonstrate their ability to answer those questions where their power is complete—in their own cities.

"For this reason, the problem is important although it is small. Statistics are wanting because the colored community has no separate legal existence. Officials guess that it is about 50,000.

"If the West Indies and many African territories are to become self-governing dominions under the Crown, some interchange of people is inevitable, and indeed it might do good. It is immigration to a separate and sub-standard community that is harmful. That can be prevented only by some dispersal and greater social acceptance of the colored citizens who are already here.

"Education, housing and slum clearance can be instruments to this end. Trade union practice has a part to play; unions have to resist the feeling among British workpeople that when unemployment exists, 'foreigners' (an elastic term) should not hang on to their jobs even on the grounds of seniority . . . Certainly everything that can be done to train colored people for semi-skilled jobs will help to reduce the growing impression that these people are inevitably laborers, unless they are dance band performers."

Such remedies should be part and parcel of both a Labor Party's attitude to a multi-racial Commonwealth and the evolution of the "Tory imperialism."

"The immediate problem is to find means of reversing the social and economic spiral which concentrates lower-paid colored workers in defined enclaves where their contacts with the white population tend to be limited to the least desirable part of it. The numbers are still small, in terms of heads and of streets, but the importance of the principle involved may be hard to overstate."

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COSTA RICA

Negro Couple Meets Bias In Costa Rica

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica. — (ANP) — A New York American Negro couple felt the humiliation of racial discrimination in Costa Rica last week, reportedly because of anti-Negro attitude of North America whites.

Mrs. Lillian Mitchell and her husband Wesley D. Mitchell have been asked to seek reservation outside the Hotel Europea in San Jose, where the couple has been staying.

Mrs. Mitchell, a social investigator of New York City Department of welfare, and her husband, an employee of the Federal Reserve bank of New York, were piqued at the subtle intimation of the manager of the hotel to make other reservations after a day at the hotel.

The lady explained, that though the German-born manager himself showed the visitors every courtesy, it was revealed that pressure brought to bear from "some important North American guests" was responsibile for the suggestion.

On a week-end Latin American tour the Mitchells reached Costa Rica last Monday. Accepting high-pressured advertisement in United States tourist magazines and recommendations by travel agencies in New York, the couple made reservations at the Hotel Europea.

The Mitchells were willing to fight the racial discrimination which is a flagrant abuse of Costa Rican law, but because of their short stay in the Republic, this was not likely.

In a complaint to the U. S. embassy, they were given the assurance that they were within their rights to stay at the hotel and make an issue of the incident if they chose. It is said the ambassador was willing to back their legitimate complaint.

West Indian Body Cites Colon Mayor

PANAMA CITY, RP —British West Indian Welfare association, a civic organization with headquarters in Colon, last week honored Mayor Jose Dominador Bazan of Colon with a certificate of merit for "outstanding service to the British colony" in the city.

The presentation was made in a public ceremony at BWIWA meeting place. Others awarded for similar services were Mrs. Clase Richards Arthur, wife of the executive secretary of BWIW William N. Arthur and Senior Captain Clement Monsawmy of the Salvation Army.

The awards were presented to Mrs. Arthur and Capt. Monsawmy during the observance of the 8th anniversary of the organization celebrating in the First Isthmian Baptist church of Cristobal-Colon.

Panama Lifts Race Barriers On Visitors

(By A. E. Williers)

PANAMA CITY, RP — (ANP) —A return plane or steamship ticket and a $1 tax are the only requirements for tourists to visit in Panama for a period of three months, it was learned here this week.

Tourist permits will be issued to foreigners without regard to race, color or creed Assistant Director of Immigration office to seek a definite policy from the authorities as to the admission of foreigners as tourists to this country.

They said after the interview that the foreign office has graciously consented to waive the deposit of $150 formerly required of Negroes from non-Spanish language countries, long classed as "restricted immigrants."

It is understood that the Immigration Office, appraised of fraud and misrepresentation in consular offices and commercial agencies in connection with the issuance of tourist permits, has definitely waived the previous rule in favor of a more liberal policy.

Representations made to the Foreign Office by the Colon Councillors were based on an expose made by George W. Westerman editor of the Panama Tribune, in July when he sent a letter to President Remon, denouncing misrepresentation of a commercial airline in advising prospective tourists, particularly Americans, that "Negroes are not wanted in Panama."

Another issue which greatly influenced the Immigration Department, it was disclosed, was the complaint of a Miss Pearl McLeod of Kingston, Jamaica. She told the press that a former Panamanian Consul-General in Kingston had demanded a $500 deposit for her to visit Panama on a tourist visa. Since her return to Jamaica, after spending 11 weeks in Panama, she has failed in her effort to collect the money deposited.

It is understood that Miss McLeod's case has been referred through diplomatic channels to the Panamanian government for adjudication.

A three-month tourist permit, the Immigration official advised will be issued upon a petition to the Ministry of Foreign Relations, made on a government one-dollar stamped paper, accompanied by three passport—sized photographs of the applicant and a round-trip ticket to and from Panama.

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Panama

The Boss Says So

Many Earn Under $35 A Month In Panama

PANAMA CITY, RP.—(ANP)—More than 12,699 or 13 percent of the total number of employed in the Republic earn less than $25 a month according to statistics from the 1950 census revealed last week by the Panamanian government.

It was disclosed that 78 per cent of the 95,767 employes were receiving less than $100 a month.

The tabulation for workers in manufacturing industries shows that 529 earn less than $25; 2,238 earn between $50 and $74; 2,019 between $75 and $99; 1,235 be- earn between $50 and 74; 2,019 tween $100 and $124.

Salary Comparisons

Construction workers earn not less than $50 to $74 monthly. These number 1,707. The number of those in the $75 and $99 bracket is 1,222.

A comparison of the salary in force in Panama and that of the Canal Zone which ranks second to the Republic in the matter of employment shows only 833 Canal Zone employees earning less than $25 with about 87 in the more than $500 bracket; 660 between $300 and $499; 429 between $100 and $124; 4,111 between $75 and $90; 5,265 between $50 and $74 and 1,592 between $24 and $49.

In Panama only 10 percent of the workers are in the $200 bracket. The table shows: 8,938 earning less than $25; 7,182 between $25 and $49; 5,580 between $50 and $74; 4,764 between $75 and $99; 2,594 between $100 and $125; 760 between $126 and $140; 1,037 between $150 and $199; 1,022 between $200 and $299; 375 between $300 and $499 and 137 over $500.

Panama Knights First Local Negro

PANAMA CITY, Republic of Panama. (ANP) — Adding to is already long chain of honors, at ome and abroad, George W. Westerman, author, journalist, sociologist and civic worker, was this week recognized by the Panamanian government with membership in the Order of Vasco Nunez de Balboa, in the rank of knight.

In signing the decree conferring the award on Westerman, President Jose Antonio Remond, made him today the first member of the Panamanian-West Indian group to be so signally honored in his own country.

This is an another first for the prolific writer and historian. He was the first of his group, and the first Panamanian to be made an "associate member" of the American Sociological society, last year when President Robert G. Angell, chairman of the Committee on Relation with Sociologists in Other Countries, extended the invitation to Westerman.

Republic of Panama Knights 3 at Howard

WASHINGTON

The Order of Varco Minez de Balboa was bestowed upon President Mordecai J ohnson and two other Howard University professors at ceremonies held here recently at the Panamanian embassy, it was revealed last week.

The other professors to get the medal denoting knighthood and representing Panama's highest award for private citizens, were Dr. Valaurez B. Spratlin, professor of romance lanuages, and Gustav Auzenne, associate professor of business administration.

Negro Town To Close Down In Panama

By A. E. VILLIERS

PANAMA CITY, Republic of Panama. — A Negro town will close down Oct. 31 as an economy ax falls on 18 local-rate or Negro workers of the Commissary division of the Panama Canal company, Balboa Heights disclosed last week.

The employees have already been given reduction in force notice, effective Oct. 31, to coincide with the closing down of the Red Tank commissary store.

Plans are being made to have the entire townsite of Red Tank, a Negro settlement, closed by the end of this month. The club house there closed the first day of the month.

The displaced employees are to be offered part-time or temporary employment as sales clerks during the pre-Christmas season. The white store manager is to be reassigned to other duties.

The Red Tank commissary was built in 1917 when the population of the town was greatly expended after the close of the Canal construction period.

The townsite will be completely evacuated of resident employees who have been assigned living quarters in Paraiso, Santa Cruz and LaBoca.

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MEXICO

Negro Tribe Discovered in Jungle

By United Press

MEXICO CITY — A tribe of half-naked, idol-worshipping descendants of Negro slaves has been discovered in the Pacific coastal jungles, the government announced Wednesday.

The tribesmen, offspring of slaves rescued from British and American "blackbirders" touching the Mexican coast more than 200 years ago, "have seen less than half a dozen White men and are still in the primitive state known to their ancestors when captured in Africa and brought here," the communications ministry said.

The tribesmen, who still are almost 100 per cent Negro, "worship the gods of fire and the sun and moon; they are excellent hunters, using only bows and arrows, and wear only loincloths," spokesmen said.

Workers discovered the tribe while trying to build a road along the Ometepec river.

"These people know of Acapulco, but fear the White man and have as little to do with him as possible," they said. "They have very little knowledge of their own background, but consider themselves superior to the Indians and mestizos of that area."

Engineers on the road project say the Negroes are peaceful, have witch-doctors, use the barter system, and dance the old tribal dances of Africa.

Witch Doctors and Arrows

Mexico Unearths Africa Tribe Plus a Romeo-Juliet Feud

MEXICO CITY, May 19 (AP).—Workers building a road along the Ometepec River have discovered a trbie of half-naked, idol-workshiping descendants of African slaves, only 74 miles from the Pacific tourist resort of Acapulco, the government said today.

Engineers said the tribesmen are excellent hunters with bow and arrow, wear only loincloths, dance the old tribal dances of Africa, have witch doctors, use the barter system and are peaceful.

The road workers also reported that life in the village of Copola, the business center of the isolated region, "is like a page from Romeo and Juliet." **Two families of Italian origin, the Venturas and the Bragettis, have been feuding and killing each other for years.**

"The primitive Negroes sometimes take sides in these barbaric battles, but usually live in peace."

The tribesmen, offspring of slaves carried by British and American slave traders who touched the Mexican coast more than 200 years ago, "have seen less than half a dozen white men and are still in the primitive state known to their ancestors when captured in Africa and brought here," the Communications Ministry said.

"They worship the gods of fire and the sun and the moon . . . They know of Acapulco, but fear the white man and have as little to do with him as possible. They have very little knowledge of their own background but consider themselves superior to the Indians and Mestizos of that area."

Descendants of Slaves

Find Negro Tribe In Mexican Jungle

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—A tribe of Negroes, who consider themselves superior to their Mexican and Mestizo neighbors, has been discovered, in a primitive state, living near one of the most fabulous towns in Mexico, the Mexican government announced last Wednesday.

According to the communications ministry, the people are still worshiping idols, such as the gods of the moon, fire and sun. Excellent hunters, they use only bows and arrows for weapons along with loincloths for clothing.

The government spokesman announced that these people "have seen less than half-a-dozen white men and are still in the primitive state known to their ancestors when captured in Africa and brought here."

THE TRIBESMEN are purported to be the offspring of slaves rescued from American and British "blackbirders" who touched the Mexican Coast over two centuries ago.

Engineers on a road project near the tribesmen's lands say, "These people know of Acapulco, but fear the white man and have as little to do with him as possible.

"They have very little knowledge of their own background, but consider themselves superior to the Indians and Mestizos of that area."

The village of Copala sits nearby and is the trading center for the area. The Negroes use the barter system in their business dealings.

The coastal jungle area in which the tribe lives is approx-

imately 740 miles from the plush tourist resort town of Acapulco.

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BRITISH GUIANA

British Troops Arrive in Guiana

Warships Bring Reinforcements As Threat of Red Uprising Grows

By the United Press.

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Oct. 7.—British warships arrived at this crown colony today with troops to guard against a possible Communist-led uprising.

The British government confirmed only last night reports current for several days that reinforcements were being rushed to Britain's only territory in South America.

Between 500 and 600 Royal Welsh Fusiliers hastily embarked in Jamaica last weekend were said to be aboard the 8000-ton cruiser Superb and the 1580-ton frigate Bigbury Bay.

The frigate Burghead Bay also was reported en route to Georgetown.

Carrier Alerted

It was announced in London this morning that the 26,000-ton aircraft carrier Implacable had been alerted to take reinforcements to the British West Indies. The carrier could make the trip in about a week if necessary.

The War Office ordered the 1st Battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, on duty in Edinburgh, to get ready to leave Saturday for this colony.

A Colonial Office statement said conditions in the colony under Prime Minister Cheddi Jagan and his Chicago-born wife "for several months have caused her majesty's government serious concern."

"It has become evident that the intrigues of the Communists and their associates, some in ministerial posts, have threatened the welfare and good administration of the colony," a statement said.

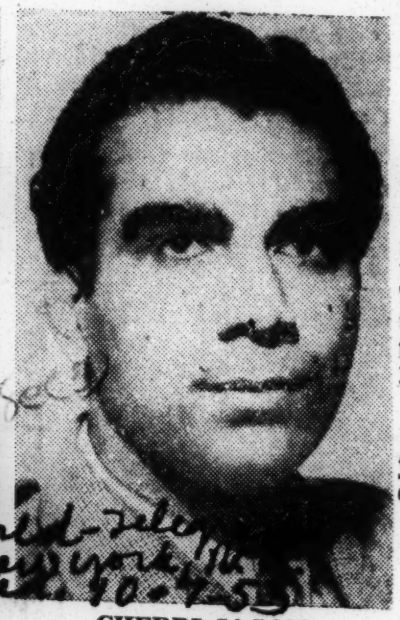
Warns of Bloodshed.

"If these processes were to continue unchecked an attempt might be made by the methods which are familiar in some other parts of the world to set up a Communist-dominated state," it added. "This would lead to bloodshed.

A Colonial Office spokesman charged Dr. Jagan and his wife, the former Janet Rosenberg, have organized their peoples Progressive party along Communist lines. The PPP won 18 of the 24 seats in the House of the Assembly in last April's elections.

He added the Jagans "have strengthened their links with Moscow and have boasted of their preference for the Russian way of life."

MRS. JANET JAGAN.



CHEDDI JAGAN.

AP Photos.

He returned home 10 years ago from the U.S. and qualified as a dental surgeon. But he also became active in politics and as a labor agitator in the sugar industry. He is president of the sawmill workers union.

When Mrs. Jagan arrived 10 years ago she started writing for the press. In 1947, she ran for the House of the Assembly but was defeated.

She formed the Peoples Progressive party and is editor of the party's official weekly paper, Thunder, as well as PPP secretary-general. She won a seat on the Georgetown town council in 1950.

Re-entry to U.S. Barred.

When the party won its majority in the House in general elections held under the new constitution six months ago, Mrs. Jagan became deputy speaker.

Mrs. Jagan attended the University of Detroit, Wayne University, Michigan State College and the Cook County School of Nursing in Chicago.

The U.S. government has refused to permit her to re-enter the country.

In 1948 and 1952 she was also prohibited from entering the British West Indian islands of Saint Vincent, Trinidad and Grenada.

were plotting to turn the colony into a Communist state. The ministers have denied the charges.

Dr. Jagan said he would ask leaders of Great Britain's opposition Labor party, including former Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee, to present his case to the House of Commons. He said India would be asked to bring the situation before the United Nations.

Cites Red Technique

LONDON, Oct. 20 (AP).—Great Britain said tonight that the People's Progressive party in British Guiana was following step by step the standard Communist technique to take over power in the colony.

Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttelton made the charge in a government White Paper published to back up his action in rushing troops to the colony and announcing suspension of the Guiana constitution two weeks ago.

The White Paper will be the basis of a formal debate on British Guiana in the House of Commons Thursday.

Mr. Lyttelton in his paper said the government of Prime Minister Jagan has strengthened the ties between the P. P. P. and the international Communist-front organizations.

Guiana Red Line Laid To Chicago-Born Blonde

By the United Press.

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Oct. 7.—The Chicago born wife of Prime Minister Cheddi Jagan is believed responsible for his pro-Communist leanings that have caused the British concern in this South American colony.

Mrs. Janet Rosenberg Jagan, 33, an attractive blue-eyed blonde, is secretary-general of her husband's Peoples Progressive party, which won 18 of the 24 seats in the country's legislature last April.

(The Colonial Office in London says Mrs. Jagan was a member of the Young Communist League in the United States and both she and her husband have made visits behind the Iron Curtain in recent years.)

Calls Himself Socialist.

Dr. Jagan denies he owes allegiance to the Communist party but calls himself a Socialist and a great admirer of the Chinese Peoples Republic "and other democracies."

The couple met in the United States while Dr. Jagan, 35, an East Indian born on a sugar estate in British Guiana, was a student.

Jagan Says He's For Tie To Britain

ZURICH, Switzerland, Oct. 20 (AP).—Dr. Cheddi Jagan, ousted Leftist Prime Minister of British Guiana, said here today his People's Progressive Party (P. P. P.) definitely does not want the South American colony to separate from the British Commonwealth.

Dr. Jagan and L. F. S. Burnham, former Education Minister in British Guiana, came here by plane en route to London to protest the recent action by the Churchill government in suspending the colony's new constiution and ousting six P. P. P. ministers on charges the Leftists

18e(3) 1953

Albert
BARNETT

Strife-Torn British Guiana A Challenge To British Rule

BRITISH GUIANA, WITH THE STATUS OF COLONY in the British Commonwealth of Nations has been in the Global spotlight the past few weeks, much to the dismay of the 'Crown Colony's 437,000 population and its 30,000 workers on sugar cane plantations.

Capital-Labor-Government trouble there was climaxed more than a fortnight ago when about half of the plantation workers took a powder and went on strike. As a result the sugar industry was paralyzed and in addition the natives declared an open boycott of all things, British.

Britain says the strike was inspired by the PPP, Peoples Progressive Party, headed by Prime Minister Cheddi Jagan, whose attractive wife, Janet, is an American, born in Chicago. Britain says the PPP is Communist dominated, having direct contact with Moscow so the Kingdom's first move was to oust Prime Minister Jagan and fellow officials of the State Council. This was followed by the revocation of the territory's constitution. British troops were sent to patrol the country' and then came the added threat that a British warship would 'ride a anchor' off the Guiana coast as a 'security.' measure. All these orders, say the Guianese, came from 10 Downing Street.

On their part, the natives maintain their sole desire is to break the yoke of British Imperialism; to get a far day's wage for a fair day's work; to live in decent squalor and disease of the slums and to break down the slave-labor conditions imposed on them by arrogant, domineering plantation owners.

Islanders, both at home and abroad, and Liberals of both races, were quick to rally to defense of the Guianese and to protest Britain's action. In London, a branch of the Caribbean Labor congress held a series of meetings, the first at Holborn Hall, where speakers shouted: "Britain has switched her intimidating tactics to Guiana."

Voicing its disapproval, the League of Colored Peoples, stated tersely: "Once more the focus on colonial peoples' dissatisfaction is in the Caribbean area — this time on British Guiana, a country now being patrolled by detachments of British military forces.

". . .Let it be emphasized for the nth time that colonial peoples are too busy thinking of satisfying basic needs to find the time for indulging in the political 'isms' which guide the destinies of other places."

In New York City's teeming boroughs, home of thousands of Islanders, native Guianese foregathered in public and private, to hear and discuss the latest news from 'No. 10 Downing Street, 'and to get 'what's happening' reports from their homeland. Meanwhile, Dr. Cheddi B. Jagan, the ousted Prime Minister — after a series of rebuffs and setbacks, arrived in England to plead the cause of his people.

Dr. Jagan appealed to Clement R. Attlee of the British Labor Party to authorize an on-the-spot investigation of the Guiana debacle, by members of the Labor Party. He wanted the inquiry held prior to the debates scheduled for both the House of Lords and the House of Commons on the issues involved in Dr. Jagan's ouster and suspension of the territory's constitution.

While in London, Dr. Jagan heard a friendly voice from faraway India, when it was reported that in New Delhi, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru expressed deep concern over events in Guiana and had so informed the British High Commissioner in New Delhi.

Dr. Jagan also received word through Indian attaches, that he will be permitted to lay his case before ranking Indian Government officials at conclusion of his stay in London. However, it was explained, it would not be possible for him to address the Indian Parliament as it is contrary to custom to permit non-members to address that august body.

A. J. Siggins, famed British journalist, in a dispatch to the Associated Negro Press, told of conditions in the Guiana colony, as described by Dr. Rita Hinden, one of the three members of the commission that drew up the constitution for British Guiana and gave its people the right to vote. Dr. Hinden visited Guiana and on her return to London revealed the neglect and poverty she saw there. As reported in a London daily, she stated:

"A Negro lady came up to me and said: 'Won't you come and see the conditions under which our people live?'

"We toured through some of the most wretched homes — if homes they can be called — that it has ever been my misfortune to see.

"Houses, green with mold and decay, so crumbling and rotten, that we had to pick our way from room to room which sheltered an indefinite number of people.

" 'This,' said my conductress,' is what makes people want a new constitution.' "

Writer Siggins concludes: "There, in the above words is a complete indictment against British imperialism and color bars. We know British Guiana and the whole colonial empire is fabulously rich. The World Bank investigated its riches and is prepared to lend money to develop it. It was Britain's sacred duty to tap the riches and educate the people. She failed.

"In recent articles I have said that Britain is creating Communists; here is proof that my statement was correct."

CRISIS IN BRITISH GUIANA

Great Britain has been obliged to suspend the Constitution of British Guiana after only six months of its operation. On the face of it, this would appear to be a backward step. One may be sure, however, that Britain, with a now strong record of furthering constitutional development in all her dependent areas, would not have taken such an action without good reason.

Oliver Lyttelton, the Colonial Secretary, has put the reason clearly and forcefully. "Great Britain," he said at Margate, "is not willing to allow a Communist state to be organized within the British Commonwealth." And then he added: "Our friends can take that as a definite statement, and our enemies can attach to it all the importance that I think they should." This is plain speaking and we welcome it.

Great Britain, in the Guiana crisis, is confronted with a pattern that has become all too familiar. While Britain is trying to further the development of good government through orderly channels of progress and growth in self-rule, she is confronted with the Communist conspiracy whose avowed purpose and practiced technique is to subvert movements toward self-rule and transform them into instruments for the spread of the Soviets' empire.

We can expect, however, the familiar Communist smoke-screen. There will, no doubt, be an attempt to bring the case into the purview of the United Nations and we will hear the familiar trumpeting of the charges that the "imperialists" are thwarting the legitimate aspirations of dependent peoples. In the light of what has happened to the dependent peoples who have been unfortunate enough to fall into the clutches of the Communist species of imperialists, this can be, and should be, discounted and discredited in advance.

If, as Mr. Lyttelton says, Great Britain will not be willing to see a Communist state arise within the Commonwealth, the already expressed support of the United States can properly stem from an equal unwillingness in this country to see a Communist state arise within the American world. We are committed against any intervention in the domestic affairs of our American neighbors. This, however, does not preclude our anxiety over the actual and potential intervention in their affairs by the international Communist conspiracy. Our concern is with essential liberties, our own and those of our neighbors, and it is these that are endangered.

The importance that those whom Mr. Lyttelton calls our "enemies" should attach to Britain's action could well lie, we believe, in the realization that Britain proposes openly to meet the threat of Communist subversion. The free world has given the conspirators the benefit of too many doubts in the past. Britain has served notice in Guiana that this area of complacency is over. So much the better!

House Of Commons Approves Ousting Of Guiana Premier

LONDON — (ANP) — The British house of commons last week gave a vote of confidence to the Churchill government for its action in suspending the British Guiana constitution and ousting its Howard-university educated premier.

Dr. Cheddi Jagan, the ousted head of the Guiana government, had flown here earlier in the week to present his case and get approval of his government from the Labor party.

Jagan, an ex-Howard University student, failed to get approval of his government from the Labor party, but did succeed in getting the opposition party to oppose the Churchill government's stand on the issue.

The Labor party added an amendment to a motion of the conservative government. The amendment denounced the government's move. The house, however, rejected by a vote of 294 to 256 the amendment and then endorsed the conservative government's action without a count.

Debate on the issue lasted some five hours. Jagan was one of the spectators in the house of commons.

The government last week asked the house of commons to approve its action. It was on a motion for this that touched off debate which saw the Labor party opposing the Conservatives.

The Conservative party issued a 13,000 word white paper stating that the PPP had been carrying out the standard cummunist technique for taking over control of a country. This paper was the basis of the debate in commons.

The former head of the Guiana government has denied charges that his party is communistic and designed to overthrow present government in Guiana.

"There has been at no time any plot as alleged to create disorder and undermine confidence and overthrow the present administration," he said.

The Churchill government recently sent troops into the colony, suspended the constitution, and ousted the People's Progressive Party (PPP) regime.

On The Colonial Front

By A. J. Siggins, British Journalist

The views expressed in this column do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of the Louisiana Weekly.

BRITISH GUIANA CONFIRMS BRITAIN'S LOSS OF COMMONWEALTH & EMPIRE LEADERSHIP

London (ANP). — In British Guiana's total population of 450,000 there are 200,000 Indians and 150,000 descendants of Africans.

Whether Dr. Jagan and other members of his People's Progressive Party are Communists and linked to Moscow or not is not proved and in English law a man is innocent until proved guilty in a properly constituted court of law. So, in English law, Dr. Jagan and his associates are innocent of any punishable offence in law.

The British Government thought fit to over-ride the law and to practice what it condemns in Communism, Fascism, Nazism and what all Conservatives condemned under Socialism in the United Kingdom.

Many Britishers have condemned McCarthyism. But those persons who are accused under McCarthyism have an opportunity of stating their case before a tribunal before being punished.

Not so under British Churchillism; because certain people are suspected of associating with certain people disliked for their political opinions in Great Britain they are punished by an Order in Council signed by the Queen far more severely than they could be punished even if the evidence alleged against them were supported—in a British court of law.

The three commissioners sent out to British Guiana by the late Labor government must have known that conditions in British Guiana were ripe for revolt against British colonialism, but like the rest of British Socialist hypocrites, they temporized and handed the very sick baby over to the people, whose hands were chained by poverty.

History will not acquit the British Labor government for the despicable part it played in selling out colonial peoples.

The British Labor government knew what would happen in British Guiana, in Kenya and in Central Africa. It knew also that the High Commission terrorists of Bechuanaland, Swaziland and Basutoland had been promised to the South African Nationalist government and that plans were already being implemented to exploit the minerals and the strategic value of those territories.

Churchill, Lyttelton and the rest of the gang are just hard-faced, hard-bitten, imperialists who are out to squeeze every drop of juice from the colonial oranges.

The Chicago Tribune hits hard at British hypocrisy. No wonder. Churchillism is the worst form of totalitarianism we have ever known.

Churchill may peddle his speeches in the U. S. A. and gain the whole world. But history will lay at his door the destruction of all the world respected his country for; that it stood for justice as defined by English Law and administered in British courts.

India now stands head and shoulders above Britain and all other member states of the British Commonwealth and Empire as the champion of oppressed and exploited colored colonial peoples.

Islamic nations are strengthening the links between them and there are signs that the tempers of many of their leaders is nearing the end of stretching point.

Once, Empire peoples felt that although certain Britishers exploited them they could get justice if they managed to get their case into a British court.

Not so today. How can any of the peoples of Kenya, Central Africa or British Guiana who have very little money and no friends outside the immediate circle of their village or slum hope to reach the precincts of a British court?

"The voices of asses never reach heaven," according to an old Portuguese proverb, which is singularly appropriate in relations to the poor peoples of the colonial empires today.

None of these people hope for any relief from Britain, though many come and appeal to the British people, but all eyes are now turning to India, Islam and hoping that United Nations lives up to their hopes despite the anger of white imperialist exploiters.

Mrs. Jagan Scoffs at Accusations; Denies She Ever Was Communist

Party Secretary Avoids Giving Her Exact Views—Plans to Work for New Election

By SAM POPE BREWER
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Oct. 22—Mrs. Janet Jagan scoffed today at charges made by the British Government that she and other members of the People's Progressive party had plotted arson or other terrorist measures here.

The American woman, one of the pivotal figures in the political crisis that has led the British to rush troops here and suspend the colony's new Constitution, laughed at accusations in a British White Paper under discussion in Parliament today in London.

She said, "That's fantastic. If it were true I should be in jail. If it were true I cannot see why any of us would be out of jail. That's what beats me."

Like her husband, Dr. Cheddi Jagan, she avoids being pinned down on the exact nature of her views, avows sympathy for socialism and "democratic" regimes and a desire for world peace and refused to admit that connection with organizations like the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions implies any sympathy for communism.

She explained a visit last June to Bucharest by saying that her grandmother had come from Rumania and she always had wanted to see that country. She denied that she had gone to Moscow, as rumored.

Mrs. Jagan is one of the founders of the People's Progressive party and is its executive secretary. She was elected a member of the House of Assembly (Legislature) under the short-lived constitution and is generally considered one of the most potent political influences in British Guiana.

Denies She Is a Communist

In spite of charges that the British say are backed up by sound evidence not yet disclosed and in spite of numerous proved contacts with Communist-dominated groups abroad, she denied that she was or ever had been a Communist.

Asked about an assertion that she had belonged to the Young Communist League in the United States, she said it was entirely untrue.

She was born Janet Rosenberg in Chicago thirty-three years ago last Tuesday and was a student nurse at Cook County Hospital when she met Cheddi Jagan, then a dental student at Northwestern University, in 1942. He received his degree, they were married and in December, 1943, they came back to Guiana, where Dr. Jagan had been born of poor East Indian parents.

She laughed at a story that they had been asked to come here as political organizers and said, "A story has also been circulated that I married my husband on orders from Joe Stalin and that isn't true either."

Associated Press
Mrs. Janet Jagan

She has been a political power in the colony almost since her arrival. Dr. Jagan's father was a driver for a sugar estate and now is retired on a pension of about $4 a week. She said today that she and her husband naturally took an interest in the sugar workers and their problems and felt impelled to help them get a better life.

Tells of Political Work

Mrs. Jagan's real debut in politics came, she said, in 1945 when she founded the Women's Political and Economic Organization. The Jagans' first effort at organizing a workers' party came when they collaborated in setting up the Labor party just before the 1947 elections. It lasted only four months, then "fell into the doldrums because of lack of unity," she said, though a political affairs committee continued to exist.

The People's Progressive party was founded in January, 1950.

Asked what she thought was the party's next move, with the Constitution suspended, Mrs. Jagan replied: "To work and prepare for a new election. They'll have to come back at some stage to elections and as far as we can estimate we have not lost any strength through this affair."

She said the British Government had "completely misunderstood the situation" and added:

"These people are far from ideas of terrorism and bloodshed. This is not like Africa.

"During the elections our opponents used such malicious propaganda against us that it made people sympathetic. I fought a very difficult seat and was not doing so well, but the day after the others had a meeting there I found the people swinging around to me."

Warns British Must Face Empire's Doom

By A. J. SIGGINS

LONDON — (ANP) — British Guiana is the latest British colony to demand emancipation from the British colonial strait-jacket.

If the colonial powers cannot solve the problems of their colonial empires, which are now endangering race and world relationships everywhere in the world, it is time those powers were dispossessed.

COST RISING

Malaya is costing Britain not only $150,000,00 a year, but blood and sweat as well as tears. And hatred against Britain will cost future generations many times more in blood, tears, sweat and money than the present generations are paying.

Kenya is costing a mounting score of blood, tears, sweat and cash, and hatred is mounting there again—the end is inevitable . . . colonialism will lose.

NEW UNREST

Troubles in Nyasaland and the Rhodehias are only just starting, but the effect of what Africans will do will be far more serious to Europeans, in not only Africa, but throughout the Pacific and Indian ocean basis. South Africans will interfere and that will provoke the intervention of Asians, Arabs, all Africans and all Moslems who hate Malan's savage color discrimination.

Nigeria and Gold Coast will certainly not stand for any nonsense from Britain. And they can now rely upon the support of Sudanese, Congolese and all French colonials as well as the Islamic nations.

'U. S. SHOULD ACT'

All that Britain and France can think of as a solution is more guns, airplanes and trigger-happy native stooges.

If the obective of USA is to gain the confidence and goodwill of a majority of mankind, then for God's sake, let some American leader say so and act.

British Guiana's ex-prime minister Howard U. graduate

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana — Cheddi Jagan, ousted prime minister of British Guiana who met and married the former Janet Rosenberg in Chicago, is the India - born son of a sugar plantation foreman and a graduate of Howard and Northwestern universities.

His wife is secretary of the People's Progressive party which has won control of the government in the elections last April, composed largely of working people.

The current trouble, according to reliable sources, stems from the fact that these workers are dissatisfied with the low wages they receive. Majority of the inhabitants are colored persons, including American and East Indians.

Territory Yields Bauxite to U. S. For Aluminum

By BEN F. MEYER
Associated Press Staff Writer

Paramaribo, Surinam, Oct. 22.—The jungle looks even deeper in this Dutch territory than in its western neighbor, strife-torn British Guiana.

The races are just as mixed here, the tropical heat just as intense, and the farm-mining-timber economy much the same.

But there is peace in Surinam, the 55,000-square-mile land on the northeast coast of South America which England swapped for Nieun Amsterdam (New York) in the 1667 Treaty of Breda. Political peace, labor peace.

Source of Bauxite

That's important to the United States, if only for an industrial reason. Surinam is the major source of bauxite for aluminum production in the United States. From mines that turn out from 2,750,000 to 3,000,000 tons a year, she supplies 65 per cent of the American consumption of the ore.

In British Guinana, right next door, Prime Minister Churchill's Government recently threw out half a dozen leftist ministers on charges they were plotting to overthrow the colony's administration and establish a Communist state. Hundreds of British troops are on guard there to back up Governor Sir Alfred Savage in the emergency.

Naturally this is interesting to Surinam, which is known also as Dutch Guiana, but nobody got very excited about it.

Governor Jan Klaasesz explains it thus:

"We are completely at peace here. We have no problem of Communism. Of course, there are a few Communists about, here and there, but the people are not interested in Communism. We have taken no special measures whatsoever as a result of the constitutional crisis in British Guiana.

"There is one considerable difference between the two Guianas. To the west (in British Guiana) the people seem very much richer and very much poorer. The Javanese part of our population is somewhat on the coolie level, as is the poor worker in British Guiana, but on the whole our people are better housed, better paid, and have a generally high standard of living."

Not Blind to Communism

Yet Surinam is not blind to communism.

"Look out," said the Catholic newspaper Die Surinamer recently. "This is near us. We must not underestimate the danger."

Earlier it criticized local officials for "too much hospitality" to Cheddi Jagan, who came here as Prime Minister of British Guiana about two months ago. At the time, the paper said, "This man has no reason for coming here except to try to spread the poison of communism."

After Jagan and his party had been ousted from the British Guiana Government Die Surinamer crowed: "Now do you see what we meant?"

Surinam's minister, Archibald Currie, said: "There are many reasons why communism is not a problem here. The people can see we are trying to help."

Government Aids Farmers

The Government has a number of projects under way. One helps the small farmers buy farms, which are planted and stocked with livestock and equipped with buildings. The Government is encouraging farmers from Holland with mechanical-farming experience to buy tracts here for mechanized farming.

To replace slum areas, the Government builds homes for the poor. It rents them to prospects for a year or so. If a tenant takes good care of his house, it then gives him a chance to buy. Some do, some don't.

British vote favors ouster of Dr. Jagan

LONDON (ANP)—The British House of Commons last week gave a vote of confidence to the Churchill government for its action in suspending the British Guiana constitution and ousting its Howard-university educated premier.

Dr. Cheddi Jagan, the ousted head of the Guiana government, had flown here earlier in the week to present his case and get approval of his government from the Labor party.

Jagan, an ex-Howard university student, failed to get approval of his government from the Labor party, but he did succeed in getting the opposition party to oppose the Churchill government's stand on the issue.

The Labor party added an amendment to a motion of the conservative government. The amendment denounced the government's move. The house, however, rejected the amendment by a vote of 294 to 256, and then endorsed the conservative government's action without a count.

The 38-vote margin was considered a decisive victory for the government of Prime Minister Churchill, which charged that the Jagan government was plotting to set up a communistic regime in South America.

BRITAIN'S GUIANA POLICY

Britain's House of Commons has acted wisely, we believe, in sustaining the Government's prompt and vigorous action to scotch a Communist assault upon the potential liberties of British Guiana. The predicted outcries of iron-handed "imperialism" have, of course, materialized. The facts have not been altered.

The leaders of this Communist-inspired drive against the normal growth of democratic institutions—including, unhappily, an American-born woman with an addiction to "innocent" Communist front organizations—are now declaiming loudly that they have been nothing more than nationalists and reformers. They admit that they are "Marxists"; they are clear in their declaration of intent to overthrow a so-called "capitalist" society and substitute a "proletarian" state. Even the more sympathetic elements in the British Labor party, while deploring the Government's method, have stated that the obvious objective of the presumptive "reformers" was a totalitarian society.

Some years ago we might have been inclined to give the benefit of the doubt. That era of political ingenuousness has passed. We have seen honest nationalism and the honest desire for reform captured by Communist conspiracy and distorted to its own ends. We have become more familiar with the precise instructions of Lenin as to how this capture was to be used. The case of the "nationalists" and "reformers" in British Guiana is not as convincing as it might have been before we learned some of the Communist facts of life.

We are just as sympathetic toward the cause of real self-government as we have always been. We welcome each of its manifestations and applaud its progress. But we are gradually becoming better able to distinguish between self-government and Kremlin-government. They are not compatible. It is no longer possible for the Communist conspiracy to take unfailing refuge behind the facade of every supposed movement for "freedom." We are beginning to define freedom in more accurate terms.

The British action in suspending the Guiana Constitution may seem, at first glance, unnecessarily drastic. That was the official Labor position. But this is not a time for trifling or for temporizing. The threat was, and is, real. Meeting it frontally may evoke wails of anguish. But it may also save valuable time.

Guiana protests British invasion

(Special to the AFRO)

NEW YORK— More than 100 Guianese and other Caribbean people as well as Americans, met recently to protest the sending of armed forces into British Guiana by England, to force suspension of the newly-won constitution, and ousting of its leading ministers.

The meeting was called by Dr. Eutace Bruying and Felix A. Cummings, leaders of the British Guiana Development League. A committee was set up to acquaint the American people with the truth about the colony and the reason behind the drastic action taken by England.

A cable was prepared and sent to British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Oliver Lyttleton, secretary for the colonies, and Morgan Phillips, secretary of the British Labor party.

Strong Protest

The cable "strongly protested" the British action suspending the constitution, landing troops in the colony, deposing ministers, banning activities of the people and restricting travel.

Mr. Cummings gave a brief history of the small country, which is the size of Kansas and populated by less than 500,000 people. The colony, he said, is commonly called by the Guianese, "Booker's Guiana" because Booker Brothers, McConnel and Co., own 14 of the 17 sugar estates and 54 other important business enterprises there.

The strike on the sugar estates, where Guianese work for wages of from $5 to $10 a week under the most deplorable conditions, precipitated the recent threatening action by Britain.

Labor Measure

The Guianese elected 18 members of the People's Progressive party out of the 24 members of the House of Assembly in the first general election to be permitted in Guiana last April, and this party had introduced a labor bill patterned after our Wagner Labor Act.

Because of this effort to improve their living conditions and to plan for adequate housing and better schools (there are no public secondary schools for Guianese), the British leaders of the government and their American supporters have labeled the Guianese leaders as "Communists", and excused the sending of troops and battleships to the colony on the grounds that they were plotting the overthrow of the government by force and violence.

Gleefully announcing its support of Britain, the United States refused to permit Prime Minister Cheddie Jagan to pass through this country en route to England, when he expressed his desire to go there last week.

American View

Ever since the recent elections, American newspaper columnists have written dire pieces about an alleged threat to Britain and the United States. They hammered away at petite Janet Jagan, American - born wife of Dr. Jagan, placing on her small shoulders much of the responsibility for the alleged "Communist plot to overthrow the government by force and violence."

The plight of this small nation, struggling for self-rule and a better standard of living, has not gone unheeded. The delegate of Guatemala protested Britain's action in the United Nations last week. Dutch Guiana permitted Prime Minister Jagan to land there en route to England.

Morgan Phillips, secretary of England's Labor party, asked the governmentff "If subversive activities began soon after the elections, why was not the British Parliament informed soon after the recess?" He also asked what pressure the United States had exerted.

The Moyne report of 1948, which was suppressed during World War II, had this to say on housing on the sugar estates in British Guiana:

"East Indians often live almost surrounded by water where sugar estates have preserved the barrack-type range of a century ago, with 20 to 30 rooms to a block. Even worse than the ranges are the individual huts with floors of baked cow's excreta."

Conditions Deplorable

The most recent Venn Commission of 1949 found almost the same situation. It reports:

"We inspected many ranges. In quite a number the corrugated iron roofs were leaking and the fabric of the buildings was in a general state of decay. In numerous instances, temporary sheets or awnings had been fixed over the beds to keep out the rain. They had mud floors and, consequently, with the rain dropping from the roofs, these were made slippery and dangerous.

"In many cases we found bags laid over the floor to prevent slipping. There are few, if any, proper foot paths, and, in rainy weather, communication is difficult. The common latrines, often built over drainage trenches, are frequently in a bad state of repair with little privacy."

From a letter received by the writer last week from a friend in British Guiana, the following is quoted:

"They (the British) are trying to make this strike on the sugar estates a communist issue, but it is nothing of the kind. All the party wants are better conditions for the workers, and we want to boss our own affairs.

"The struggle has now really started. The boys are not very experienced in this business, but they have the courage and the people behind them . . . . . The struggle for independence is never a gift."

JAGAN FAMILY

GUIANA OFFICIALS ENFORCE RIGID BAN

Seize 2 More Leftist Leaders for Trying to Hold Rallies in Violation of Emergency Law

By SAM POPE BREWER

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GEORGETOWN, Guiana, Oct. 25—With two arrests added today to five yesterday, the police have shown the teeth of emergency powers conferred in the crisis over local leftists' efforts to get control of the colony.

Those arrested on charges of illegal assembly can be held indefinitely if Governor Sir Alfred Savage wishes to issue an order to that effect under the emergency orders on the charge of "endeavoring, orally or otherwise, to influence public opinion in a manner likely to be prejudicial to public safety and order." There is no provision for appeal.

If the Governor does not wish to use the full extent of his powers the prisoners may appear before the Magistrates Court in which case they are subject to a sentence of six months and a fine equivalent to $350. If the Attorney General wishes to indict them a higher court can impose sentence of up to five years and a fine of $1,750 each.

Yesterday two leaders of the People's Progressive party, Sydney King and Balli Lachmansingh, were seen addressing a crowd in the market square of Blairmont, about sixty-eight miles southeast of Georgetown.

Mr. King is the former Minister of Communications and Public Works and one of the leaders most strongly suspected of Communist links. Mr. Lachmansingh is the brother of the recently dismissed Minister of Health and Housing who also is president of the Sugar Workers Union.

When the two were arrested for holding an illegal meeting three others started a new meeting for the purpose, according to a police source, of "discussing ways to avenge the arrest of our comrades." They, too, were arrested. The three were Richard Westmaas, senior vice president of the People's Progressive party and secretary of the British Guiana Peace Committee; Martin Carter, also a militant leftist and a member of the Peace Committee, and Sookdial Kawall.

Searched at the police station, Mr. Westmaas was reported to have hidden in his sleeve a telegram from Venezuela which the police say they have been unable to decipher (Venezuela favors the annexation of British Guiana). Mr. Kawall was said to have had in his shoe an incriminating letter on the stationery of the British Guiana Peace Committee. The police refused to give further details of the documents.

Today the vice president of the leftist Guiana Industrial Workers Union, Ajodha Singh, and another man identified only as Costiane were arrested for trying to stage a meeting to protest yesterday's detentions.

Guiana Premier Appeals to Nehru

GEORGETOWN, British Guinana, Oct. 15 (UP).—British Guiana's ousted Premier, Dr. Cheddi Jagan, was reported today to have appealed to Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru for aid against "undemocratic British action" in this tense colony.

The reports said Jagan asked Nehru for permission to go to India with L. F. S. Burnham, chairman of British Guiana's Communist-influenced People's Progressive Party, and address the Indian Parliament.

Britain landed troops here and ousted the colony's left-wing Government after London officials charged Communists in the colony were plotting a coup to seize power.

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Haitian Query Unanswered

State Department Mum On Diplomat

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—The State Department Friday declined to say whether or not it had queried the Haitian Government as to whether or not a colored person would be acceptable as the U.S. Ambassador at Port au Prince.

A spokesman for the department said he did not know and, even if he did know, he could not make the information public.

According to reliable sources, President Eisenhower will name a colored person as Ambassador to Haiti.

Last Was Furniss

Prior to the Wilson Administration this post was filled by colored persons. The last one to serve as Minister to Haiti was Henry W. Furniss of India, who was appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt, Nov. 23, 1905.

He served until Aug. 15, 1913, when President Wilson named Bailly Blanchard of Louisiana to succeed him.

United States Marines landed in Haiti on July 26, 1915, after General Sam, the President of Haiti, took refuge in the French Legation. The Marines occupied the country from then until Aug. 14, 1934.

During the occupation a high commissioner represented the United States in Haiti and there was no American Minister until June, 1930, when President Hoover appointed a white Minister.

The present U.S. Ambassador to Haiti is Howard K. Travers, a career Foreign Service officer. The salary of the American Ambassador to Haiti is about $17,500.

Ridding Haiti of Yaws Called Big Triumph for The Antibiotics

Filth Disease Well on Way To Elimination

By HERBERT L. MATTHEWS
Special to The New York Times and The Courier-Journal

Port-au-Prince, Haiti, March 26.—One of the most dramatic triumphs in the brief history of the antibiotic medicines is to be found here in Haiti, where the widely prevalent and dreadful disease of yaws is well on the way to elimination.

Yaws is a filth disease, clinically similar to syphilis but nonvenereal. It comes from a spirochete that is terribly virulent when left on its own. But it succumbs with amazing speed to penicillin, terramycin, and probably some of the other antibiotics.

Single Shots Tried

The startling swiftness of the apparent cures led the United Nations World Health Organization to send a team here nearly three years ago to try the experiment of giving every sufferer or suspected sufferer in Haiti just one shot of penicillin. The work started in July, 1950, and will end this July, with the whole country pretty well blanketed.

Meanwhile an American sanitary mission had been working here since 1942 and is now a part of the Point 4 program. It has been doing a more thorough job, on the theory that a complete cure without the possibility of recurrence requires four doses of penicillin.

The mission, headed by James Caldwell, has treated well over 1,000,000 patients, but it has found that the results from one or two injections are so striking that few natives bother to come back for further doses.

10 to 70 Pct. Infected

Haiti's long history of poverty, ignorance, malnutrition, and administrative chaos made the people susceptible to a number of tropical diseases, of which yaws was the worst. At the time of the first census of the island, in 1950, a large part of the southern region was checked for the incidence of yaws and it was found that 10 to 70 per cent of the people in the various communities were infected.

On this basis it was figured that probably one third of Haiti's population of 3,100,000 had the disease. It is obvious therefore what a difference its eradication will make to this country.

Moreover, Haiti is being treated as a vast experimental station. Yaws is prevalent in other tropical countries. The apparent success of the experiment here means that similar campaigns should bring similar benefits to other underdeveloped countries.

One has to say "apparent" because not enough time has passed to decide whether there will be recurrences and whether the micro-organism that causes the disease can develop resistance to the antibiotics.

The W.H.O. mission here reports that there have been no relapses so far as it knows, even after the one-dose treatment it has been giving. Besides, there is no question of the extraordinarily swift relief the medicines bring.

Voodoo Priests Co-operate

No one is forced to take the cure, but no one has to be forced. The "houngans," or voodoo priests, who play a great role in the social and religious life of the rural communities, have given what Caldwell calls "good co-operation" to the program. They realize that they have been unable to cope with the disease themselves.

Point 4, incidentally, is getting equally dramatic results here in a different field—that of agricultural credit unions. A program started by Wilfred Purdy, who is the assistant chief of the agricultural mission here, has been a remarkable success.

100 Pct. Interest Charged

Usurers charge the peasants as much as 100 to 140 per cent annual interest on loans. Purdy instructed Haitians how to set up their own local credit unions and made them realize the benefits, and there are now 45 such unions around the country, run democratically by Haitians in their own communities.

They charge the normal interest rate here of 1 per cent a month and all of them are being successfully and competently run.

The moral that Point 4 technicians are drawing from such experiments as the antiyaws campaign and the credit unions is that Haitians will do their best to help themselves when shown how to do so and that the methods of democracy can work even in the most underdeveloped countries.

Mau Mau Scare In Jamaica, Announcer Fired

By WILBERT E. HEMMING

KINGSTON, Jamaica — (ANP) — Ten thousand radio listeners in Jamaica, this week, missed the best cultivated voice on Radio Kingston, when coloured Canadian-born Fred Wilmot, editor of Norman Manley's weekly Public Opinion, was fired from his part-time radio job because it is alleged, he wrote an article concerning "indiscriminate slaughtering of inarticulate Negroes in Kenya."

Mau Mau scare, it was rumoured, has been taking on in Jamaica. The chamber of commerce a week back, had raised a rumpus about a paid advertisement in the Daily Gleaner, calling patrons to a night club dance. The advertiser, merely said among other things, "Come and Dance the Mau Mau Style."

The chamber howled, hauled the Gleaner over the coals and requested the secretary to dash off a letter to the newspaper management, requesting an apologetic comment. The powerful Gleaner merely clammed up.

Cultured and likeable Fred Wilmot whose wife is a white Canadian art critic and radio star, did not know he was dipping his foot in sleeping fire. In his column he had written that, news leaving Kenya was being doctored.

He wailed of grave doubts, that British soldiers were slaughtering defenseless people, were carrying out a campaign of intimidation to break the will of the Africans; he said that the Colonial Office was incompetent to handle the matter and that the job should be referred to the United Nations.

Wilmot called for better understanding and handling of the Kenya situation. He said he showed the article to Norman Manley and Noel Newton Nethersole — both Rhodes scholars — and legal lights of Jamaica, before going to press.

Radio Kingston, however, has denied that Wilmot's dismissa was because he wrote about the Mau Mau. They said his work had fallen off.

Wilmot, who has two children with his white wife, said that he heard that pressure was also being applied on Public Opinion, so that he might be fired from the editorship. Born in Canada, of Jamaican parentage, the short stout beak-nose British subject also heard that queries were being made in the Colonial Secretary's office as to whether he might be deported.

Meanwhile, Englishman Kirkwood's Farmers' party Agricultural Advocate newspaper reported late this week, that a Mau Mau gang was just formed in squalid western Kingston. It had 87 members. Police denied the report.

Ike Bows To Haiti; Davis Gets Post

Attitude At Port-au-Prince Held Bar To Colored Appointees

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Must the United States have a diplomatic representative at Port-au-Prince if the Haitian government regards any colored American it is queried about as unacceptable for the post solely because of his race or color?

This question is posed because President Eisenhower last Thursday sent to the Senate the nomination of Ray Tasco Davis, 64-year-old former member of the diplomatic corps, to be Ambassador to Haiti.

Mr. Davis would succeed Howard K. Travers, whose resignation became effective June 30. Mr. Travers, a career diplomat, resigned because of ill health.

There is not question of the qualifications of Mr. Davis to fill the post at Port-au-Prince. A native of Missouri, Mr. Davis, who resides at Chevy Chase, Md., has served at various times as Ambassador to Guatemala, Costa Rica and Panama in the 1920s and 1930s.

Wilson Started It

Until Woodrow Wilson's administration, a line of notable colored men had served as Minister to Haiti. But President Wilson named a white Louisianian to the post, presumably because h spoke French.

Since then there has not been a colored diplomat to serve at Port-au-Prince. Mrs. Jessie M. Vann, Pittsburgh publisher, was recommended for the post and secured security clearance after a check by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

But apparently when the State Department submitted her name to the Haitian government and asked whether she was acceptable, a negative reply came back. From a reliable source it was learned that later the names of two colored men were submitted and the Haitian government turned both of them down.

State Department Mum

Definite proof that the Haitian government is unwilling to accept any colored person as the American Ambassador at Port-au-Prince cannot be obtained because the State Department will not disclose about whom it has queried any foreign government.

In an effort to establish the truth or falsity of the charge, Carl Murphy, president of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers, communicated directly with President Paul Magloire, but got evasive answers.

Colored Americans have always shown a sympathetic interest in Haiti because of its history. A rebellion, led by Toussaint L'Overture, Haitian general and liberator, won Haiti her independence in 1804.

From 1910 to 1915, Haiti had seven presidents, the last of whom, General Sams, took office March 4, 1915, and took refue in the French Legation July 26, 1915, after 167 political prisoners had been massacred in jail.

Marines In Haiti

At the funeral of the victims, Sams was dragged out of the French Legation and killed. United States Marines landed and occupied the country.

The American occupation, one of the dark pages in the history of the United States, lasted until Aug. 14, 1934.

One of the Republican party campaign pledges in 1920 was to withdraw the Marines from Haiti. Shortly after Warren G. Harding took office, colored Americans began a demand for an investigation of the conduct of the Marines in Haiti and for the withdrawal of the occupation forces. The Marines were accused of killing hundreds of Haitians wantonly.

The late Robert L. Vann, who was the husband of Mrs. Vann, was one of the leaders of the fight which resulted in a senatorial investigation and finally the withdrawal of American occupation forces from Haiti.

During the period of the occupation, there was no American minister at Port-au-Prince. The American government was represented there by a high commissioner, just as the American government is now represented in Germany by a high commissioner.

As the American occupation was gradually being brought to an end during the administration of Herbert Hoover, colored Republicans began to press for aper as minister to Haiti.

Helped Finances

The report first began to circulate at that time that a colored person would be unacceptable to the Haitian government as minister to Haiti. When the State Department was asked about such reports, it evaded an answer by saying that the question of appointment of a minister had not yet arisen.

Not only have colored Americans interested themselves in getting American Marines out of Haiti, but they also have interested themselves in easing the financial difficulties in which the country has been involved.

After the American occupation terminated, a fiscal representative was appointed by the President of Haiti on recommendation of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, compiled a list of the country's debts. These obligations included:

1. In 1922, Haiti borrowed $23,660,000 through the National City Bank, at 6 per cent interest. By 1947 it had paid $17,193,254.78 as amortization and $20,816,607.88 as interest in series A. and C of the loan. Series B., of $5,000,000, was redeemed by Haiti in 1936, in full.

Had Big Loan

At the time it sought purchase of the loan by the Export-Import Bank in 1947, Haiti still owed $6,559.815.80 of the capital amount of the loan.

2. The J. J. White Engineering Corporation loan, for which the Export-Import Bank substituted itself as creditor, was originally $5,500,000 for public works which this company of engineers performed in Haiti from 1938 to 1941. In 1947 the balance on this loan, which was to run to 1951, was $2,670,000 at four per cent interest.

3. The Haitian government was the backer of a loan of $5,000,000 made during World War II to the Haitian-American Agricultural Development Company by the Export-Import Bank.

Haiti sought funds from the Export-Import Bank with which to redeem the bonds issued under the private loan contracts of 1922 and 1925, but was turned down.

Contractor Snubbed

The State Department rejected the Haitian allegation that the United States was intervening in the internal affairs of Haiti in connection with the terms of payments of 1922 - 23 bonds, covered by an executive agreement of Sept. 13, 1941.

In all of its financial distress it has had the support of colored Americans.

But Haiti has apparently not only turned thumbs down on the appointment of a colored person as the American Ambassador, but it also apparently turned down the bids of Archie A. Alexander, an engineer, who has performed satisfactory work for the United States government.

Alexander sought unsuccessfully a contract with the Haitian government for irrigation and hydro-electric installation projects in the Artibonite Valley.

Could Withdraw It

The main job of the American Ambassador at Port-au-Prince is to see that good cultural relations are continued and to represent the interests of the United States government and of Haiti's private creditors in this country.

If an American Ambassador at Port-au-Prince is not urgent, the post could be left vacant by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee not acting upon Mr. Davis's nomination or by the President withdrawing it.

Haiti Has No Race Bar On Emissaries

BALTIMORE (ANP) — Jean Marie Moise, a member of Haiti's House of Deputies, declared in an interview through a French interpreter with an ANP correspondent, that it is not true, as publicized in American newspapers, that the Haitian government would not accept a Negro ambassador from the United States.

A wealthy plantation owner from Port au Prince and a member of the Haitian legislature for four years, Moise said he did not know if a list of Negro candidates for the ambassadorship to his country had been submitted by the U. S to the Haitian government for its approval.

Moise, who is undergoing medical treatment at Johns Hopkins hospital here, said that Haiti would welcome a Negro ambassador from the U.S.A. He said:

"A Negro ambassador from the U.S.A., would give Haitians a higher regard for the U.S.A. They would see that the U. S. A. is doing something to elevate the position of its Negroes."

Under its president, Paul Eugene Magloire, he commented, Haiti is rapidly advancing, instituting many reforms, undertaking many projects such as building schools, hospitals and port installations, and developing modern agricultural methods.

Saying that he had much respect for Negroes in the United States, he stated that he believed Negroes here were on par with the white Americans in many ways.

Haiti Reportedly Opposes Naming Of Tan Ambassador

WASHINGTON

Has the Haitian government turned thumbs down on the appointment of a colored person to be the U.S. ambassador to that country?

That's the hush-hush rumor here after the names of three prospective appointees reportedly had been rejected.

Okayed by the FBI, Mrs Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh; Hobson Reynolds, Philadelphia; and the Rev. A. J. Carey were all turned down by Haiti, an authoritative source said.

The Haitian Embassy here refused to comment on the charge.

Lawyer Dies On Airplane To Bahamas

NASSAU, Bahamas (AP)— Alfred Francis Adderley, 62, a leading Nassau lawyer, died Tuesday aboard a BOAC Stratocruiser en route to Nassau from London where he and his wife represented the Bahamas at the coronation of Queen Elizabeth.

He died of leukemia when the plane was about 650 miles east northeast of Goose Bay, Labrador.

Adderley was a member of the queen's executive council, the advisory board to the governor of the Bahamas, the legislative council the upper house of the Bahamas legislature and the English and Bahamas Bar Associations.

He became the first Negro to act as chief justice of the Bahamas when he occupied the bench in 1951 during the period between the retirement of Sir Oswald Bancroft and the appointment of Guy Henderson.

He prosecuted Alfred De Marigny who was acquitted on a charge of murdering Sir Harry Oakes in 1942 and represented Duncan McMartin in an assault action brought by screen star Errol Flynn in March, 1952.

PROGRESS IN THE CARIBBEAN

Another step has been taken in the long, slow process of creating a British Caribbean Federation. Yesterday five of Britain's West Indies possessions—Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and the Windward and Leeward Islands—signed a proposal for a federal union with its capital in the lovely little island of Grenada, one of the Windward group.

There is still a long road to travel. The legislatures of each of these possessions will have to ratify the draft constitution. The two land colonies—British Honduras and British Guiana—and the Bahamas and the British Virgin Islands still stand aloof. Jealousies, rivalries and practical difficulties are yet to be overcome. Racial differences, vast distances, nationalism, political ambitions, different stages of political and economic development—these and other obstacles remain. Yet, in spite of them all, there has been progress, and the conference which ended in London yesterday was the most encouraging to date.

From the details now available it looks as if the signatories accepted with some amendments the 1950 plan drawn up by a committee under the chairmanship of Sir Hubert Rance, now Governor of Trinidad and Tobago. The colonies which signed the agreement had, as a matter of fact, previously accepted the Rance report in principle. The other units rejected it, but British Honduras has approved a report on a customs union, and it and British Guiana sent observers to the London conference.

It is more than thirty years since Edward Wood (now Lord Halifax) drew up the first plan for a federation, which gives an idea of the complexity and difficulties of the problem. The Second World War gave the idea a new impetus. Except for Trinidad, with its oil refineries, none of the colonies is economically viable and the federation as a whole would still depend on British support. Hence London naturally wishes to keep a certain amount of political control, which will be centered in a Governor General. Nevertheless, federation will provide an opportunity some day to achieve economic self-sufficiency and Dominion status. The latter means political independence, which is a tempting bait for all concerned.

A new member of the Commonwealth in the Western Hemisphere (making two with Canada) is something that we can all look forward to, although it would seem that a considerable amount of patience is still in order.

One disconcerting report is that the administration is considering appointment of Jo Cornelius Rathborne of New Orleans as a member of the United States section of the Caribbean commission. Rathborne is said to be an ex-Democrat who quit the Democratic party because of President Truman's civil rights program.

The terms of the chairman and one other member of the commission have expired. The job pays $25 a day when actually employed. Present United States members of the commission are Ward M. Canaday, co-chairman; Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, President of Hampton institute; Sol Luis Descartes and Robert R. Robbins, member of the Working committee in Washington.

Three Resign From Caribbean Commission

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The White House announced last Wednesday that President Eisenhower had accepted the resignations of three members of the United States section of the Caribbean Commission.

The resignations accepted were those of Ward M. Canaday, United States co-chairman; Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, president of Hampton institute, and Sol Luis Descartes.

The fourth member, Robert R. Robbins, had previously been designed by Mr. Eisenhower to succeed Mr. Canaday as United States co-chairman. Mr. Robbins is at present the officer in charge of the non-self-governing territories affairs and is assistant chief of the division of dependent area affairs in the State Department.

Well informed sources say that Bindley C. Cyrus, Chicago attorney, who was born in Barbados, British West Indies, will be named to one of the three vacancies on the commission.

Cyrus, who was naturalized in 1925, served as an assistant state's attorney in Chicago in 1931 and 1932. In 1942 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress. He is a member of the Chicago law firm of Brown, Brown, Cyrus and Greene.

Hands Across the Caribbean

THE INTEREST of American Negroes in the progress and welfare of their brothers and sisters in other parts of the world has always been large and is growing greater.

One of the finest gestures in this direction is the recent organization in New York of the Association for the Advancement of Caribbean Education, at 227 Monroe Street in Brooklyn.

Recognizing that there are four million colored brethren in that area who are economically and strategically within the American orbit, this association has launched a drive to bring Negro school teachers from the various islands and dependencies in that area to this country to study educational methods in advanced workshops.

Already arrangements have been made to bring thirty teachers from Barbados to pursue a workshop course at Teachers College, Columbia University, suitable for tropical application.

Behind this laudable venture is the conviction that the Caribbean area in order to keep step with the march to modernity should have a leadership aware of and trained to adopt and perfect the latest approved methods of education so that the rising generation will be ready and eager to adopt them.

In the past far too many of the opinion shapers in the Caribbean area have been geared and attuned to the ways and traditions of their European overlords, which have proved to be so poorly adapted to local needs.

This movement to foster and develop a Negro Caribbean leadership which can more effectively help the masses to further the economic, social and economic changes necessary to progress is a most worthy one, and it deserves the support of all who would lift the status of those retarded and underprivileged people.

Cyrus On W.I. Commission

By MATTIE SMITH COLIN

Bindley C. Cyrus, noted Chicago lawyer, opened a six week tour of duty in Trinidad as a member of the United States Caribbean Commission.

Cyrus was scheduled to arrive in Trinidad Thursday, from which point he will begin his six week inspection tour, through to Surinan.

The work of the Caribbean Commission includes study of the economics of the island.

Barbados British West Indies-born Cyrus was chairman of the committee which instigated the move to aid West Indian victims of the tornado which struck Jamaica during 1951.

He is president of the West Indian Asso., a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity and also a

ATTY. BINDLEY CYRUS

member of the NAACP and Urban League.

He is general counsel for Victory Mutual Life Insurance company and a member of the Board of Directors.

The Caribbean Commission includes four members from France, two members from Britian, two members from Porto Rico and three from America.

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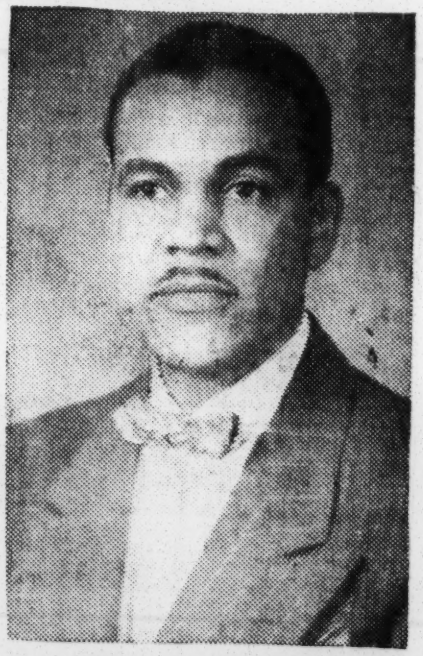
Get Haitian Honors

TWO PEOPLES HOSPITAL NURSES, natives of Haiti, trans late from French a diploma sent Elmer V. Mosee, hospital superin tendent, by their government. Mosee was awarded the National Orde of Honor and Merit (shown on his coat lapel) by the Haitian govern ment. He received the awards last week. The nurses are Mrs. Ray monde Charles Adams and Mrs. Alice D'Surpris.

DR. WILLIAM H. SINKLER



JOHN W. DeSHIELDS

HAITI

5 Knighted By Haitian Government

Five St. Louisans have been knighted and awarded the National Order of Honor and Merit by the Haitian government, it was announced this week by Abel Jacques Leger, Haitian ambassador to the United States.

Leger named those honored by his government as Edward H. Williams, professor of French and Spanish, Stowe Teachers College; Elmer V. Mosee, superintendent of People's hospital; Dr. William H. Sinkler, medical director of Homer G. Phillips hospital; John W. DeShields, principal of Jefferson and Dessalines schools, and Arthur W. Reason, principal of L'Ouverture school.

In a telegram to the ARGUS Wednesday Leger said the "National Order of Honor and Merit at the Rank of CHEVALIER (knight) has been awarded" the five men.

The five St. Louisans have been in close contact with natives of Haiti in this country and with the Haitian government.

None of the five knew they were in line for a citation by the Caribbean government until notified by mail last week.

Mosee aptly summed up the feeling of elation by the others.

"I had no idea of receiving this," he said. "It came to me like a bombshell out of the blue."

The two hospital officials have aided a number of Haitian physicians desiring to do further medical study in this country. Eight doctors from Haiti have worked at People's and Phillip's since 1949.

They are Doctors Frantz Medard, Baumeneauire Prophete, Alex Adam, Buffon Mondestin, Dacatrelle Merville and Victor D'Surpris. All but Adam and Mondestin are still here.

Several Haitian nurses are currently employed at Peoples.

Williams, the language professor, spent several years in Haiti during the last war.

DeShields said he had done educational work with the Haitian government and exchanged educational ideas over the past several years.

Mosee said Dr. Prophete came to Peoples from Washington, D. C., in 1949 to do further study in surgery. He said the young physician suggested the possibility of securing the services of some of his friends.

Following up the suggestion Mosee said he contacted the University of Haiti and arranged for other doctors to enter this country. The hospital superintendent also arranged for some of the physicians to bring their wives and families to the United States.

A Haitian physician here told the ARGUS that before World War II many of his countrymen went to France and Canada to continue their medical education. Since then he said many have turned to the U. S. for advance studies. He said there are approximately 60 studying here at present.

He also said Haitians are currently seeking closer ties with Negroes in the United States.

U.S. Admits that Haiti wants white ambassador

WASHINGTON

In a release dated Sept. 12, the Republican National Committee admitted that the Republic of Haiti had indicated to the U.S. State Department that "it preferred not to have a colored representative."

As a result, the release adds, "the new Republican administration looked around to find the best qualified white ambassador who is not only qualified scholastically but whose understanding of human rights and relationships would be the greatest asset to colored people."

The truth is out

The Haitian ambassador to the United States came over to Baltimore to address the Lott Carey Foreign Missionary Convention the other week.

He took particular pains to deny that Haiti is opposed to the designation of a colored American as the United States ambassador to his country.

While the Haitian ambassador was uttering this denial, the AFRO was printing a semi - official statement based on interviews with diplomats at the United Nations in which there was quite general agreement that the Haitian policy is to exclude colored Americans from the post as ambassador to Haiti.

When this came on top of an official statement from the Republican National Committee that the names of colored men and women had been submitted to the Haitian government and refused, we began to wonder whether Ambassador Leger is naive or uninformed.

The facts are so bold they speak for themselves.

Both Haiti and Liberia are countries with 100 per cent colored populations.

For 44 years U.S. ambassadors to Haiti were colored. Then suddenly after 1913 only white men were appointed.

We have been wondering why this happened. But we were never able to get the facts until this year when colored persons were nominated and turned down, not on account of their character or ability, but on account of their color.

'WELL, IT'S LIKE THIS . . . '— Madame Fortuna Andre Guery (left), representative of Haiti to the seventh session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women, is engaged in animated conversation with France's representative, Mme. Marie-Helene Lefaucheux at the UN. (Newspress Photo)

HAITIAN AMBASSADOR Jacques Leger (center) is shown with Ray Tasco Davis, recently-appointed U.S. ambassador to Haiti, and Mrs. Davis at a reception which Ambassador Leger gave last week at the Haitian embassy for Mr. and Mrs. Davis. The Republican National Committee said on Saturday that Mr. Davis was appointed ambassador to Haiti "after the Republic of Haiti indicated to our U. S. Department that it preferred not to have a colored representative."

HAITI

The Dry-Cleaning Knight

One day in 1946 Jimmy Plinton, a U.S. Negro visiting Haiti, tried to send a pair of pants to the cleaners. This event set off a wondrous chain reaction which 1) revolutionized Haitians' dress habits; 2) started a major new business in Haiti; and 3) turned Jimmy into one of the most popular characters in the little (Maryland-size) Black Republic.

Like many an American before him whose clothes had wilted in the Haitian heat, Jimmy Plinton found, when he tried to get his pants cleaned, that Haiti had no dry-cleaning plant. He also found that this fact has all sorts of consequences. Haitian businessmen suffered from it, because they could not find much of a market for woolens, gabardines or satins. Most Haitians stuck to washable linens, since only a few of the rich could afford to send clothes to be dry-cleaned in the States, or to throw them away after they got dirty. Haiti's legion of nimble seamstresses were affected, because they could exercise their skill only on the familiar old linens. Diplomats were affected, because keeping a morning coat or a uniform presentable was a major problem. Jimmy Plinton, a U.S. Air Force instructor during World War II, had hoped to start an airline in Haiti, but as he surveyed the sartorial situation he decided instead to bring Haiti the blessings of modern dry-cleaning.

Jimmy went home to New Jersey, raised some cash, bought revolving tubs and pressing machines, and took a two-day course in how to run them. Soon he offered Port-au-Prince its first *nettoyage à sec*. After the predictable number of mangled sleeves and missing buttons, Jimmy's crew of five began to get the hang of dry-cleaning. The *telejiol* (Creole for word-of-mouth telegraph) advertised his service, and bundles of clothes poured in on muleback and in baskets on peasant women's heads. Jimmy expanded his plant, opened a laundry (the Blanchisserie Jimmy). Today his business is worth $125,000.

This week, amid singing and dancing in the street, Jimmy will inaugurate a new, $45,000 branch of his laundry, but this is hardly the whole measure of the change he has brought to Haiti. Dry-cleaning has cleared the way for two big mass-production tailoring shops in Port-au-Prince. Five haberdasheries have opened, and five more dry-cleaners have followed Jimmy into business. Women's ready-to-wear shops have mushroomed. Haiti's women now dress in rayon, taffeta and wool.

As the man who launched this Point Four program single-handed in Haiti, Jimmy Plinton, now 38, is famous. Everyone from President Paul Magloire (whose glittering uniforms Jimmy cleans) to a back-country peasant greets him with a smiling, "Allo, Jeemie!" Few Haitians can understand why a man as successful as Jimmy still works in his own plant. But, responding to Jimmy's affection for the country and grateful for the revolution he has wrought, the Haitian government has awarded him the National Order of Honor and Merit, grade of Knight.

Haiti Evades Reply To AFRO Cablegrams

WASHINGTON

Responding to AFRO queries, the Haitian government has failed to confirm or deny reports that it does not want a colored person named as U.S. ambassador to that country.

The queries from the AFRO were in two forms. A cable was dispatched directly to Haitian President Paul Magloire. And an interview was arranged with the Haitian embassy here.

In each case, a direct rebuttal of the rumors that Haiti wants only a white ambassador to represent this country, was lacking.

Cables In French

In response to the AFRO's cabled query, Haitian secretary of State Mauclair Zephirin, said in a cable which was translated from French:

"We have not received any official communication from your government relative to your cable. We cannot suggest any candidate to your government."

Consul Rene Colimon, speaking for the Haitian embassy, said Friday:

"The United States government has not proposed any names to the Haitian government for U.S. ambassador to Haiti."

Three Turned Down

The AFRO dispatched the cabled queries after reports persisted that the Haitians had rejected in turn Mrs. Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh publisher; Hobson Reynolds, Philadelphia; and the Rev. A. J. Carey of Chicago.

The first cable, dated June 6, and signed by Carl Murphy, AFRO president, was not answered. It read:

"Report now confirms that Haitian government has found unacceptable colored woman an Colored men proposed by President Eisenhower as U.S. ambassador to Haiti.

"Public reaction to this news story is found to be unfavorable to Haitian businessmen seeking tourists for 150th anniversary or for winter season.

Says Friends Shocked

"Charges of Italian influences in Haiti and communism have long been rumored here and repeatedly denied by friends of Haiti. Supporters of Haitians everywhere will be shocked by this disclosure of color prejudice unless it is denied."

The second cable, dated June 8, was believed to have been the one that drew the official answer. This one read:

"It is reported here that Haitian government has unofficially objected to U.S. query whether a colored United States ambassador to your country is acceptable.

"Similar reports have been current in previous instances when Haitian posts have been vacant. Your advice by return cable regarding this matter will set the records straight."

Letter Is Sent

After receiving Secretary Zephirin's cabled reply, Mr. Murphy dispatched the following air mail letter:

"Nothing in our cablegram stated that our government had communicated with you officially with reference to the U.S. ambassador to Haiti.

"We know that you cannot suggest any candidate to our government.

"What our cablegram reported and what we charge now is that when the State Department asked your desk in Washington whether or not Mrs. Robert L. Vann and eight other candidates, all of whom happen to be colored, would be accepted as U.S. ambassador to Haiti, your diplomatic representative in Washington told them no.

Report Confirmed

"This was a rumor at first and we have confirmed the report that your representative in Washington did exactly this.

"This is not the first time this report has been current in Washington under other administrations, but it is the first time that we have been able to confirm it.

"We are stating to Your Excellency in as strong language as we know how that this time we propose to make publication of it and that it will seriously damage your cause in this country and in other countries, when it is known that Haiti, with its great history and tradition against fighting prejudice on ground of race now draws that same color line against a minority group in the United States.

Predicts Resentment

"Americans of any color will certainly resent the fact that the colored nation of Haiti, with a preponderance of its inhabitants of African blood, advises our country unofficially that it does not want a colored ambassador at Port-au-Prince.

"I do not consider your cablegram a frank reply to our two cablegrams and we would like to have a completely frank statement.

"We know what has been done and we are asking your government to disavow it."

No reply had come from the Haitian government by the time this edition was ready for press.

Haitians Deny Turning Down Negro Official

NEW YORK—Haiti's two top diplomatic representatives to this country have denied that the United States has ever submitted to their government the names of top Negroes for approval as ambassadorial choices.

The denials came from Jacques Leger, Haitian Ambassador to the United States, and Cinna Lecomte, Consul-General of Haiti, in a pair of interviews last week with James L. Hicks, crack correspondent of the Afro-American newspapers.

The statements cast a pall of doubt over widely-circulated reports that the Haitian Government did not want a woman Ambassador and had refused to accept any Negro in that post.

Mrs. Robert L. Vann, president of the Courier, who did not seek the position, had been mentioned as Ambassador timber, but had according to reports from Republican sources, been viewed as unacceptable to the Haitians.

* * *

MR. LECOMTE told Mr. Hicks that the American Government had not sent Mrs. Vann's name to his government and further stated that the U. S. Government has never formally submitted the name of any colored person to his government for approval.

Mr. Lecomte told Mr. Hicks that his position makes him the "direct representative" of Haitian President Paul Magloire in America.

The Haitian consul-general did not say, but strongly implied, that colored Americans have been deceived by their own government into believing that his government (Haiti) will not accept them as ambassadors. He stated categorically that this is not true.

* * *

HAITIANS WOULD be happy to have Mrs. Vann as Ambassador," he declared.

Mr. Lecomte also told Hicks that Haitians would have welcomed Atty. Raymond Pace Alexander of Philadelphia, but added that Mr. Alexander's name was never submitted for the post.

Hicks stated that Alexander's name first entered the picture in 1949 when former President Truman suggested the appointment, but was told that the Haitians would reject the Philadelphian.

Mr. Lecomte said the Haitian people are very much "disturbed" over newspaper articles stating Haitians have rejected the names of colored Americans as Ambassadors.

"We enjoy good diplomatic relations with the American Government and under such relations Haiti accepts any one America recommends, and America accepts any one we recommend. Mrs. Vann's name simply was not submitted to us."

Hicks said that Ambassador Leger told him that, "Neither directly nor indirectly has the U. S. State Department ever put to the Haitian Government the question whether it would accept Mrs. Jessie M. Vann as U. S. Ambassador to Haiti."

The newspaperman reported that the Haitian diplomat was to convey that information to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles "at once."

However, Leger refused to comment on the report that the names of six colored Americans, including Hobson Reynolds of Philadelphia and the Rev. Archibald Carey had been submitted, declared Hicks.

Denies Haiti Puts Veto On Negro Envoy

BALTIMORE — (ANP) — Jean Marie Moise, a member of Haiti's House of Deputies declared in an interview through a French interpreter with an ANP correspondent, that it is not true that the Haitian government would not accept a Negro ambassador from the United States.

A wealthy plantation owner from Port au Prince and a member of the Haitian legislature for four years, Moise said he did not know if a list of Negro candidates for the ambassadorship to his country had been submitted by the U. S. to the Haitian government for its approval.

Moise, who is undergoing medical treatment at Johns Hopkins hospital here, said that Haiti would welcome a Negro ambassador from the USA. He said

"A Negro ambassador from the USA would give Haitians a higher regard for the USA. They would see that the USA is doing something to elevate the position of its Negroes."

Under its president, Paul Eugene Magloire, he commented Haiti is rapidly advancing, instituting many reforms, undertaking many projects such as building schools, hospitals and port installations, and developing modern agricultural method-

Haitian Government:

Denies It Has Bar To Racial Envoy

NEW YORK—Published reports that the Haitian government is opposed to the appointment of a Negro as American ambassador to that country have been "vigorously" denied and branded as "fantastic" by Manclair Zephirin, the island Republic's secretary of state.

Responding on behalf of President Magloire to an inquiry from Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Mr. Zephirin denied the report and said that "if the spreaders of this lying rumor were sincere, they would ask the American State Department for firsthand information."

Haiti, Mr. Zephirin declared, "does not practice discrimination which would be completely contrary to our racial origins."

He enclosed copies of communications to The Courier and The Afro-American both of which had raised the question. It was denied that the American government had sought an agreement with the Haitian government relative to the race of an ambassador to be appointed to that country.

The names of several prominent Negroes have been mentioned in the press as possibilities for appointment to the embassy in Port au-Prince.

heart and exposed the scheme.

The alleged leader of the abortive attempt, Col. Astrel Roland, fled to the Dominican Republic.

On Nov. 13 of the same year, Mr. Estime declared modified martial law, dissolved three political parties, arrested opposition leaders, and closed seven newspapers.

On Dec. 21, another plot to assassinate the President and overthrow his government, allegedly directed from the Dominican Republic, was broken up by police.

Former Haitian President Dies In New York Hospital

NEW YORK — Dumarsais Estime, 53, former president of the Republic of Haiti, who twice escaped death at the hands of assassins, died here Monday of uremia in Columbia Presbyterian hospital.

A rosary was recited for Mr. Estime on Tuesday night. Burial will be in Haiti. Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Lucienne Estime; two sons, Phillippe Philippe and Jean Robert Estime; and two daughters, the Misses Marie Florence and Regina Estime.

Elected president of the island republic in 1946, Mr. Estime resigned in May 1950 and was succeeded by a military junta, after the Senate rejected a proposed constitutional amendment which would have made him eligible to succeed himself.

The first years of Mr. Estime's presidency were productive, as he sponsored the country's first income tax law, set up a record budget of $13,000,000 built a model town and organized collective farms for the peasants.

Trouble began to develop during his last year in office. In the spring of 1949 a plot to poison him and other key leaders in the government failed when a woman conspirator had a change of

Haiti's Happy 150th New Year

***Les enfants de Dessalines* plan a joyful celebration of their Independence Day on January 1.**

New York Times

By EDITH EFRON

Magazine

PORT AU PRINCE.

NEW YEAR'S DAY for other peoples may be the day of hangovers and good resolutions. In Haiti it is Independence Day, punctuated on Jan. 1 by the ssssh of colored rockets, the dry popping of firecrackers, the military bray of brass bands, and a tidal wave of mellifluous French oratory. This New Year's Day brings the 150th anniversary of the creation of the Negro Republic, which wrested its freedom in bloody battle from Napoleon's armies in 1804—the second country in the Americas (United States was the first) to win independence.

The revolt of the African slaves of the French colony of Saint Dominque, from whom modern Haitians descend, was at the time as sensational an event as had occurred in history. Under the leadership of the brilliant and ferocious Jean Jacques Dessalines, the slaves rose up, seized control of the island and burned the colony to the ground. On Jan. 1, 1804, after more than a decade of guerrilla warfare, Dessalines announced the final victory in Gonaives, the City of Independence.

Dessalines consecrated himself Emperor of Haiti in 1805, and was assassinated one year later. A schism divided Haiti into two nations, and Henry Christophe — who inspired "Emperor Jones" — turned north Haiti into a kingdom, and named himself king. After Christophe's death in 1820 Haiti became a plain republic, and has remained somewhat violently so ever since, except for one last flurry of royalism from 1847 to 1859 and the occupation from 1915 to 1934 by United States Marines. Of the four governments to follow the marines' departure, two have been overthrown by revolutions, and the last—that of Gen. Paul Eugene Magloire—has just completed its third year of tenure.

HE is called *"canson fer"*—or "iron pants"—by a popular creole song created in his honor, for reasons nobody seems able to explain. "They call him iron pants, he knows how to do everything," goes the refrain. His Government is preparing elaborate festivities for the 150th anniversary of independence in Gonaives. Some $175,000 is being spent on the two-day celebration—a large sum for a tiny country whose national budget will not exceed $28,000,000 this year.

Haiti's national poet, Jean Brierre, is dramatizing episodes of Haitian history in Alexandrine verse form. There will be a mock Battle of Vertieres—the deciding battle of the Revolution—with Haiti's military cadets, Boy Scouts and students acting out the roles of Napoleon's soldiers and the slaves on the Champs de Vertieres itself, near Cape Haitien. Marian Anderson will sing. The twelve-plane Haitian Air Force will do stunts in the sky. Cannons will shoot off a twenty-one-gun salute. And 700 guests of the Government will dine at a formal banquet in the courtyard of Sans Souci Palace.

The second smallest Latin-American republic, Haiti has one of the densest populations in the world — four million people packed into a mountainous area of 10,000 square miles. Her population is 75 per cent illiterate, living on a small-scale peasant economy. The average cash income per capita is about $25 a year. A tiny "élite" lives in comfort and in modern luxury in the cities.

It is a country of pronounced contrasts—of illiterates and of Ph.D.'s, of sorcerers and surrealist poets, of

Haiti's President Magloire.

polygamists and existentialist novelists, of snake-worshippers and biochemists, of flour-sack dresses and Jacques Fath costumes, of werewolves and modern architecture. One grows accustomed to having mangy dogs wander between the tables in sophisticated night clubs. The shock of hearing a Mozart symphony on a living room radio, and the nervous beat of an African drum in the backyard of the same house, eventually wears off, becomes natural, inevitable.

Haitians have not heeded the injunction of their Declaration of Independence, written at fever heat, to consider

Revolt of the Slaves—An old print depicts Haiti's war with Napoleon.

the French as permanent enemies, "vultures," "tigers with dripping jaws." Most are proud of their parliamentary institutions, their Code Napoleon, their school system, which are French. Educated Haitians usually prefer to think of themselves as "colored Frenchmen." Africanists and avant-garde Haitians, anxious to develop Haiti's indigenous culture, boggle at this description.

BUT once a year, on New Year's Day, internal quarrels come to an abrupt end. It is the day when even the poorest, the most disappointed and cynical feel that nothing is impossible for "les enfants de Dessalines," whose forty-foot equestrian statue, sculpted by the American Negro artist Richmond Barthé, is being unveiled on the Champs de Mars in Port-au-Prince. It also is the day when the local colony of some thousand Gallic "tigers" and "vultures" retire quietly to their salons, and meditate with some mortification, on the eternal mystery of how a band of arrogant slaves vowed in a tiny clearing of a wood to "live free or die", vanquished the armies of the greatest military leader the world has ever known, and so destroyed France's dreams of an empire in the New World.

DEMOCRACY IN JAMAICA

The West Indies island of Jamaica has just embarked on a new constitutional status which is worth noting. In the first place, any new development in the Caribbean area is important to us and to the rest of the hemisphere. In the second place, this is an advance toward national independence and democracy in a colonial territory with a nonwhite population. It is a good example of the right sort of "imperialism."

Jamaica is a British possession which until now has been ruled by a British Governor with an Executive Council of ten, half chosen by him and half elected by the House of Representatives. By that system the Governor had the deciding vote. This has now been changed to give the House eight members. Moreover, Jamaican Ministers will now have real ministries, run by themselves, and they will have the status and powers of Cabinet officers, subject to the customary reserve power of the Governor to certify bills as passed if the Legislature will not pass them.

Finally, there is now to be a Jamaican Chief Minister, who is none other than William Alexander Bustamente, one of the most colorful and successful politicians of the Caribbean. He is an engaging mixture of Irish and African (his real name is Clarke) and is very far from being a stooge of the British, who are giving themselves headaches with this reform. However, it is being done with the feeling that in the long run it will lead to a friendly and close relationship in a Caribbean Federation, and finally in a new Dominion. Trinidad, Barbados and British Guiana have all made constitutional advances similar to Jamaica's.

The British have been outstandingly successful thus far in the Caribbean in handling the problems of a "plural society," which is to say a medley of races at different stages of culture and political consciousness. The racial synthesis in Jamaica, between the Negroes, who represent 80 per cent of the population, and the whites is singularly impressive. There is social equality and no color bar anywhere. Economic and professional opportunities are such that a middle class and even a wealthy class have taken form among the Negroes. Nevertheless, the general poverty is great and is bound to remain so while the island is so overpopulated and under-industrialized. Democracy will not by itself bring prosperity, but it will bring self-respect, dignity and a sense of responsibility.

Bustamante Asks Self Government

KINGSTON, Jamaica (ANP)—Shortly after his arrival back from England via New York, William Alexander Bustamante blasted the British and declared that he would be a revolutionary from now on.

"I am now a criminal," he told a crowd gathered at Ward theatre to greet him, "but I am a revolutionary. No man or woman has ever been able to win liberty for his country and people without resorting to revolutionary methods.

"Inasmuch as I love the British Kingdom, I think my duty comes first to my country. We must have self-government." Some 7,000 persons gathered to do honour to Bustamante, but in that crowd, there were only two wealthy persons.

MINISTERS MEET—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, following his short U. S. visit, planed to Montego Bay, Jamaica, B.W.I. for a two-week vacation. "Winnie" is shown shaking hands with Jamaica Finance Minister, Hon. Sir Harold Allan. (Newspress Photo.)

WHITES BAN NEGROES FROM JAMAICA BEACHES SAYS REPORT

Tourist Hotels Adopt Plan Which Excludes Natives From Favorite Resort Spots

ANCIENT LAWS TO BE INVOKED FOR POPULACE

18e(4)

(By Wilbert E. Hemming)

KINGSTON, Jamaica — (ANP) — Governor Hugh Foot of Jamaica was informed recently that it might become necessary to impose the law which vests all beaches in the Crown because, some hotels were discriminating against the colored populace of the island

It has been reported that because of the tourist industry, hotel proprietors have bought up nearly all the sea beaches of the island and have fenced off the strips as properties.

An old law on the statute books says that any landlord whose property touches on the sea, should have the right of access to the sea, but it should be known that all beaches and beach strips belong to the government.

At the moment, government does not impose the law on the country, and foreigners who have bought up all the seacoast, have become repugnant to the natives. They do not permit any sections of their premises to be used as public beaches. Furthermore, they do not admit Negroes as guests who would be privileged to bathe in the same beach-water as white tourists. In some instances along the Discovery Bay seacoast near where the well-known Harold R. Peat of Peat's personality bureau of New York owns large landed interests. Negro fishermen are forbidden from hauling up their boats on coast-land they used for years. They are even forbidden from fishing within a certain distance of the shore. Peat concern is not responsible for this public insult, be it understood.

The governor, in the meantime, has considered the matter a very delicate one. He does not want to do anything that will hamper Jamaica's tourist industry, and he does not want the industry to work hardship on the native population by depriving the people of amenities to which they are entitled.

Present indications are, that Gov. Foot is not inclined to deal hardship on the hotels by asking them to adopt a different attitude. It is more likely that he will get the government to ask for the establishment of public bathing centers around the island so that native population may once again enjoy sea bathing. The governor proposes to soft-pedal the hotels because great investments are involved in the industry. For example, Erroll Flynn of Hollywood fame, is about to start a $1,000,000 hotel project on Folly Estate in scenic St. Antonio at the eastern tip of the island.

At the moment, the natives may enjoy sea-bathing at Cornwall Bathing Club, Montego Bay—just next door to Marrow's Montego Beach hotel. It may be recalled that the Marrow resort has been built on part of the land which was once a public property. Cornwall Bathing Club is a whitesand beach. There are also public bathing facilities east of Kingston, near the Palisadoes Air port or on the St. Thomas-to-Kingston highway, at Seven Miles district.

Herald Tribune—United Press

Queen Elizabeth II receiving the Scout salute from three Jamaican boys on leaving the welcoming ceremony at Montego Bay Wednesday, the second stop in her six-month trip. Escorting the Queen from the Square is the cuslos, or guardian, of the Parish of St. James, representing the Governor of Jamaica.

Elizabeth In 18-Hr. Day In Jamaica

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 26 (AP).—School children, legislators and the socially elite of Jamaica took turns today in homage to Queen Elizabeth II on the second day of her visit.

From a review of a military parade at 8 a. m., through a reception for 2,500 persons tonight in the flood-lighted gardens of King's House, the official residence of Gov. Sir Hugh Foot, the Queen was on an eighteen-hour schedule.

Under a tropical sun, Elizabeth greeted 20,000 school children in a mass demonstration at Kingston's Sabina Park this morning.

Gift From Schoolgirl

Barbara Le Wars, fifteen, a pretty schoolgirl, presented to her an array of the Caribbean colony's handicraft products "in token of the loyalty and affection which all the people of this island feel" for the Queen and her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh.

The Duke, in a white Royal Navy uniform, rode with the Queen up and down between the rows of children amid deafening applause.

The Queen wore a white silk dress with green flower print, a green velvet belt tight around her waist, a green leather purse, white elbow-length gloves and white, medium-heeled, open-toed shoes.

At noon, Jamaica's Legislature gave the royal couple a "loving and sincere welcome" through Speaker C. C. Campbell.

Hails Reforms

Mr. Campbell expressed gratitude for constitutional reforms granted the sugar, rum and banana colony's 1,250,000 people this year. He said these "represent a vital advance in the creation of a system of representative, responsible govern-ment."

A King's House dinner for the royal party and 100 guests preceded the reception tonight. Entertainment for the reception included a program of native dances and songs and a military tattoo beat by the Royal Marines.

Elizabeth and her husband, on a world tour of Commonwealth nations, possessions and protectorates, are to leave on the liner Gothic tomorrow for the Pacific via the Panama Canal.

Associated Press radiophoto

Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh waving to Jamaica school children assembled on a cricket field in Sabina Park on their arrival at Kingston.

Associated Press Radiophoto

JAMAICAN CHILDREN GREET QUEEN: Queen Elizabeth as she shook hands with E. L. Allen, Minister of Education, at Sabina Park in Kingston yesterday, where more than 2,000 school children turned out to see their Queen and her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, approaching at left. The Queen is the first British ruling monarch in history to visit the colony.

Queen Bids West Indies Pursue Parliamentary Government Rule

Times p. 3c New York, N.Y. Nov 27 1953

Replies to Address of Welcome in Jamaica Legislature—Troop Review and Parade of 20,000 Children Highlight Day

18e(4)

By SYDNEY GRUSON
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 26— Queen Elizabeth expressed hope that the British West Indies would bouild for the future on the principles of parliamentary government, which, she said, had been tested and tried over the centuries and found to be sure and true.

The Queen addressed legislative representatives from all the West Indies territories in the Jamaican Parliament's Council Chamber after having heard C. C. Campbell, Speaker of Jamaica's House of Representatives, pledge the island's determination to "protect and preserve" the "traditions and privileges of the British Commonwealth."

The Queen's address in the old mahogany beamed council chamber was a highlight of another dawn-to-dark program for the Queen on this second day of the royal visit to this sunsoaked tropical island.

The day began with the Queen's review of a military parade after which she spent thirty-five minutes at a children's ceremony in the Sabina Park cricket grounds. Twenty thousand children, dressed in a variety of school and youth organization uniforms of blue, red, white and black, were drawn up in long rows.

Standing with Duke in back of a Land Rover, British equivalent of a post-war jeep, the Queen passed slowly between the rows of children then walked to a dais on which she received Jamaica's gift to commemorate her visit—hand-made luncheon and banquet cloths and serviettes decorated with the birds, flowers and trees of the island.

The children's ceremonies were to have been among the gayest of the three-day stay on the island. But an order by the island's English Director of Education forbidding the children to cheer while the Queen was passing through their ranks, turned the ceremonies into a solemn affair.

In King George's Park, named for her late father, the Queen planted a cottonwood tree as part of the island's reforestation program and then, before returning to Kings House for lunch, she and the Duke drove along ten miles of Kingston's streets lined with uncounted thousands of cheering and flag-waving Jamaicans.

For the morning program the Queen was dressed in a white silk flower printed dress with full skirt. The flowers on the dress were in green and she wore a green off-the-face hat, with matching accessories. The Duke again wore the white tropical uniform of an admiral of the fleet, complete with decorations and gold trimmed sword.

The address of welcome read to the Queen in the Council Chamber recalled that Jamaica would celebrate its 300th anniversary as a British possession in 1955.

It expressed the island's gratitude for constitutional reforms enacted earlier this year, reforms described by the Speaker of the House of Representatives at representatives at representing a "vital advance in the creation of system of representative responsible government."

"The advance is firmly based on the well-established principles which the Mother of Parliaments has taught the world," the Speaker added. "It is our determination to proceed with vigor and cconfience along this road an we are resolved so to exercise the powers and responsibilities granted to us to justify our further advance toward self-government."

Many observers saw in these words and in the Queen's response a reflection of the situation in British Guiana, one of the West Indian territories, where the British Government recently suspended the Constitution because it charged that the island's elected government was attempting to create a Communist state.

In replying, the Queen addressed herself to all of the West Indian territories and stressed her belief in the existence of "a devotion to the traditions which we all hold here," despite the distances separating the territories and the diversity of their interests.

"In the wider sphere of world affairs," the Queen said, "the British Commonwealth and Empire have shown to the world that the strongest bonds of all are those which are recorded, not in documents, but in the hearts of peoples who share the same beliefs and the same aims."

"Here in this region you are showing that you are bound together in the same way by common economic interests and common political purposes," the Queen continued. "Those ties are powerful but they are not so strong as the bonds of human friendship and unity which comes from sharing the same heritage and the same aspirations and the same loyalty."

Tonight the Queen had dinner with one hundred of the island's leading citizens at Kings House, the home of Governor Sir Hugh Foot.

QUEEN ELIZABETH II is introduced to West Indies officials by Jamaica Chief Minister William Bustamante (directly behind queen) upon her arrival at Montego Bay airport, Kingston, Jamaica, last week, after a five-hour flight from Bermuda. After a three-day visit on the island, the Queen and her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, continued their world tour by ocean liner.

CARPET OF ROSES, TUMULTUOUS:

Queen Elizabeth guest of Jamaicans

KINGSTON, Jamaica (ANP) It was on. The greatest day the British Caribbean had expected since emancipation in 1834, was Nov. 25, 1953, a day of crisp sparkling sun.

Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Phillip, Duke of Edinburgh, her husband, set their feet on a carpet of deep roses at Montege Bay's shoreline airport amidst tumultuous ovation of welcome and music from tinkling cymbals and brass bands.

It was on. The greatest show for this island of one and one-third million people, two-thirds of them colored.

Bustamante On Hand

Gov. Hugh Foot was there to meet the Royal pair; and the there too, among representatives of other legislatures in the Caribbean, was tall, swaggering William Alexander Bustamante, head of the government of Jamaica.

From the airport to the town square of this tourist mecca north coast city of Jamaica, a concourse of colored people lined the roped-off highways, boys and men climbed into trees and balconies and rooftops as they strained for a glance of Britian's young Monarch.

In Jamaica, the Queen no doubt noted in the relationship between whites and blacks, a difference from the nasty system which exists in Bermuda, which she left behind two hours back.

Called Snob Island

That island that John Halters of the London Daily Mirror called Snob Island. In his story, Walters said beaches were for whites only "the little colored girl must keep out."

Here is a part of what he said

"For a start, 24,000 or 60 percent of the island's people are colored and this is their lot... In cinemas, colored must sit downstairs and leave the balconies to the whites. In hospitals, colored girls can do only menial tasks. They are not allowed to nurse.

"In churches they must occupy rear pews. At holy communion, whites must go to the altar first...I made an appointment with the Anglican Bishop of Bermuda, the Right Rev. A. Jagee to ask whether he believed Jesus Christ would have approved of such segregation.

Bishop Dodges Showdown

But the bishop must have had second thoughts about seeing me. For when I arrived at the agreed time, I rang his doorbell for 10 minutes without reply.

"Colored persons are never admitted to white hotels; Jews are welcome at some."

Walters declared that he could not help feeling that this could make Bermuda another (like British Guinana) problem colony. Acute suppression of colored. Bermudans, reports said, were carefully hidden from the queen when she visited the island just before coming here.

PUERTO RICAN HELP TO MIGRANTS URGED

Times

Island Is Requested to Provide Trained Social Workers and Nurses for Units Here

R 29 c

LANGUAGE ALSO STRESSED

New York,

More Teaching of English, Is Advocated by Officials of New York at San Juan Conference

Jan. 3-3-53

By PETER KIHSS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., March 2—New York officials told the Puerto Rican Government today that adjustment of the 50,000 Puerto Ricans who might migrate to the mainland this year would be aided if trained social workers and nurses could come to join the city's Health and Hospital Departments, and most of all if more English were taught to migrants.

Gov. Luis Munoz Marin urged that the officials—brought here at the expense of the Puerto Rican Government, concerned over problems of its citizenry on the mainland—be informed as frankly as possible. An unusual conference brought together a dozen city and state officials and their Puerto Rican counterparts. The closed-door meeting took place at La Fortaleza, the Governor's twin-towered headquarters, built by Spaniards in 1553.

In an interview Governor Munoz suggested that Federal aid to the Commonwealth on the same scale as the National Government's aid to the states would accelerate an economic program to enable Puerto Ricans to live decently at home. Thereby, he said, the Commonwealth might accomplish in seven or eight years what otherwise might take ten.

Puerto Rico, according to the Governor, receives $18,000,000 to $20,000,000 yearly in Federal aid for welfare, hospitals and roads, against $40,000,000 for Mississippi, lowest of the forty-eight states in receipts. However, he added, the island does not contribute to the Federal treasury and has no complaints.

Policy on Migration

Señor Munoz said he definitely woud not ask for Federal aid for Puerto Ricans going to the mainland, because his policy remained one of neither encouraging nor discouraging migration.

The Governor reported that Puerto Rico was intensifying the teaching of English to children as "a good in itself." He said the Government would like to increase the teaching of English to adults, but he noted that whereas 75 per cent of the children went to school nowadays, only 48 per cent of the youngsters a decade ago had schooling.

At the conference Borough President Robert F. Wagner of Manhattan said the group might study how Federal aid could step up the development of Puerto Rico. He declared that Puerto Ricans in New York had not participated as much as they should have in political life.

Health Commissioner John F. Mahoney said his department was interested in recruiting Puerto Ricans who could teach migrants how to live in their new environment. The Health, Hospital and Welfare Departments, Dr. Mahoney declared, are drafting a plan to fight tuberculosis by weekly treatments with new isonicotinic acids for 8,000 to 10,000 walking cases, including Puerto Ricans, at health centers.

Dr. Marcus D. Kogel, Commissioner of Hospitals, said 296 of the department's 6,000 registered nurses were Puerto Ricans and the department was willing to "hire every registered nurse in Puerto Rico" because of its own shortage. Dr. Kogel reported high use of city hospitals by Puerto Ricans for maternal and child health and tuberculosis but low use for other chronic diseases.

George Biro, assistant secretary of the City Housing Authority, said migrants should be warned that the city was suffering a chronic housing shortage—perhaps 500,000 families living doubled up or in substandard homes. The Commonwealth is doing a worthwhile job, Mr. Biro said, in diverting migrants to other mainland areas.

Housing Commissioner Bernard J. Gillroy declared that new slums were being created because persons exploiting migrants were putting whole families into single rooms of old private homes unlawfully.

Although minmizing the relief impact of Puerto Ricans, Welfare Commissioner Henry L. McCarthy observed that 17 per cent of the 20,000 on the rolls did not speak English.

Clare C. Baldwin, Assistant Superintendent of School, said the dispersion of Puerto Ricans—364 of the city's 575 elementary schools have Puerto Rican pupils—might help to break down the city's segregation patterns.

Rise in Broken Homes

Presiding Justice John Warren Hill of the Domestic Relations Court asserted that Puerto Ricans suffered relatively more broken homes in the city because of the instability of the new life.

Ralph W. Whelan, executive secretary of the Youth Board, reported that juvenile delinquency had gone down in Spanish Harlem but up in peripheral areas where there was conflict between Puerto Ricans and othere racial groups.

However, Chief City Magistrate John M. Murtagh said an analysis of crime statistics would not show any inordinate crime because of Puerto Rican migrants when poor housing and the low economic situation were considered.

Puerto Rican Government farm contracts have helped to raise New York State's working standards, it was declared by Mrs. Emily Sims Marconnier, director of industrial relations of the State Labor Department.

The city's biggest problem, according to Planninf Commissioner Goodhue Livingston Jr., is migration within and away from the city upsetting the balance of existing services.

Ike Backs Puerto Rico Autonomy

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 27 (AP)—Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. announced today that President Eisenhower will recommend that Congress grant complete independence to Puerto Rico if at any time the Legislative Assembly of Puerto Rico asks for it.

The U.S. chief delegate made his declaration before the U.N. General Assembly as that body debated a proposed set of factors to determine when dependent territories become self-governing.

Puerto Rico recently was given self-governing status as a commonwealth associated with the United States. Some delegates have contended this status is meaningless and that Puerto Rico in reality is still a dependent territory.

Dot 11-28-53

Lodge told the Assembly:

"I am authorized to say on behalf of the President that if at any time the Legislative Assembly of Puerto Rico adopts a resolution in favor of more complete or even absolute independence, he will immediately thereafter recommend to Congress that such independence be granted."

Puerto Rico nationalists have attracted considerable attention recently by picketing in front of U.N. headquarters against Lodge and other members of the U.S. delegation.

Lodge has been under a 24-hour police guard as a result of a decision taken by State Department security officials who felt his life might be endangered by Puerto Rican extremists.

In his statement this afternoon, Lodge said he had asked for the floor to bring to the Assembly an important message from President Eisenhower. He then announced the President's position.

Puerto Rican Migration

Citizens Should Be Better Prepared, It Is Felt, Before Leaving Homes

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

As a Puerto Rican and a former working newsman, I would like to commend Peter Kihss and THE NEW YORK TIMES for the objective, well-written and comprehensive series of articles on the Puerto Rican migration to New York. The information is the most descriptive and accurate I have read in any newspaper or magazine in the past few years.

Your editorial of Feb. 24 also is enlightening. It touches on a point which I consider the crux of the problem when it says that Gov. Muñoz Marín does not wish to "export Puerto Ricans." In a free society as ours it is to be presumed that the Government will not interfere with the right to come and go freely within the territory whose citizenship these people have. But, while not wishing to "export Puerto Ricans," the Insular Government has had its head buried in the sand. That Government's policy has been one of not encouraging or discouraging migration to the mainland, even though it is called upon to intervene wherever there is a colony of Puerto Ricans.

On the other hand, the Puerto Rican Government is forced to spend thousands of dollars in New York and other cities trying to solve migrant problems. If this is the case, it seems to me that it might as well face the reality—that something should be done in Puerto Rico before the citizen departs for the mainland, in order to equip him with the tools needed to make a decent living here, free from any difficulties.

Little Schooling

You have said it: "The Puerto Ricans' most difficult employment and adjustment problem is lack of knowledge of English." Certainly. This is because many of those who migrate have not had more than five grades of elementary education; not even the type of schooling that will prepare the individual for the unskilled trades.

When these people come here the city government is forced to spend its critical funds to teach them basic English during a period of six to twelve weeks, plus help them solve other adjustment problems.

If the language problem—as many will agree—is the main trouble, the proper thing to do, in my opinion, is to give this course to prospective migrants before they leave San Juan and not wait till they have arrived here to do something about it. Should the Puerto Rican Government undertake a program of this sort, it would save thousands of dollars every year and would help the City of New York save some money. The migrant also should receive a handbook giving him basic, essential information on his trip, on New York, employment and living conditions in this city.

Research will prove that all Puerto Ricans of the middle class who have come to New York or any other United States city have integrated themselves in the community, are no loads to governments, are responsible citizens, in most cases rendering an outstanding service to their country because of their knowledge of two languages.

Political Factor

Another factor which increases the magnitude of the so-called Puerto Rican problem is politics—New York City politics. They have become the racial football; the politician wants their votes on the one hand, while politically influential landlords reap on their misfortune by exploiting their needs. These landlords have had a heyday with the influx of Puerto Ricans.

The housing problem is the source of many of the evils that the city government is trying to cure. Yet bribes and political expediency, in many cases, are the cause of the ills. I have seen people living in rat holes with the approval, or at least the complacency, of city authorities. Rent control and housing standards are just a mockery for these unfortunate people.

It is true it "is too bad more of us cannot see the Puerto Ricans in their native land." If more of our fellow-citizens from the mainland did, they would learn one interesting thing: Puerto Ricans, like many other people, are of different social and economic shades; their community is composed of those who have and the have-nots. But all of them have one thing in common—the fighting spirit to raise themselves by their bootstraps, working in a democratic community, without making use of strings of communism.

LESLIE HIGHLEY.

New York, Feb. 26, 1953.

NEW YORKERS URGE AID TO PUERTO RICO

Propose U.S. Help for a Sound Economy—City, Island Agree on Steps Easing Migration

By PETER KIHSS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., March 7—Thirteen New York City and State officials called today for expanded Federal aid in all fields to enable Puerto Rico to speed the build-up of an economy that could "stand on its own feet and thus provide adequately for its people."

At the same time they joined twenty-eight Puerto Rican Government officials in a 3,500-word report that warned all future migrants to New York City—non-Puerto Ricans as well as Puerto Ricans, that they would face "an almost impossible housing situation."

The report marked the end of a week-long conference on ways to ease the adjustment of 376,000 Puerto Ricans now living in the city and to steer the 50,000 Puerto Ricans expected to move to the mainland annually in the next few years away to better opportunities elsewhere.

Preliminary plans were announced for an exchange of personnel in health, hospital, education and social work to orient both sides in the problems; for more Spanish-speaking personnel in the city's departments; for more counseling and more teaching of English on the island and for increased efforts to organize the New York Puerto Rican community for self-help.

For More Federal Assistance

The New York participants were led by Borough President Robert F. Wagner Jr. of Manhattan and Raymond Hilliard, chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Puerto Rican affairs along with five commissioners and two judges. The chairman of the conference was Secretary of Labor Fernando Sierra Berdecia of Puerto Rico, who was aided by other members of the Commonwealth Cabinet.

The New Yorkers praised "the great strides" made by the island in housing, health, hospitals, education, welfare, agriculture, reforestation and roadbuilding which, they said, showed the value of Federal assistance to less privileged areas.

In an unusual move among parallel government entities, the New Yorkers called for "continuing and expanding Federal aid" to Puerto Rico.

The joint report noted that New York faced "serious problems" in such fields as relief and housing that would exist even if it had no Puerto Rican residents.

Puerto Rican migration to the mainland, the report said, is "only a quite small part of the internal movement of American citizens." For the year ending March 31, 1951, almost 5,250,000 Americans moved their place of residence across state lines. Of these only 38,000, or seven tenths per cent, were Puerto Ricans.

Urging more realization of the Puerto Ricans' contribution to the city, the report said: "Building maintenance, garment, clothing and textile factories, hotels and restaurants, toy, novelty and plastic plants anl many other aspects of the city's economy would be critically injured if all the Puerto Ricans elected to go elsewhere."

Assailing "myths" that exaggerated the numbers of Puerto Ricans in the city, the proportion on relief, the menace of tropical diseases and the rate of juvenile delinquency, the report that the city faced "serious' relief and housing problems that would exist even if it had no Puerto Ricans.

"For every Puerto Rican coming into New York, two persons enter the city from other parts of the United States," it went on. "In addition, displaced persons and quota immigrants from Europe also settle in New York."

The recommendations, on which the conference worked far into the week-end, laid much of the burden of easing the mainland adjustment on the Puerto Rican Government. This specifically at the request of the New York members, although the Commonwealth reiterated that it did not wish to promote migration and was reluctant to enter even indirectly into advising prospective migrants.

Measures Pledged by Island

Puerto Rico pledged itself to expand the teaching of English, including adult programs, to aid Puerto Ricans here and on the mainland. It promised orientation programs, including films to acquaint prospective migrants with the differences in living habits, climate, clothing, diet, customs, employment requirements, job opportunities outside New York City, and hazards to health and welfare arising from the critical housing shortages.

All prospective migrants will be advised to let the Puerto Rican Department of Health give them free chest X-rays. If examinations show incipient or active tuberculosis, the victims will be urged to stay in Puerto Rico for treatment and leaflets will be given to them explaining the risk in moving to the more severe mainland climate.

On its side, the City of New York promised to recommend in-service training for all city departments dealing with Puerto Ricans. Applauding efforts to unionize Spanish-speaking workers, the report added:

"The conference regrets that the Federal Government has abolished the positions of two Spanish-speaking minimum wage investigators [in New York] whose activities in a little over two years had resulted in the recovery for Puerto Rican workers of over $200,000 in wages of which they had been deprived."

The conference observed that the island Government's policy was neither to encourage nor discourage migration but to take steps calculated to change the migration picture.

The conference announced that Francisco Collazo, Assistant Secretary of Education in Puerto Rico would go to New York next month to confer with the city's Board of Education on closer cooperation between the two school systems. The University of Puerto Rico agreed to increase summer scholarships for continental school teachers and social workers.

U. OF PUERTO RICO HALF CENTURY OLD

Drs. Kirk of Columbia and Buck of Harvard Will Receive Honorary Degrees Thursday

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RIO PIEDRAS, P. R., March 7—The University of Puerto Rico will mark its fiftieth anniversary on Thursday in a ceremony at which representatives of two of the oldest universities in the United States will receive honorary degrees of Doctor of Law.

Dr. Grayson Kirk, president of Columbia University, and Dr. Paul H. Buck, provost of Harvard University, have accepted invitations to attend and receive the honors.

The opening commemorative program, under the direction of Chancellor Jaime Benítez, will start a series of planned cultural, social and sports activities for faculty, students and alumni that will continue through the June commencement. A six-man faculty committee under Dr. José Gueits, dean of students, is completing program plans. A special medallion has been struck for the anniversary.

As part of the Founders Day program, the university's new $1,000,000 library structure, one of several new buildings on the campus, will be dedicated. Luther H. Evans, Librarian of Congress, will attend the dedication.

The university was founded by legislative action on March 12, 1903, and graduated its first class of four men and eight women in agriculture and the experimental June, 1907. It now has 10,500 students on three campuses that total more than 500 acres.

The 288 acres of the main campus contain colleges of the Here, seven miles from San Juan, is in downtown San Juan. sciences, business administration, education and law. The college of

State Department of Education recognized curricula offered in law, pharmacy and business administration. Dr. Benitez was appointed to his present post in 1942.

In addition to Dr. Kirk and Dr. Buck, an honorary LL. D. degree will be conferred Thursday on Dr. Carlos E. Chardon, university chancellor from 1931 to 1936. In June three other former chancellors, Thomas E. Benner, Juan B. Soto and Rexford Guy Tugwell, a former Governor of Puerto Rico, will receive honorary degrees.

25,000 HEAR APPEAL FOR PUERTO RICANS

Dropping of Color Barriers Is Urged in World Sodality Day Speech at Fordham

Twenty-five thousand persons participating in an annual World Sodality Day ceremony at Fordham University were told yesterday they should be "restless until every colored child of God is certain that his color will not prevent him from mingling with us on our own block, in our church, in our own business."

The speaker, the Rev. Joseph P. Fitzpatrick, Professor of Philosophy at Fordham, said that "if we fail in this, we may fail because we have not been Catholic; because we have locked our faith within the limits of social class, within the limits of a neighborhood or a race —we will not allow the life of Christ to break across the boundaries of color in order to make us all one."

Father Fitzpatrick said that Puerto Ricans, arriving by the thousands, must be shown the love, understanding and respect "which they deserve from us as their brothers and sisters in Christ." He said the Puerto Ricans were suffering from the trials of all immigrants. "Strangers in a strange land, unfamiliar with the language, anxious and afraid, they come here looking for a better life," he said.

The observance, at which Cardinal Spellman presided, brought delegations of men, women and students from ten New York counties. Official estimates were that up to 15,000 participated in a procession and that there were 10,000 spectators.

The delegates included nurses from St. Vincent's and Fordham Hospitals, student nurses, nuns, the Archdiocesan Council, representing twelve divisions of the archdiocese, men and women from the parishes, and students from high schools and colleges.

PUERTO RICO IS SEEN ON WAY TO STABILITY

Puerto Rico, for years beset by poverty, inadequate development and overpopulation, is gradually winning its fight to overcome these handicaps and to achieve a stable, democratic way of life, according to Focus, publication of the American Geographical Society.

Four centuries of Spanish rule did little to better the lot of the average Puerto Rican. Focus explains that during the Spanish control of the island most Puerto Ricans lived under deplorable conditions, incomes were low and uncertain, malnutrition was almost universal, sanitation was lacking and only 20 per cent of the population could read or write.

Conditions began to improve after Puerto Rico came under United States control in 1898. However, the island remained a "stricken land" until recent times, according to the publication, with an expanding population faced by a contracting economy.

A more favorable "population-resource balance" is being established under the regime of the newly organized Popular Democratic party, which won control of the Puerto Rican Government in 1940, Focus says. The party, headed by Luis Muñoz Marin, won the support of the voters with a platform pledged to "bread, land and liberty."

The birth rate has dropped and appears likely to continue to do so; economic development is steadily creating new sources of revenue and, despite the fact that the island's population has increased since 1940, per capita income has risen from $122 in 1940 to $399 in 1952.

Washington Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson.

By Drew Pearson WASHINGTON

WALTER WHITE, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and a powerful leader in mobilizing the Negro vote, got the brush-off recently from the Secretary of the Interior McKay.

White wrote to McKay regarding the Virgin Islands, which are 95 per cent Negro, calling attention to reports that an anti-Negro Texan, Daniel Danvers, was to be appointed governor. White pointed out that Danvers is now building a hotel on Signal Island in St. Thomas Harbor, capital of the Virgin Islands, and had been quoted as saying that when he became governor he would "take care of the —— ——— Niggers."

White, who has been a member of the advisory council to the government of the Virgin Islands, called attention to the increasing amount of self-rule attained by the Virgin Islanders in recent years, and urged that this be continued.

In the old days White was a frequent caller at the White House. Things have changed, however. This time he got no reply from the new secretary of the interior, merely a polite brush-off from an assistant.

Judge Moore Upsets V.I. Divorcees

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, Virgin Islands—Gov. Morris de Castro Friday vetoed a bill intended to clarify the 6-week residence requirements for divorces here and bring them up to U.S. court standards. The bill would have made "residence" here equivalent to domicile" for divorces.

(Special to The AFRO)

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, Virgin Islands—A colored judge has upset the apple cart for beautiful rich heiresses, glamorous movie stars and comely but moneyed gals on vacation who have used the islands as a divorce paradise.

Unless the newly-made residence requirements of Federal Judge Herman Moore are overruled, the days of the quickie divorce here are over.

And the women don't like it. Some 60 wives, many of them socially prominent and all eager for fast divorces, are angrily awaiting the next step in a growing fight between themselves and Judge Moore.

Not Telling Truth

The judge has decided that these 50 estranged wives are not telling the complete truth when they appear before him and swear under oath that this tropical paradise is to be their permanent home.

Experience has revealed that most of them take the first boat or plane out after winning their decree.

The islands have been drawing many divorce-minded women away from Reno, Nevada, the stateside divorce capital, because here one can enjoy a tropical paradise while comfortably awaiting to be cut off from the ball and chain of a husband.

Don't Like Reno

Many colored women have journeyed here for the quick breakoff of the marriage vows, mainly because in Reno there is little for women of color to do while awaiting the divorce decree.

To note just how bona fide divorce applicants' residences are, Judge Moore now has ordered all lawyers in the islands to have clients fill out a "searching" questionnaire telling how long they plan to stay here.

Judge Moore, a Howard University graduate and former president of the Cook County (Chicago) Bar Association, is a Democrat and was appointed to the U.S. District Court here in 1939 by President Roosevelt.

British West Indian Islands Agree To Federate Under Commonwealth

By CLIFTON DANIEL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 30—Representatives of British West Indian colonies formally announced today that they had agreed upon the formation of a British Caribbean federation which is intended to become eventually a new self-governing unit in the British Commonwealth.

Their decision was reached at a conference that met here on April 13 and was concluded today. Represented at the meeting were the Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Barbados, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago. British Guiana and British Honduras, whose Legislatures have declared themselves against federation, sent observers.

As long ago as 1948 a committee began to study the question of a permanent closer association among the Caribbean colonies. Its report was published in 1950 and was finally accepted today by the West Indian Federation Conference, with several amendments.

The recommendations of the conference will soon be published in detail as a White Paper and will be debated by the Legislatures of the ten administrative units that would comprise the federation. The Federal plan will not take effect unless the Legislatures have approved it.

Under the plan, as amended, there would be a Federal Senate of nineteen members and a House of Representatives with forty-five members, Jamaica having the largest representation, namely seventeen.

The federation would have a Council of State whose chairman would be the British Governor General. It would consist of a Prime Minister, three colonial officials appointed by the Governor General, seven members nominated by the Prime Minister and three Senators appointed by the Governor General with the advice of the local politicians.

The seat of government would be in Grenada instead of in Trinidad, as recommended by the committee that made the original study of the federation proposal.

Inasmuch as the federation cannot, at the present time, be self supporting, the London Government has undertaken to underwrite it by providing financial assistance for development and welfare covering the budget deficit of the various units of the federation for the next ten years and making a grant of £500,000 ($1,400,000) as a contribution toward the cost of establishing the federal headquarters.

The plan, as above outlined, includes amendments made during the conference in London.

The ten administrative units represented at the conference were (1) Antigua, (2) Saint Kitts, Nevis and Anguilla, (3) Monserrat (all of which are in the Leeward Islands, (4) Dominica, (5) Saint Lucia, (6) Saint Vincent, (7) Grenada (all of which are in the Windward Islands, (8) Trinidad and Tobago (which form one unit), (9) Jamaica and (10) Barbados.

BRITISH ISLES IN W. INDIES SIGN FOR FEDERATION

Constitution Is Shaped; Fix Capital

LONDON, April 30 [Reuters]—Political leaders of Britain's rum, sugar, and spice islands in the West Indies today put their signatures to a plan for the British Caribbean federation. It would be a dominion with expectations of eventual self-rule within the British commonwealth.

The constitution that the leaders approved, with the blessing of the British government, will go before the legislatures of Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad, and the Windward and Leeward islands. One of the leaders said: "They will signify their approval long before the end of the year."

In the plan are 10 main tropical islands scattered across an arc of 1,700 miles of ocean and populated by fewer than 3,000,000 persons. Their area is 7,700 square miles, about an eighth the expanse of Illinois.

Spice Isle Capital

Tho there were stormy moments in the conference of the leaders in London, the delegates agreed on the final form of a constitution.

This changes the proposed federal capital from Trinidad, with a population of 649,000, to Grenada, a beautiful spice island with 77,000 inhabitants. Britain has agreed to contribute $1,400,000 toward the cost of the federation headquarters. If the federation would have a 19 seat senate and a 45 member house of representatives. Seats in the house of representatives would be awarded on a basis of 17 for Jamaica, 10 for Trinidad, five for Barbados, and 13 for the Windward and Leeward groups.

The federation would have a governor general and a prime minister.

Cost Aid by Britain

Subject to approval by parliament, the British government would make available to the federation in the first 10 years grants intended to cover the budget deficits of those units that could not pay their way.

Delegates from Barbados, Trinidad, Jamaica, and the Windward and Leeward islands signed the draft. British Honduras, better known as Belize in Latin America, had observers at the conference.

The Leewards do not include the Virgin Islands, which have ties to nearby American possessions.

The motives for federation are political and economic. West Indians see in union a way to financial independence and self-government. They want to rationalize their economy. Much dependent upon sugar; reorganize their industry, commerce, and agriculture, and be able to speak with one voice in commonwealth councils.

Landslide in Guiana

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, April 30 [Reuters]—The People's Progressive party won a landslide victory in British Guiana's first election under her new constitution. It took 18 of the 24 seats in the house of assembly. The National Democratic party won one seat, three went to independents, and two have not been decided. The PPP is headed by an East Indian dentist, Dr. Cheddi Jagan, who preaches communism.

Map Adult Education Plan For West Indies

By ZACK WESTON

A new 10-year education project aimed at uplifting the inhabitants of the British West Indies, known as EFA (Eduation For All), was announced this week in Chicago by Miss Sheea Headlam, originator of the plan.

Miss Headlam, a native of Kingston, Jamaica, has been commissioned to present the plan to the United Nations in New York for approval and assistance. She is presently visiting West Indian communities in this country to set up EFA Promulgation Committees.

Although EFA is an independent, non-governmental organization, the British West Indies government will play a great part in helping promote it. Among the aims of EFA are:

MISS HEADLAM

AIMS OF EFA PLAN

(1) To raise the over-all standard of formal education in the islands.

(2) To train the greater part of the adult population through educative matters so that they may create employment for themselves.

(3) To promote development of local talent, industrial and cultural for increased earning power.

(4) To reinstate, by education, the intrinsic theme of human service: "value given for value received."

LESSONS IN COLOR

At present, there is no adult education program for inhabitants of the British West Indies. More than three-fourths of the 1,250,000 residents have not had formal education.

The proposed EFA program will be financed by an education bond issue. The EFA organization wil set up business projects whereby it may earn this money and repay loans with 4 percent interest, with a five year maturity.

One of the unique features of the education program itself is a system of reading and writing by colors. The method, called the "Sheea System," is named for the originator of the plan.

RECRUIT TEACHERS

Students will be issued several charts which have lessons based on a color scheme. For example, the color "red" is represented by three alphabets and students will be taught these alphabets through association with the color.

After the student has learned the first three charts, he is supposed to have a working knowledge of at least 6,000 familiar words.

Teachers will be recruited from that portion of the population which has had high school or university training. Plans have been made to set up special teacher training courses and study projects.

West Indies, Britain Agree On Federation

LONDON—(ANP) — Federation talks with the Colonial office here nearly broke down but last week leaders of Britain's islands in the West Indies put their signature to a plan for the British Caribbean federation.

With eventual self-rule as the goal, the approved constitution will now go before the legislature of Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad, and the Windward and Leeward islands, for approval. When the federation is approved it will have dominion status in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

In the plan are 10 main tropical islands scattered across an arc of 1,700 miles of ocean and populated by nearly 3,000,000 persons. Their area is 7,700 square miles.

Although there were stormy sessions in the conference of leaders in London, the delegates agreed on the final constitution and expect the islands to announce their approval before the end of the year.

This constitution changes the originally proposed federation capital from Trinidad, with a population of 649,000, to Grenada, a beautiful spice island with 77,000 inhabitans. Britain has agreed to contribute $1,400,000 toward the cost of the federation headquarters.

The federation will have a 19-seat senate and a 45-member house of representatives. Seats in the house would be awarded on basis of 17 for Jamaica, 10 for Trinidad, five for Barbados, and 13 for the Windward and Leeward islands.

The federation also will have a governor-general and a prime minister.

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ARRIVES FOR CORONATION—Queen Salote Tupo, Tongan Islands, the only woman in the British Empire other than Queen Elizabeth II, who can be called Your Majesty, arrived at Warterloo Station, London, to attend the coronation. Sir Charles Jeffries is greeting Her Tonganian Majesty on behalf of the British Colonial office.

QUEEN CHECKS IN WITHOUT SARONG

6 Feet 3, She Will Be at Coronation

BY GWEN MORGAN

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

LONDON, May 18—Queen Salote of Tonga, the only sovereign except Queen Elizabeth who will be present in Westminster abbey for the coronation, today arrived in Britain to see in operation the monarchy that has served as a model for her 900-year-old dynasty.

The Tongan queen, whose kingdom is the last of many old South Sea island kingdoms, stepped off the New Zealand liner Rangitoto after a five weeks trip from Tonga by way of the Panama canal.

Southampton's mayor, wearing his chain of office, welcomed the imposing, good looking queen, who is six feet three inches tall. She was wearing not a sarong but a gray suit with matching feathered hat. With her was Princess Mata-Aho, wife of her son, the crown prince. Her party includes a lady-in-waiting, who is the wife of the British agent in Tonga, and a maid.

And Now, What to Wear?

What the queen will wear at the coronation has not yet been decided. She may wear her native costume, which includes the tao-vala, a mat rolled about the waist.

Her baggage, three large boxes, two wardrobe trunks, and 11 suitcases, included gifts of south sea island handwork for Queen Elizabeth, who returned here today after a holiday at Balmoral castle, Scotland.

Queen Salote's sightseeing began at once, the mayor of Southampton and his wife couldn't let her go without showing her details of Southampton's new ocean passenger terminus. She then boarded a train that brought her to London.

Drives Thru City

Here the queen drove thru the partly-decorated city to a house off Wimpole st. that she has taken for herself and her retinue until the end of June. En route she passed a statue of Capt. James Cook, explorer, who named her kingdom the Friendly isles, at the end of the 18th century.

The queen was named for Queen Charlotte, King George III's queen consort. Salote is Tonga for Charlotte.

Eats Roast Pig With Fingers

Elizabeth Is Feted by Tonga Queen

By The Associated Press

NUKUALOFA, Tonga Islands Dec. 19.—Queen Elizabeth II sat cross-legged today in the palace of Queen Salote Charlotte of Tonga, and ate roast suckling pig with her fingers.

Queen Elizabeth and her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh—en route to New Zealand on a world tour—stopped over at this British protecorate in the south Pacific to visit 6-foot-3 Salote, the only other woman ruler in the British Commonwealth.

The high spot of the day was the luncheon feast at Salote's palace. In accordance with the traditions of Tonga, known as the Friendly Islands, the royal guests sat cross-legged on cushions before long tables and partook with their fingers of roast pig, lobster, duck, chicken and an assortment of native fruit.

As the feast proceeded Tongan girls brought around gourd finger bowls. Natives fanned the guests to ward off the heat.

Afterward hundreds of spear-wielding warriors and graceful young girls staged a dance in Queen Elizabeth's honor.

There was an embarrassing moment in the evening when the electric lights failed while Queen Elizabeth and her husband were dining at the British residency. Kerosene lamps were hurriedly substituted.

Tonight the royal visitors slept at Salote's palace while 400 Tongans with flaming cocoanut fiber torches stood guard.

The Queen and the Duke arrived by plane from Suva this morning in a rain reminiscent of the downpour which marked the coronation of Queen Elizabeth at London last June 2. On that occasion Queen Salote captured British hearts by driving drenched but smiling in an open coach during the coronation procession.

Tomorrow the royal party is to attend service at Tonga's Wesleyan Methodist Church and lunch with Queen Salote at her country house.

Friendly Islands' Blue Laws

Queen Elizabeth Solves Queen Salote's Dilemma

By The United Press

NUKUALOFA, Tonga, Dec. 13.—Six-foot three-inch Queen Salote of these friendly islands in the South Pacific began final

preparations today for the visit of the only other Queen in the British Commonwealth — Elizabeth II.

Elizabeth and her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, are scheduled to arrive here on Dec. 19 on their world tour of the commonwealth nations. Salote is personally supervising the welcoming plans.

Elizabeth, who today is en route to the Fiji Islands on the royal liner Gothic, had scheduled a stopover of a few hours at the Friendly Islands next Sunday. But, because of the islands "blue laws" she will arrive on Saturday.

The Tongans, mostly staunch Methodists, complained that a brief Sunday visit would be a failure to observe their religious belief calls for strict observance of the Sabbath.

The islanders worried so much about it that the Parliament was about to enact a law providing that for Elizabeth's visit they could observe Sunday either on Saturday or Monday.

Elizabeth decided to revise her schedule.

Herald Tribune—United Press

Queen Salote

Queen Salote became the darling of Britain during Elizabeth's coronation in June when she rode through steady rain in an open carriage during the procession—waving and beaming at cheering, rain-soaked spectators.

ISLAND CELEBRATES

Elizabeth Feasts Native Style On Visit With Tonga Queen

NUKUALOFA, Tonga, Dec. 19. (AP)—Queen Elizabeth II ate lobster and suckling pig with her fingers native style Saturday after the lights were fixed at the home of the British consul.

Elizabeth and six-foot, three-inch Queen Salote, only two reigning monarchs of the British Commonwealth, were sitting on the veranda of Consul James Windrum's house when the lights went out.

While the two queens sat in darkness and dinner was on the table, servants searched in vain for a candle. Salote sent her car

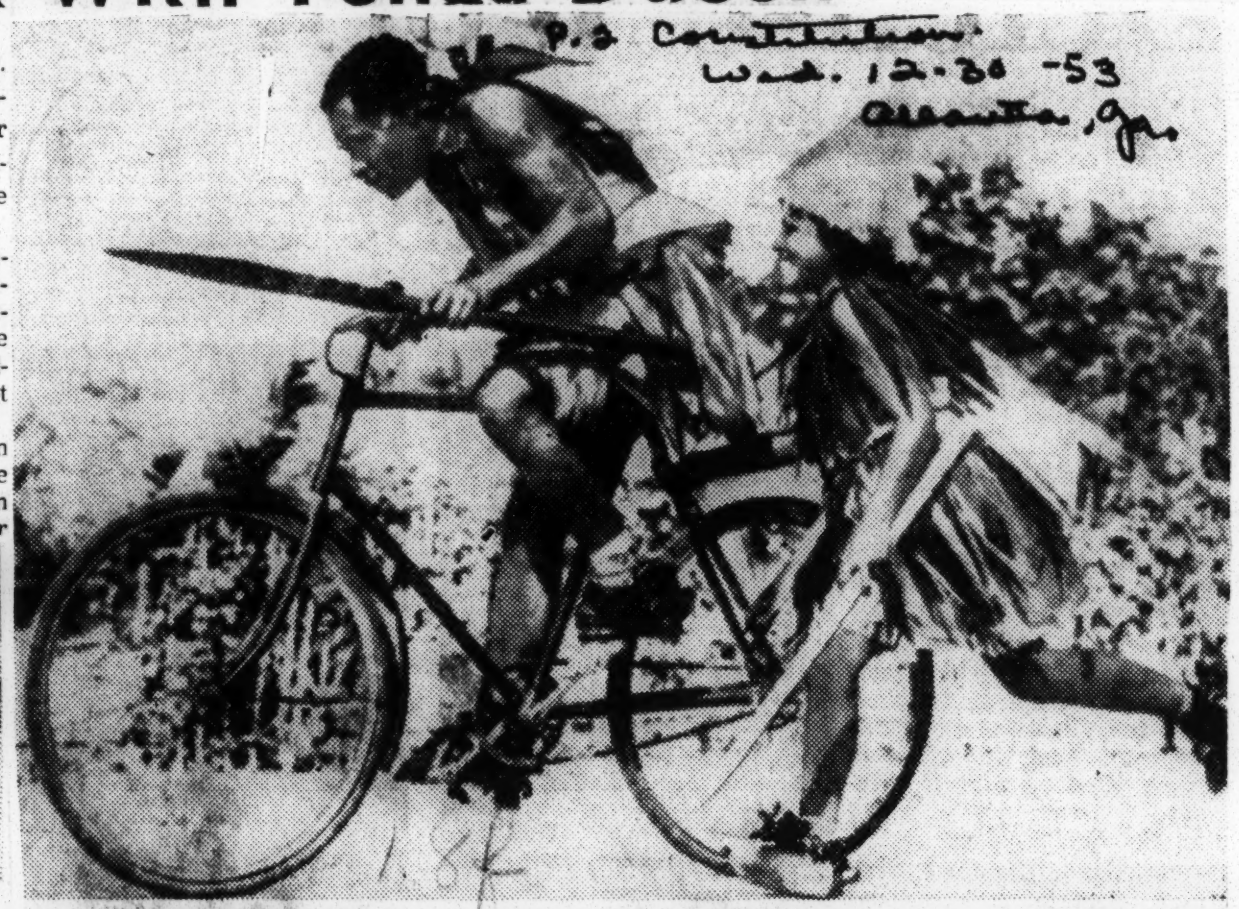
Queen Salote Queen Elizabeth

racing over to her two-story frame palace to look for one, too.

The red-faced consul alerted the Nukualofa electricity department. A Tongan electrician arrived, shinnied up a nearby telegraph pole and replaced the fuse restoring the electric lights just as Salote's car returned with the candles.

WINDRUM AND his Texas-born wife then conducted the royal guests to the dining room.

The arrival of Queen Elizabeth touched off a gay celebration throughout the tropical island. A blazing sun broke through black rainclouds as the flying boat bringing the queen and the Duke of Edinburgh on an official visit skimmed in to a landing.



MECHANIZED SAVAGE—A Tongan warrior wearing his tribal regalia and carrying a wooden spear speeds homeward on his bicycle from ceremonies welcoming Queen Elizabeth to Tonga Dec. 19. The warrior took part in the native dances at the ceremony and attended the royal feast given by Tonga's Queen Salote. A native dancer sprints at his side.

18f 1953

FIJI ISLANDS

Associated Press Wirephoto

A BOUQUET FOR HER QUEEN—Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain bends to receive a bouquet of flowers from 4-year-old Mei Kainoma Ganilau when the queen visited the Fiji Islands recently on her tour of the Empire. The little girl is the daughter of the second in command of the Fiji Battalion fighting in Malaya.

NEGROS FILIPINOS FEAR VOTE FRAUD

Province of 1,000,000 Seen as Main Danger Spot— Has Record of Violence

By TILLMAN DURDIN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BACOLOD, the Philippines, Nov. 3—On all lists, the Province of Negros Occidental on the Visayan Island of Negros is near the top as a potential danger spot in the Philippines elections.

The province has the most unsavory record for boss rule and election frauds of any in the country and its 1,000,000 inhabitants this year fear a repetition of the traditional pattern of events.

Until recently, Negros Occidental was under the domination of a swashbuckling Liberal party governor named Rafael Lacson who ignored popular rights and used gangs of gun-toting special agents to keep himself in the saddle. In the 1949 elections, Mr. Lacson delivered President Elpidio Quirino almost every one of the province's more than 200,000 votes.

Before election day, Lacson's men machinegunned the homes of a number of the opposition leaders. Some were beaten up, others were thrown in jail. Whole families fled to Manila or Iloilo for safety.

On election day, armed men turned would-be voters away from the polls early in the morning with the statement that the voting was already over. Ballots that had been filled out days before were put into the ballot boxes and Lacson reported to Manila a landslide for Mr. Quirino.

Lacson Foe Beaten to Death

Three days after the 1951 elections, Moises Padilla, who had dared run against a Lacson man for mayor of a small Negros Occidental town was tortured and beaten to death. His body was paraded through three Negros towns and left on display in one of the province's public squares.

Through the years Mr. Quirino and his Administration shielded Mr. Lacson and court cases against him for murder, rape and other crimes got nowhere. However, for a number of complicated reasons, Mr. Lacson's relations with Mr. Quirino and the Liberals deteriorated early this year. The Governor broke with the Administration and joined Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo's Democratic party. Soon afterward, Mr. Lacson was convicted of rape and sentenced to fourteen years. He has appealed and, meanwhile, his trial for the murder of Mr. Padilla is under way.

To replace Mr. Lacson, President Quirino appointed another tough character, Felix Amante, as governor. The beefy son of a poor Negros fisherman, Mr. Amante says he loves democracy and protests his determination to oversee honest and orderly elections.

"Tiger" Amante's regime so far has not been as ruthless as was Lacson's, but he has also used intimidation methods and pushed the citizenry around pretty roughly. Anti-Quirinistas here feel he and the Negros Liberal machine are fairly determined about obtaining a majority vote for the President and his running mate, José Yulo, who is a native of Negros Occidental.

Raymond Magsaysay, the Nationalist-Democratic candidate, is clearly the most popular candidate in this area but his supporters fear a slow stepping-up of the pressures by Mr. Amante and his associates to the point where large numbers of persons will be afraid to vote, key oppositionists may be arrested and ballot boxes may be tampered with.

Relative Quiet Belies Fears

Up to now the Administration side has committed no flagrant irregularities on a grand scale, but against the background of terrorism and oppression to which Negros Occidental has become accustomed there is mounting apprehension regarding the future. The current of uneasiness evident in Bacolod contrasts markedly with the carefree atmosphere of most Filipino cities.

A complicating factor in Negros Occidental Province is the fact that many of the politicians who swung over from the Liberal party with General Romulo to form the Democratic party are old colleagues of "I Am the Law" Lacson. Many condoned the terrorism that Lacson formerly imposed on the province during the elections.

Despite the tensions and rising passions here, there are improved possibilities this year of better elections. The constabulary is under a fair and able commander who, if Mr. Quirino does not suddenly transfer him, will do much to enforce an honest and orderly vote.

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New York Doctor Bares Race Bar At Pan-American's Bermuda Hotel

NEW YORK — The Princess hotel in Hamilton, Bermuda, recently acquired by Pan-American airways, will continue its policy of refusing admission to Negroes as guests.

Dr. James Egert Allen, former New York state president of NAACP branches, made this revelation this week after an interview with a representative of the airline.

On reading a newspaper announcement of the purchase of the hotel by Pan American, Dr. Allen addressed a letter to executives of the airline inquiring about the policy of the hotel.

PERSONAL TALKS

A personal interview with a Pan-American aide was arranged and Dr. Allen said he was told that the airline could not afford to defy the customs of Bermuda by permitting Negro guests.

Nor could the company afford the risk of losing money that might result from protesting white patrons of the hotel, he was told.

According to Dr. Allen the aide implied that Pan-American did not own the controlling stock in the hotel. But, Allen said, the newspaper article reported the hotel to be owned by the Intercontinental Hotel corp., "a wholly owned subsidiary of Pan-American airways."

"Negroes should not accept the policy of Pan-American without vigorously protesting against this form of discrimination by an American firm which complacently accepts the policy of a foreign colony as an excuse to perpetuate this nefarious practice," Dr. Allen said.

Bermuda Resorts Would Identify Races By Code

NEW YORK. — The American Jewish Congress has called upon the Bermuda government information office to investigate the Bermuda Tourist Bureau which suggested in circulars to New York City travel agents that they use code words in their correspondence to identify tourists as gentiles, Jewish, Negro or Asiatic "because 'some hotels are restricted.'"

The circular (attached) is marked "confidential information to travel agents," and suggests the use of the following code words to denote racial origin:

Gentile — Oleander
Jewish — Hibiscus
Negro — Geranium
Asiatic — Poinciana

The letter of protest, signed by Will Maslow, director of the AJCongress' Commission on Law and Social Action, pointed out that "under New York law, it is illegal for any agent or any place of public accomodation, resort or amusement to display any notice that the patronage of any racial or religious group is not acceptable."

"It is bad enough," Mr. Maslow declared, "that hotels and other resorts in Bermuda discriminate against guests otherwise qualified, because of their race or religion, but intolerable when Bermuda tourist bureaus attempt by secret codes and conspiracies to involve New York agents in their discriminatory policies."

Mr. Maslow added that the Bermuda government office should, at the very least, take steps to prevent the distribution of the offending circulars and other violations of New York law.

Cry Raised In London Over Acts

The first leg of the around the world journey of Queen Elizabeth II got off on the wrong foot.

Britain was up-in-arms last week after receiving the news that no Negro representatives were invited to a state dinner for Queen Elizabeth and her husband, Prince Philip, held in Bermuda, the first stop on her six-months' tour of the Brisith Commonwealth.

In London, the Daily Mirror and the Daily Herald angrily protested against the snubbing of the Negro population of Bermuda.

The pro-Labor Mirror told its readers that officials in Bermuda had blundered and demanded "an end to blind snobbery."

The Daily Herald said Gov. Alexander Hood of Bermuda had insulted more than 500 million people in the British commonwealth.

ACCORDING TO CUSTOM

Hood had explained that the list of 30 guests invited to the banquet was drawn up "according to precedence." The Morror, point ing out that 65 per cent of Bermudas population is colored, declared: "To blazes with the first families of Bermuda. Offend them for a change.'

The Herald, in an editorial, stated: "One of the moral pledges by which the commonwealth is held together is that the color bar should be utterly destroyed as speedily as possible."

LABOR ACTIVE

Twenty-seven Laborites introduced a motion which deplores the fact that no representative of the colored population was invited to the dinner. The motion was introduced in the House of Commons by what was described as a "group of left-wing members."

It was suggested by Commons that the advisors in the Queen's party take precaution to see that no such racial discriminatory practice occurs again during the Queen's tour.

From Bermuda, the Queen and her party journeyed to Jamaica before boarding an ocean liner of Australia.

In Jamaica she shook hands with all of the Negro officials as they were presented to her by W.A. Bustamente, chief minister of Jamaica.

She publicly received and shook hands with E.L. Allen, minister of Education in Kingston.

Meeting Triplets in Bermuda

Queen Elizabeth was the first British monarch to visit Bermuda and Jamaica. She and the Duke of Edinburgh boarded a liner from Jamaica Friday, bound for the Pacific by way of the Panama Canal.

London press hits Queen's JC dinner

LONDON (ANP)—The London press last week protested what it termed the snubbing of colored Bermudians in connection with a royal dinner for the visiting Queen Elizabeth II.

The press protested against the absence of colored representatives at a state banquet for the Queen, who visited Bermuda on a tour of British commonwealth countries.

The press said colored persons, who represent 65 per cent of the island's population, should have been invited to the dinner in preference to many of the whites there. Here are some of the reactions of the press to the incident:

Pro-Labor Paper

The pro-labor Mirror accused officials in Bermuda of blundering and demanded "an end to blind snobbery.

"Why weren't the top 30 knocked off the stupid list? To blazes with the first families of Bermuda. Offend them for a change. But our officials never learn. The queen is journeying to meet her peoples. In the name of the awakening commonwealth—let her."

Destroy Color Bar

"One of the moral pledges by which the commonwealth is held together is that the color bar should be utterly destroyed as speedily as possible."

Governor Hood had tried to explain the absence of colored persons on the grounds the list of 30 guests was drawn up "according to precedence." Both papers refused to accept this as a valid reason for the snub.